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Ontario Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS

92

VOL. XXXI.—PART IV.

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NINTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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ARRANGED APHABETICALLY.

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Birds and birds nests, collection of	71	*Not printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	32	*Printed.*
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No. 1.. Return from the Records of the General Election to the Legislative Assembly in 1898, shewing : (1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shown by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd August 1898, and also :—Return from the Records since the General Election to the Legislative Assembly in 1898, shewing :—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shown by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 1st February 1899. *Printed.*

No. 2.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1898, with the Statistics of 1897. Presented to the Legislature 3rd March, 1899. *Printed.*

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No. 3.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 8th February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 4.. Estimates for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature 8th February 1899. *Printed.* Estimates (supplementary) for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 5.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

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No. 6.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 17th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 7.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 8.. Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 15th February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 10.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 27th February, 1899. *Printed.*

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No. 11.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asyslums for the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1898. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 12.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1898. Presented to the Legislature 17th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 13.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1898. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 14.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending the 30th September, 1898. Presented to the Legislature 27th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 15.. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1898. Presented to the Legislature 8th February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 16.. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1898. Presented to the Legislature 8th February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 17.. Report of the Work under the Children's Protection Act for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1899. *Printed.*

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No. 18.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 19.. Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union of Ontario for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

No 20.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 21.. Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 22.. Report of the Superintendent of Spraying for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 17th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 23.. Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 24.. Report of the Bee Keepers' Association for the Province for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 25.. Report of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association of the Province for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

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No. 27.. Report of the Butter and Cheese Associations of the Province for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 28.. Report of the Live Stock Associations of the Province for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 29.. Report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of the Province for for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

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No. 31.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 32.. Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province for the year 1897. Presented to the Legislature 27th February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 33.. Report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commission. Presented to the Legislature 17th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 34.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 35.. Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Protection and Perpetuation in Ontario, 1898. Presented to the Legislature 25th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 36. Analysis of Reports of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1897. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

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No. 37.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1898. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 39.. Report of the Board of Health for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 28th February, 1899. *Printed.*

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No. 40.. Report of the Financial Statements made by Loan Corporations for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 41.. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature 20th February, 1899. *Printed.*

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No. 43.. Copy of Order in Council approving of certain appointments on the Staff of Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature 10th August, 1898. *Not printed.*

No. 44.. Copy of Minutes of the Department of Education approving of certain Regulations. Presented to the Legislature 10th August, 1898. *Not printed.*

No. 45.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of Regulations governing the disposal of Water Powers. Presented to the Legislature, 19th August 1898. *Not printed.*

No. 46.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the terms and conditions governing the lease of Corundum Lands. Presented to the Legislature 19th August, 1898. *Not printed.*

No. 47.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of Regulations for Mining Divisions. Presented to the Legislature, 24th August, 1898. *Not printed.*

No. 48... Copy of an Order in Council approving of certain amendments to the Regulations for Mining Divisions. Presented to the Legislature, 24th August, 1898. *Not printed.*

No. 49.. Copy of an Order in Council establishing the Michipicoten Mining Division. Presented to the Legislature, 24th August, 1898. *Not printed.*

No. 50.. Reports relating to Toronto University. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 51.. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Legislative Library. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd February, 1899. *Not printed.*

No. 52.. Report of the Inspector of the House of Refuge, County of Waterloo. Presented to the Legislature, 8th February, 1899. *Not printed.*

No. 53.. Copy of Order in Council respecting the payment of surplus Surrogate Court Fees to Judge Jamieson. Presented to the Legislature, 8th February, 1899. *Not printed.*

No. 54.. Copies of Orders in Council commuting Surrogate Court Fees of Judges Huges, Barron, Elliott, Doyle, Monck and Mosgrove. Presented to the Legislature, 8th February, 1899. *Not printed.*

No. 55.. Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional and Revised Statutes of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 8th February, 1899. *Not printed.*

No. 56.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the tenth day of August, 1898, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents relating to the deciding upon, and purchase of a site in the City of London for the proposed Normal School. Presented to the Legislature, 14th February, 1899. Mr. *Hodgens.* *Not printed.*

No. 57.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of August, 1898, for a Return of copies of all correspondence and papers relating to, or connected with, the confinement of Hiram Augustus McCrea in the Asylums at Kingston amd Brockville, and his release therefrom. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1899. Mr. *Beatty (Leeds.)* *Not printed.*

No. 58.. Copy of an Agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and the Independent Cordage Company of Ontario (Limited), respecting the manufacture of Rope at the Central Prison, Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1899. *Not printed.*

No. 59.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1899. *Not printed.*

No. 60.. Report of the Principal of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1898, and statements shewing receipts and disbursements for the same period. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 61.. Copy of Contract, between Her Majesty the Queen and the Riordan Paper Company, for the supply of printing paper required by the Government of the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1899. *Not printed.*

No. 62.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of August, 1898, for a Return showing the number of saw-logs cut during the winter of 1897-1898 on the limits of the Georgian Bay and on Lakes Huron and Superior, which were driven to either of said lakes; the quantity cut in Provincial mills, and the quantity of exported uncut. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1899. Mr. *Beatty* (*Leeds.*) *Not printed.*

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty fourth day of August, 1898, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government or representative thereof, and any party or parties, respecting the purchase of any timber berth that may have been sold since March 1st, 1898. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1899. Mr. *Wardell.* *Not printed.*

No. 64.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of February, 1899, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and the License Inspector for the County of Lincoln, and any other person or persons, referring to or respecting the alleged connection of the Inspector with the business of cigar manufacture. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1899. Mr. *Jessop.* *Not printed.*

No. 65.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of February, 1899, for a Return of copies of all papers and documents in relation to the proposed contract for public printing, including specifications, tenders and a comparative statement shewing the different tenders for each item of the specification and the estimate of quantities required. Also, the total estimated amount of each tender. Also, of copies of all correspondence, if any, between the Queen's Printer and the heads of Departments as to preparation of specifications for contract for public printing. Also, of all reports, if any, of expert printers as to details of said specifications and also of all other correspondence appertaining thereto, or to the letting of the contract or conditions required from the contractor. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd March, 1899. Mr. *Matheson.* *Not printed.*

No. 66.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1897, for a Return giving the names of all High School Teachers who have received Specialists' Certificates since 1885 as the result of examinations. The names of such teachers who received Specialists' Certificates on any other ground, stating the year in

which such certificate was granted, on what grounds, and the University standing of the recipient. Names of all applicants for such certificates who have been refused them, and on what grounds such refusal was based. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1899. Mr. *Matheson*. *Printed.*

No. 67.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-seventh day of February, 1899, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member thereof, and the Corporation of the Town of Lindsay, with reference to the appointment of a Police Magistrate and the salary to be paid him. Also, copy of Order in Council appointing Police Magistrate at Lindsay. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1899. Mr. *Fox*. *Not printed.*

No. 68.. Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1899, for a Return of a copy of Miller's Report as to discovery of gold in the Township of Marmora, the same to be brought down during the present Session. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1899. Mr. *McLaughlin*. *Not printed.*

No. 69.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of December, 1897, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, or any official in the Department and Mr. Stewart of Glencoe, or any other person, in reference to the case of C. C. Grant of St. Thomas, who was charged with having obtained copies of the examination papers before the Matriculation Examination in 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1899. Mr. *Brower*. *Not printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of March, 1899, for a Return giving the number of circular letters, sent from the office of the Chief Game Warden, soliciting answers to a series of questions as to shooting deer while in the water. The names, addresses, occupations or professions of those to whom such circulars were addressed. Also, shewing the amount of money received from the sale of permits to kill deer during the season of 1898. Also, shewing balance left after paying salaries of Game Wardens, all expenses of offices and all moneys paid to or on behalf of Game and Fish Commissioners during the year 1898, in so far as the information is not contained in the Report of the Department. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1899. Mr. *Pyne*. *Not printed.*

No. 71.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of March, 1899, for a Return, giving the names, addresses, occupations or professions of all persons to whom permits were granted, during the year 1898 to collect birds, birds nests and eggs under provisions of the Act of 1889 for the protection of insectivorous and other birds. Also, of renewals and new permits which have been granted during the current year. Also, shewing number of convictions for violations of the Act during the year 1898, and specifying localities. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1899. Mr. *Pyne*. *Not printed.*

No. 72.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of March, 1899, for a Return, shewing all fees paid to Alfred Stunden, a constable of the Town of Bracebridge, in connection with the enforcement of the Game Laws of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1899. Mr. *Reid* (*Addington.*) *Not printed.*

No. 73.. Report of the Clerk of Forestry for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 74.. Copy of Agreement between Her Majesty the Queen and the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, Limited. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 75.. Return shewing the Fees and Emoluments of the Registrars of Deeds of the Province for the year 1898, with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in the years 1896 and 1897. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1899. *Not printed.*

No. 76.. Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1899, for a Return, shewing the number of Police Magistrates in Ontario, their names, residences, dates of appointment and territory over which they have jurisdiction, and shewing as well their respective salaries. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1899. Mr. *Fox.* *Not printed.*

No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1899, for a Return shewing the number of cases entered in the County Court of the County of Ontario for the past five years; the amount of money collected through the Sheriff during the same period and shewing as well the number of cases entered in the Division Court of the same County during the past five years, and the amount of money collected in the Court during the same period. Also, shewing the number of cases that went to trial in each Court respectively. Together with a statement of the number of cases heard or tried in the County Judges Criminal Court, the number of days in which the County Judge was engaged in revising voter's lists, in attending board of audit criminal justice accounts, the selection of jurors, and in the performance of duties under the Overholding Tenants Act and in the performance of other duties imposed upon him by law during the said period Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1899. Mr. *Hoyle* and *Attorney-General.* *Not printed.*

No. 78.. Correspondence and general information in respect of the application for grants of public money in aid of the construction of certain portions of the Central Counties Railway, the Central Ontario Railway, the Haliburton, Whitney and Mattawa Railway, the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway, the James' Bay Railway, the Ontario, Belmont and Northern Railway, the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, and the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 79.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1898. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 80.. Report on the operations of the Ontario Gold Concessions, Limited. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1899. *Printed.*

No. 81.. Report of the Attorney-General upon the indebtedness of the Townships of Dunwich and Aldborough in respect of certain drainage works. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1899. *Not printed.*

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1898.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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1898.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-first Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honorable R. Harcourt, M.P.P.,

Treasurer of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, November, 1898.

To the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-first Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

The recorded operations of the Provincial asylums for the insane and idiotic, for the past year, while exhibiting many points of interest requiring consideration, do not in any marked degree show unusual or varied conditions from that of the routine work in former years. It is obvious, however, that certain conclusions may be reached by a review of the past year's proceedings, when compared with that of former periods, and that the statistics furnish the most reliable data upon which estimates may be based in respect to the work accomplished, or in regard to the future requirements. With this object in view it is of importance to note, first, the movements of the institution populations collectively.

Movements of Population.

The admissions during 1897 numbered 905, and for the official year ending September 30th, 1898, 759, or a decrease of 146, for the year under report. For the previous ten years the annual admissions have averaged 754. Therefore, assuming that there has been a substantial increase of population in the Province, these figures would indicate that there has not been, during that term, a greatly increased number of insanity cases. The average number of patients in daily residence, however, shows a marked increase. During 1897 there were, exclusive of the idiot and feeble-minded population in Orillia Asylum, 4,254 patients, and during 1898 4,368, or a daily increased population of 114, and an annual average increase for the past ten years of 88 4-5. The number remaining in the institutions at the close of the year, 30th September last, also shows an increase. At the close of the official year 1897 there were 4,279 patients in residence. At the close of this year of even date there were 4,388, or an increase of 109 in charge.

Discharges.

The total number of discharges effected during the past year was 364, and for the previous year 318, or forty-six more for the year ending September 30th last. This is an increase of four-fifths per cent. The ratio of the discharges to the resident population of the former year was 5 3-5 per cent., and in 1898 6 2-5 per cent. This is exclusive of probational discharges, of which there were 260 in 1897 and 314 in 1898.

Readmissions.

In this connection it is interesting to compare the readmissions for a number of years of those who were (1) probationally discharged, and (2) finally discharged. The total number of probational discharges for the past ten years was 2,393, of which 463

were readmitted, or 19 per cent. of the total number so discharged; and the total number of final discharges for the same period readmitted was 359, or 11½ per cent. Of probational discharges for the yast year there were 314, of whom 53 were readmitted, or 17 per cent.: and of final discharges for the same period there were 364, of whom 46 were readmitted, or 12¼ per cent.

There are many questions of importance, such as the benefits accruing to patients, the evidence of judgment used in granting probational discharges, etc., etc., that may be gathered from the comparatively small percentage of those returned to the institutions for treatment. There is also a basis for estimating the number for whom accomodation must be kept available in event of their being returned, according to the rules, for further residence and treatment. Another matter of equal importance is this, that there has been an annual average of 239 3-10 provided for outside of the institutions, and that the selection of such patients, who are practically boarded out, is made at the discretion and under the judgment of the Superintendents, who are most competent, not only to make the individual selections of such as may be benefitted by residence with their relatives or friends, but also of the ability of those into whose custody they are given to care for and treat them properly.

Deaths.

The number of deaths and the comparative increase or decrease based upon the total residential population, is best shown in the following table, which extends from October 1st, 1889, to September 30th, 1898, a period of ten years.

Year.	Total Insane population	Deaths.	Percentage.
1889	3,625	158	4.3
1890	3,850	209	4.4
1891	4,514	190	4.2
1892	4,266	198	4.6
1893	4,340	210	4.8
1894	4,416	189	4 2
1895	4,828	265	5.4
1896	4,799	225	4.7
1897	5,023	262	5.2
1898	5,733	238	4.1
Average	4,538	214	4.6

The foregoing table showing the number and percentage of deaths for the past ten years not only gives evidence of the success of the treatment and care generally practised, but if reference is made to the records of the individual institutions, it will be seen

how uniform the results are, and that although this afflicted class in many cases is physically infirm, the death rate will compare favorably with the populations of the more favored classes in the cities and towns of the Province. It is also worthy of note that during 1898, 51 of the patients died, aged over 60; 32 died, aged over 70; and 16 died, aged over 80.

Accommodation.

The foregoing summary of the movements of the insane population, the number of discharges and number and percentages of deaths during the past ten years, suggests the question of the sufficiency of the existing accommodation now provided in the several asylums, and to a certain extent indicates what will be the requirements for the future. During the past year the daily increased population, as stated, 114, has been largely provided for by occupying the remaining cottage of the group lately constructed at Brockville and using the infirmary just completed at the Hamilton institution, the former affording room for 62 and the latter 46 patients. The following table will show that this additional number of beds has been occupied.

Table showing (1) the asylums where there was no vacant accommodation during each of the months of the official year; (2) the number of applications; (3) the number of patients on probation; and (4) the number of vacancies each month from October 1st, 1897, to September 30th, 1898.

	Asylums in which there were no vacancies for the month.	Total No. of applications in the month.	Total No. of patients on probation.	Total No. of vacancies.
Oct.	Mimico	44	57	53
Nov.	Mimico, Kingston, Brockville	61	78	35
Dec.	London, Mimico, Kingston	74	92	23
Jan.	London, Mimico, Kingston, Brockville	73	90	22
Feb.	London, Mimico, Kingston, Brockville	72	81	15
Mch.	Kingston	59	89	46
Apr.	Brockville	55	90	36
May.	Brockville	44	94	36
June		46	95	31
July.	Toronto, Mimico, Brockville	60	108	32
Aug.	Toronto, Mimico, Kingston, Brockville	53	90	35
Sept.	Toronto, Mimico	55	63	86
	Average	58	77	37

While this table shows an average of 37 vacancies, it is necessary to state that for the last five months of the year at Toronto asylum there was an average of 13 patients, and at Mimico an average of 5 patients, or a total of 18 over the allotted number of beds in these two institutions, thus leaving the net number of vacancies at 19. But as any number of the probationally discharged patients who, so long as they remain on the asylum registers, are considered under institution care, and who in many cases are returned without notice, it is evident that daily changes occur, and therefore a monthly average is more desirable to indicate the true condition of the asylum accommodation

than a daily return, and a daily return would be a cumbrous statement of no practical value in this report. The following figures will however explain more fully the situation in regard to accommodation during the past year.

The admissions, as formerly stated, have been			.....	759
The discharges,	do	do	.....	364
The deaths,	do	do	.....	238
				602
A difference of			.....	157

or 26 per cent. more admissions than the total of discharges and deaths; while the increase in the number of beds during the past year, including the number at Brockville and Hamilton referred to was 123. In view of the limited accommodation and the congested condition of some of the institutions, and the necessity for providing as far as possible for the immediate admission of acute and excited cases, many of whom have homicidal or suicidal tendencies, it will appear how difficult it is to meet all the demands for room in the asylums. And although patients were removed from London institution and from Mimico to the extent of 41, yet so rapidly were these vacancies filled that none were available in the following months of the official year.

Condition of the Insane.

As there are many matters of interest connected with the condition of the insane in the institutions which may be useful by indicating what are the best arrangements for their custody and treatment, I have thought it would be of interest to state the relative proportions and numbers of these two classes, ordinarily designated as Acute and Chronic; and the following table compiled from the records shows the numbers of each in residence at the close of the year ending September 30th, 1888, and during each succeeding year of the decade, the number also of each class admitted to the institutions and the number of each class remaining in residence at the close of each year during that period:

	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Hamilton.	Mimico.	Brockville.
Chronic patients in asylums, September 30, 1888	570	847	634	784	.....	.....
Acute patients in asylums, September 30, 1888	117	64	34	48	.....	.....
Acute patients admitted each year, 1889 to 1898 — 1889..	40	54	45	127	.....	.....
1890 .	69	80	45	117	.....	.....
1891..	93	62	59	97	.....	.....
1892.	67	62	47	83	.....	.....
1893 .	68	90	38	95	.....	.....
1894..	62	62	36	153	.....	.....
1895..	56	87	40	89	.....	.....
1896.	49	80	25	84	.....	.....
1897..	75	74	31	88	.....	.....
1898..	64	94	28	98	.....	.....
Totals	643	745	394	1,031	.....	.....

		Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Hamilton.	Mimico.	Brockville.
Chronic patients admitted each year, 1889 to 1898	1889..	84	18	65	75	.... ..	.....
	1890..	216	65	65	44	136	.....
	1891.	226	121	88	60	291	.....
	1892..	183	80	56	66	149	.....
	1893..	152	101	85	51	57	.....
	1894..	95	78	52	80	51	....
	1895..	102	65	119	54	85	180
	1896..	95	55	89	72	34	126
	1897..	118	71	47	85	30	174
	1898..	108	38	51	49	36	84
Totals		1,379	692	717	636	869	564
Acute patients in asylums at the close of each year, 1889 to 1898	1889..	32	86	36	53	....	.....
	1890..	30	105	39	46	.....	.....
	1891..	35	74	41	57	10	.....
	1892..	36	72	40	51	1	....
	1893 .	29	92	37	69	1	....
	1894..	36	52	27	84	11	.....
	1895..	34	99	39	60	27	14
	1896..	33	80	17	44	26	24
	1897..	31	103	24	72	14	39
	1898..	41	85	21	107	19	48
Totals		337	848	321	643	109	125
Chronic patients in asylums at the close of each year, 1889 to 1898	1889..	665	726	646	830	....	.....
	1890..	678	926	635	862	126	.....
	1891..	597	961	485	857	520	.....
	1892..	643	873	491	857	395	.....
	1893..	655	921	517	877	553	.....
	1894..	667	975	538	890	566	....
	1895..	674	918	540	921	546	172
	1896..	662	934	539	911	567	273
	1897..	665	913	533	894	573	412
	1898..	655	915	573	890	581	465
Totals		6,561	9,002	5,497	8,789	4,427	1,322

The most remarkable feature exhibited in the foregoing table is the great differences in the ratio of the two classes in residence, both at the commencement of the term and during its continuance, and it is of importance to mark the close proportion maintained between them at the close of each succeeding year.

In 1888 the ratio of Acute to Chronics was $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $91\frac{1}{2}$.
In 1898 " " " " " $7\frac{1}{3}$ to $92\frac{2}{3}$.

And the average for ten years was $6\frac{1}{3}$ to $93\frac{2}{3}$, while the ratio of admissions is shown to be 39 per cent. of acute cases to 61 per cent. of chronic. The evidence therefore is clear that many who are admitted during the acute stages of the disease have subsequently passed into the chronic state, and remain as permanent residents in the institutions for a longer or shorter period. The table shows also the large number of chronics who have been and are admitted to the asylums whose condition precludes the hope or prospect of their being restored by curative treatment. Notwithstanding this it need scarcely be said that from a humane or philanthropic point of view, no less consideration should be given to them or inferior provision made for their care.

On the contrary it does not appear from that point of view that any sufficient reason exists to limit or curtail their surroundings or treatment, inasmuch that as a class they are more conscious of any helpful agency or measures taken for their comfort or general well being.

Such considerations and others interwoven with them, have of late led to much discussion as to the best methods or plans for the purpose of securing the greatest advantages for the insane, as well as the establishment of such system as would prove the most economic in providing for them. The method which of late years has been recognized as the most efficient is that in operation in this Province, namely, that the care of the insane is a State or Provincial responsibility, irrespective of the more or less dependent position of the insane, and that this charge involves the undivided control and oversight of this afflicted class. On the other hand without abandoning wholly the oversight in a number of instances, the plan of delegating the authority and supervision to municipalities or districts set apart for the special purpose, has been elsewhere adopted; and in the adjoining States of the Union, one or other of the county or district plans of supervision was formerly in operation there. The State of Wisconsin still adheres largely to the county system for the care of the chronic insane. There are 3,000 patients domiciled in the twenty-five county asylums now established there for the accommodation of this class, together with two State institutions for the treatment of acute cases. The system has been growing into its present existence for the past eighteen years, and it is probably one of the most perfect organizations of this description now in operation. The counties providing for their insane population receive from the State at the rate of $1.50 per week for the maintenance of each patient, clothing being provided by the counties. But in the event of any county having no such building or provision for the purpose they are charged by the State at the rate named for their care and maintenance at some of the other institutions. The system is under the control of a State board and a great deal of the time of the various members is bestowed on the supervision of the county asylums, and as a result, it is claimed there is a place for every insane person in the State, that there is continuous occupation for the inmates and all restraint on the chronic insane removed. To summarize the matter I take the liberty of making the following quotation from the *American Journal of Insanity* for October 1898, pages 298 and 299.

"The cure of the insane, when that is possible, is true philanthropy, but so small a part of the insane are actually cured that we are accumulating a mass of chronic insane, most of whom must be supported by the public the rest of their lives. The problem in this question is to provide humane care for all of them, not for a part only, at the expense of the rest, and to make them as nearly self supporting as possible, and to prevent the propagation of insane heredity."—(A. O. Wright, Conference of Charities and Corrections. 1896.)

Such statements approving of the system do not, however, go unchallenged, and the journal from which the foregoing quotation is taken contains a criticism by Dr. C. M. Burr, of Flint, Michigan, Secretary of the American Medico-Psychological Association, stating the defects, which after personal observation he found to exist in the county institutions in Wisconsin. The paper referred to was read before the association at its late meeting, and gives evidence of the thoroughly expert knowledge employed in making

the investigation. The State hospitals were found to be well officered, well organized, with sufficient means to supply such food, medical care, attendance, clothing, diversion and employment as the curative care of patients demands. But many of the county institutions are severely criticized for the lack or entire want of the conditions which exist in the State hospitals, and the basis of care is alleged to be the same as that of the poor house. The number of attendants was quite insufficient, patients seemed to be untidy, rooms filled with noisome odors, bath tubs often dirty, closets unclean, beds of straw or husks, slovenly appearance of those who cared for the patients, the use of shackles and handcuffs, patients were whipped, cat-o'-nine tails had formerly been used to induce the female patients to go to the wash tub, and the surroundings and general treatment of the patients tending to depress and result in the apathy of dementia. The foregoing is but the briefest summary of the indictment charged against the county asylums, not of course against each of the institutions, but against a large number of them, and the basis of his objections are summed up in seven distinct particulars, as follows :

1. Absence of the hospital idea.

2. Lack of medical oversight.

3. The inadequate care of patients, particularly of the filthy and feeble classes and epileptics.

4. Lack of sufficient attendants, which necessitates patients remaining too much indoors, particularly in the winter time.

5. Lack of standards of care prescribed and enforced by central authority, superior to politics, as shown in the extreme variation in per capita cost and differences in beds, furnishings, attendance, etc.

6. Lack of efficient State supervision.

7. Frequent lack of discriminating local supervision, this due chiefly to absence of knowlenge of the requirements of the insane, and the desire to make favourable financial showings to Boards of Supervisors.

The question of the per capita cost, although not entering largely into the estimate respecting the utility of the county system, is referred to and compared with the Toledo State Hospital, which in 1896 cost per week $2.61, against $2.65 for the support of the acute and chronic insane in Wisconsin. The average cost of the 3,005 patients in the county asylums for the year ending September 30th, 1897, was $1.68, and ranged from $1 to $2.52 per capita in the several institutions.

These comparisons do not sustain the opinions entertained by some advocates of the county system for the chronic insane, namely that a less expenditure would be required for their maintenance in event of classification and seperation being effected. In comparison with the outlay in the Province for both classes during the entire period since Confederation in 1867 to September 30th 1897, the per capitia cost, including the expenditure for clothing for the indigent insane, was $130.58, and for the year under report $124.24, making an average for the whole period of $127.41, as against the cost of maintenance or annual expenditure in Wisconsin of $137.80. No very accurate comparison, in some respects, can be made between the necessary per capita cost in Ontario

and a large number of the institutions in the United States. Take for example the largely inereased expenditure required for fuel in this Province and the average cost of maintenance here will be comparatively very much reduced.

It is well understood that the propriety of referring to such matters as do not immediately enter into a consideration of the past history and present condition of such institutions in an annual report may be questioned, but in view of the present proportions and growing magnitude of the interests involved, the introduction of such statements bearing upon or criticising the system in operation may be considered not out of place. The evolution which of late years has taken place in the care and treatment of the insane has marked the era as one of special progress in humane efforts for them; and doubtless the increased interest now taken will more fully develop measures for their relief and lighten the anxieties and burdens of society at large.

The tables which follow, and have been compiled from the annual returns, furnish minute detail in reapect to the working and routine operations of the asylum collectively The reports of the several Superintendents will be found to contain information of special importance and interest in respect to the routine operations and scientific progress made in institution work:

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For the greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables :—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movements of the entire Asylum population during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the twenty-two years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1898.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year ; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1898, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1898.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as being cured.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged as improved.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of residence of patients who died during the year

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those who died during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shows trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Showing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1898.

Table No. 14.—Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (including transfer) during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum popu-

—	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in asylums Oct. 1st, 1897.	344	353	697	478	538	1,016	285	272	557	455	511	966
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30th, 1898	91	81	172	65	67	132	38	41	79	78	69	147
Total number under treatment during the year.	435	434	869	543	605	1,148	323	313	636	533	580	1,113
Total number on asylum register and actually under treatment in each asylum during year ..	435	434	869	543	605	1,148	323	313	636	533	580	1,113
Discharged cured	26	36	62	24	26	50	6	14	20	34	20	54
" improved....	13	12	25	7	10	17	9	10	19	4	6	10
" unimproved .	8	7	15	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	3	5
" as not insane.	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total number discharged during the year	47	55	102	34	37	71	16	27	43	40	29	69
Escaped	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Died	28	17	45	25	23	48	16	18	34	24	22	46
Transferred from one asylum to another	....	.....	.....	1	26	27	.....	.....	.	. ....	....	.....
Total number escaped, died, discharged and transferred during the year	76	72	148	63	86	149	33	45	78	64	52	116
Number of patients remaining in asylums on Sept. 30th, 1898	359	362	721	480	519	999	290	268	558	469	528	997

No. 1.

lation during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Total number of lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
297	295	592	257	194	451	2,116	2,163	4,279	344	286	630	2,460	2,449	4,909
37	51	88	40	101	141	349	410	759	30	35	65	379	445	824
334	346	680	297	295	592	2,465	2,573	5,038	374	321	695	2,839	2,894	5,733
334	346	680	297	295	592	2,465	2,573	5,038	374	321	695	2,839	2,894	5,733
16	14	30	16	19	35	122	129	251	.....	.....	....	122	129	251
.....	.....	... ..	3	5	8	36	43	79	4	3	7	40	46	86
1	.....	1	3	2	5	18	16	34	2	1	3	20	17	37
. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
17	14	31	22	26	48	176	188	364	6	4	10	182	192	374
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
17	18	35	20	10	30	130	108	238	18	26	44	148	134	282
. ..	14	14	.....	.... .	.....	1	40	41	.....	.....	....	1	40	41
34	46	80	43	36	79	313	337	650	24	30	54	337	367	704
300	300	600	254	259	513	2,152	2,236	4,388	350	291	641	2,502	2,527	5,029

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the 1st October, 1876, to

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881	1,164	1,160	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	1,026	1,047.1	2,073.4	250.6	226.6	77	76.1	68.4	44	32 2	35	68
1882	1,219	1,238	2,457		242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883	1,280	1,300	2,580	25	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	2 1	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	51	39	80
1886	1,409	1,421	2,830	281	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	1,311.8	1,330	2,641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	87	118.8	33.4	10.1	73.8
1887	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	69	136	42	43	85
1889	1,582	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	172	32	53	85
1891	1,786	1,742	3,006	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years	1,586.2	1,581.6	3,167.8	314.4	305.4	619.8	88.2	85	173.2	37.8	46.2	84
1892	1,768	1,769	3,537	403	389	792	114	94	212	53	50	103
1893	1 818	1,856	3,674	369	384	75	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894	1,876	1,933	3,809	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84
1896	2,029	2,087	4,116	390	373	763	115	127	242	49	58	107
Average of five years	1,893.4	1,932.2	826	354.2	393 3	793	105.4	111.3	216.3	44.1	55.2	99.3
1897	2,097	2,157	4,254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898	2,153	2,215	4,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	51	59	1,113

No. 2.

the asylums of the province during each of the twenty-two years from the 30th September, 1898.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36 08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20 62	24.40	22.48	6 35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31 11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4 87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1,057.2**	**1,086.6**	**2,143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,820	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	40.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41 35	6 38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.18	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	**63.4**	**15.4**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**44.17**	**6.93**	**47.9**	**5.85**	**1,329.6**	**1.345.8**	**2,675.4**
77	66	143	40.16	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	2,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.55	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.50	24 61	25.56	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
8.4	**82.8**	**171.2**	**29.40**	**31.41**	**29.61**	**5.58**	**5.19**	**5.38**	**1,600**	**1,601**	**3,201**
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	25.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5 82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	83	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5 65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	2,860
147	118	265	20.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,996	2,040	4,036
139	86	225	19.22	17.90	18.53	6.85	4 02	5.47	2,027	2,091	4,118
124	**93.3**	**217.3**	**27.78**	**25.97**	**28 06**	**6.52**	**4.82**	**5·64**	**1,910**	**1.955**	**3,865**
145	117	262	21.10	29.15	24.97	6.91	5.42	6.13	2,116	2,163	4,279
130	108	238	32.09	31.46	33.04	6.04	4.87	5.45	2,152	2,236	4,388

TABLE No.

Shewing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the asylums, and the asylums they were assigned to.

County or place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Brockville Asylum.	Assigned to Asyl
Algoma	2	3	5					3		2
Brant	3	12	15	2			11			2
Bruce	2	7	9		5		1		1	2
Carleton	25	17	42			1			40	1
Dufferin	2	2	4				4			
Elgin	3	13	16		12		1		3	
Essex	7	15	22		15		1		3	3
Frontenac	9	26	35			27			5	3
Grey	11	5	16	2			14			
Haldimand	2	6	8				8			
Haliburton										
Halton	5		5				3	1		1
Hastings	6	19	25	2		13			7	3
Huron	2	12	14	1	10				2	1
Kent	3	11	14		13				1	
Lambton	5	11	16	1	13				1	1
Lanark	2	9	11						11	
Leeds and Grenville	2	26	28			1			26	1
Lennox and Addington	3	10	13			12				1
Lincoln	1	5	6			1	5			
Middlesex	9	49	58	3	38			1	12	4
Muskoka	1	8	9	2			1	5		1
Nipissing	1		1				1			
Norfolk	1	5	6	1			4			1
Northumberland and Durham	3	17	20	9		10				1
Ontario	3	21	24	5				15		4
Oxford	3	8	11	1	7		1		1	1
Parry Sound	1	6	7	3				1		3
Peel	3	8	11					10		1
Perth	5	17	22		19			1		2
Peterborough	2	10	12	3				6		3
Prescott and Russell		2	2						2	
Prince Edward	1	7	8			6				
Rainy River										
Renfrew		10	10			8			2	
Simcoe	11	22	33	3			1	24		5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	15	20							
Thunder Bay	1		1							
Victoria	7	7	14	3				10		1
Waterloo	1	14	15	2			12			1
Welland	1	5	6	1			5			
Wellington	5	19	24	1		2 2		1		
Wentworth	11	43	54	1					2	2
York	43	107	150	124			3	9		14
Not classed		2	2	2						
Total	213	611	824	172	132	79	147	88	141	65

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th Septemer, 1898, were originally admitted.

Counties and places.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in residence 30th September, 1898.							
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	5	65	4	2	.....	3	5	.....	6	20
Brant	15	695	8	4	.....	58	5	...	12	87
Bruce	9	391	2	82	.....	4	2	5	16	111
Carleton	42	735	8	1	71	1	.....	94	16	191
Dufferin	4	411	1	.....	.....	15	2	.....	3	21
Elgin	16	489	2	80	1	3	5	5	7	103
Essex	22	420	1	74	1	2	5	4	21	108
Frontenac	35	866	1	.....	133	7	4	15	22	182
Grey	16	448	25	4	1	68	18	2	16	134
Haldimand	8	372	.....	2	.....	42	1	2	6	53
Haliburton	.....	13	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	5	300	8	.....	1	35	3	2	10	59
Hastings	25	524	12	1	46	1	9	29	17	115
Huron	14	588	5	109	.....	4	4	2	20	144
Kent	14	406	2	76	.....	3	2	5	12	100
Lambton	16	541	2	114	.....	3	4	6	11	140
Lanark	11	429	2	.....	42	.....	.....	29	4	77
Leeds and Grenville	28	661	4	1	29	1	1	71	16	123
Lennox and Addington	13	305	2	.....	41	1	.....	8	16	68
Lincoln	6	415	8		2	62	4	2	2	80
Middlesex	58	1,288	4	260	1	6	16	18	35	340
Muskoka	9	75	3	.....	1	4	8	.....	10	26
Nipissing	1	20	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	2	11
Norfolk	6	276	2	.....	1	45	5	2	9	64
Northumberland and Durham	20	863	43	.....	25	2	27	12	14	123
Ontario	24	546	27	1	1	6	54	4	16	109
Oxford	11	618	6	76	1	10	8	4	13	118
Parry Sound	7	39	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	6	16
Peel	11	343	20	1	.....	7	28	....	10	66
Perth	22	457	3	88	...	5	4	5	14	119
Peterborough	12	294	19	.....	3	3	36	.....	11	72
Prescott and Russell	2	182	.....	.....	8	1	.....	30	.....	39
Prince Edward	8	183	1	.....	19	.....	1	3	4	28
Rainy River	.....	6	.....	..	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Renfrew	10	218	1	.....	45	.....	.....	11	7	64
Simcoe	33	879	17	2	.....	163	54	8	49	233
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	20	570	2	.....	61	2	.....	70	11	146
Thunder Bay	1	21	5	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	12
Victoria	14	310	21	1	1	4	42	3	9	81
Waterloo	15	383	3	7	.....	69	6	1	20	106
Welland	6	305	6	.....	.....	58	3	3	5	75
Wellington	24	687	11	3	.. ...	116	2	3	14	149
Wentworth	54	1,251	8	3	3	185	4	8	33	244
York	150	4,077	416	5	10	50	212	33	116	842
Not classed	.....	494	3	1	8	.....	3	11	.....	26
Total	824	22,948	721	999	558	997	600	513	641	5,029

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	35	32	10	25	18	17	137
From 1 to 2 months	32	15	16	17	10	8	98
" 2 " 3 "	19	7	2	10	6	8	52
" 3 " 4 "	13	12	7	13	4	7	56
" 4 " 5 "	6	3	3	3	2	5	22
" 5 " 6 "	5	4	2	4	4	3	22
" 6 " 7 "	3	6	3	2	5	4	23
" 7 " 8 "	3	3	.....	1	2	.....	9
" 8 " 9 "	2	3	2	.....	1	2	10
" 9 " 10 "	3	.....	1	2	2	1	9
" 10 " 11 "	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	7
" 11 " 12 "	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4
" 12 " 18 "	14	10	5	13	6	7	55
" 18 months to 2 years	3	6	3	5	.....	6	23
" 2 to 3 years	13	6	4	9	9	7	48
" 3 " 4 "	2	5	*	7	5		25
" 4 " 5 "	4	1	4	4	2	4	19
" 5 " 6 "	2	6	4	4	.....	3	19
" 6 " 7 "	2	1	1	2	1	4	11
" 7 " 8 "	.....	1	.....	2	3	3	9
" 8 " 9 "	2	.....	1	1	.....	4	8
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	.....	1	2	1	8
" 10 " 15 "	1	2	.....	8	1	17	29
" 15 " 20 "	1	1	2	5	1	12	22
" 20 years and upwards	3	1	3	4	4	8	23
Unknown	.....	2	.....	3	.....	6	11
Totals	172	132	79	147	88	141	759

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1898.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	14	4	5	6	6	15	3	53
From 1 to 2 months	12	10	10	14	11	9	5	71
" 2 " 3 "	18	8	4	13	10	2	10	65
" 3 " 4 "	14	12	4	11	7	1	12	61
" 4 " 5 "	6	13	8	10	4	10	5	56
" 5 " 6 "	12	19	4	9	5	12	3	64
" 6 " 7 "	5	6	6	5	5	42	3	72
" 7 " 8 "	11	8	3	4	7	1	5	39
" 8 " 9 "	5	7	5	12	4	4	2	39
" 9 " 10 "	9	7	7	6	2	4	5	40
" 10 " 11 "	7	7	4	8	4	11	4	45
" 11 " 12 "	.....	3	1	13	8	4	4	33
" 12 " 18 "	40	47	19	37	27	67	44	281
" 18 months to 2 years	38	36	15	39	16	87	27	258
" 2 to 3 years	45	64	28	65	41	107	65	415
" 3 " 4 "	55	56	74	48	77	137	53	500
" 4 " 5 "	35	51	22	71	31	.....	58	268
" 5 " 6 "	62	73	34	43	37	.....	33	282
" 6 " 7 "	37	46	17	58	95	.....	47	300
" 7 " 8 "	43	41	39	53	126	.....	75	377
" 8 " 9 "	26	40	24	45	77	.....	10	222
" 9 " 10 "	13	24	12	56	.....	.....	17	122
" 10 " 15 "	82	137	98	162	.....	.....	70	549
" 15 " 20 "	60	128	44	126	.....	.....	49	407
" 20 years and upwards	72	152	71	83	.....	.....	32	410
Totals	721	999	558	997	600	513	641	5029

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum	London Asylum	Kingston Asylum	Hamilton Asylum	Mimico Asylum	Brockville Asylum	Total
Under one month	3	1					4
From 1 to 2 months	9		1	5		3	18
" 2 " 3 "	5	1	1	6	1	1	15
" 3 " 4 "	7	3	4	2	1		17
" 4 " 5 "	2	3	2	3	3	4	17
" 5 " 6 "	5	1		2	2	3	13
" 6 " 7 "	7	2	2		1	4	20
" 7 " 8 "	4	7	1	3	1	2	18
" 8 " 9 "	3	3	1	3	2	6	18
" 9 " 10 "	4	4	1	4	2	3	18
" 10 " 11 "	2	5				2	9
" 11 " 12 "	3	2	2	3	2	3	15
" 12 " 18 "	2	7	3	4	11	3	30
" 18 months to 2 years	3	3	2	3	3	1	15
" 2 to 3 years	1	3		6	1		11
" 3 " 4 "	2	2		1			5
" 4 " 5 "				1			1
" 5 " 6 "		2		2			4
" 6 " 7 "							
" 7 " 8 "				1			1
" 9 " 10 "				1			1
" 10 " 15 "							
20 years and upwards		1					1
Totals	62	50	20	54	30	35	251

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum	London Asylum	Kingston Asylum	Hamilton Asylum	Mimico Asylum	Brockville Asylum	Total
Under one month	2					1	3
From 1 to 2 months	1		1				2
" 2 " 3 "	5	1	1	1			8
" 3 " 4 "	3		1	1			5
" 4 " 5 "			1				1
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	1	1			4
" 6 " 7 "	1	1				1	3
" 7 " 8 "		2					2
" 8 " 9 "				1			1
" 9 " 10 "		1				1	2
" 10 " 11 "		1	2			1	4
" 11 " 12 "	1	2					3
" 12 " 18 "	2	2	3	3		3	13
" 18 months to 2 years	3	1	1				5
" 2 to 3 years	1	2		2			5
" 3 " 4 "	2	1	3			1	7
" 4 " 5 "		1					1
" 5 " 6 "				1			1
" 6 " 7 "			1				1
" 7 " 8 "	2						2
" 8 " 9 "							
" 9 " 10 "							
" 10 " 15 "			2				3
" 15 " 20 "	1	1	1				2
20 years and upwards			1				1
Totals	25	17	19	10		8	79

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year, unimproved.

Periods under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	4	1	1	1		1	8
From 1 to 2 months	1		1	1	1	1	5
" 2 " 3 "	1	2					3
" 3 " 4 "	1					1	2
" 4 " 5 "	2	1		1		1	5
" 5 " 6 "							
" 6 " 7 "							
" 7 " 8 "							
" 8 " 9 "	1						1
" 9 " 10 "	1						1
" 10 " 11 "	2						2
" 11 " 12 "							
" 12 " 18 "				1		1	2
" 18 months to 2 years			1				1
" 2 to 3 years	1		1				1
" 4 " 5 "	1						2
" 5 " 6 "							
" 6 " 7 "				1			1
Totals	15	4	4	5	1	5	34

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	1	4					1	6
From 1 to 2 months	1	4			2		3	10
" 2 " "	2	1		4	1		1	9
" 3 " 4 "	4			1			2	7
" 4 " 5 "	3	1		1	2	1	1	9
" 5 " 6 "	1	2		2	1	1	2	9
" 6 " 7 "	1	1	2	1	2			7
" 7 " 8 "	1		1	1		1	1	5
" 8 " 9 "	2					1	4	7
" 9 " 10 "				2	1	2		5
" 10 " 11 "		1					2	3
" 11 " 12 "	1			2	1	2		6
" 12 " 18 "		5		2	1		5	13
" 18 months to 2 years	3		1	1		2	1	8
" 2 to 3 years	4	7	5	6	2	4	3	31
" 3 " 4 "	1		6	4	6	4	4	25
" 4 " 5 "	2	1	2	3	4	4		16
" 5 " 6 "	1		4	2	4	6		17
" 6 " 7 "				1	4	3		8
" 7 " 8 "	2	3		2	2	2		11
" 8 " 9 "		2	1	1	2	1		7
" 9 " 10 "	2	1		2		2		7
" 10 " 15 "		3	4	6		3		16
" 15 " 20 "	4	4	3	1		3		15
" 20 years and upwards	9	8	5	1		2		25
Totals	45	48	34	46	35	44	30	282

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the cause of death of those who died.

Cause of Death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy	2	2		1	2	1		8
Asphyxia		2						2
Aortic aneurism			1					1
Anæmia				1				1
Burns, shock from		1						1
Bronchitis			1				3	4
Bright's disease				1			1	2
Cerebral effusion	1			1		2		4
Cancer	1	1		1		1		4
Carcinoma	1				2			3
Cystitis, ch	1							1
Catarrh		1						1
Carbuncle			1					1
Cerebral hemorrhage			3	1				4
Chorea				1				1
Cardiac disease					5			5
Cellulitis							1	1
Diarrhœa	1						1	2
Dysentery				1	2		1	4
Drowning					1			1
Debility							4	4
Exhaustion of mania	2	2			2			6
Epilepsy	6	2	2	3	3	2	5	23
Exhaustion of melancholia	1		1		4	2		8
Enteritis		2				1		3
Erysipelas		1						1
Exhaustion of epilepsy				2				2
Exhaustion of dementia				4	4			8
Fever t ric							1	1

TABLE No. 11.—*Continued.*

Shewing the cause of death of those who died.

Cause of Death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Gangrene	1							1
Heart disease	6	3	2	2			4	17
Hemorrhage of lungs	1					1		2
Hepatitis				1				1
Internal ulcer		1						1
Inflammation of liver		1						1
Intestinal delatation						1		1
Marasmus	3	5	1			2		11
Meningitis							1	1
Old age	4		4					8
Oedema of Larynx						1		1
Paralysis	1	1	2	1				5
Paresis	6	6		2		5		19
Phthisis	6	1	11	8	2	3	16	47
Pleurisy			2			1	1	4
Pneumonia			1	3		2	3	9
Peritonitis			1		1	1	1	4
Paralytic dementia		1		2				3
Suicide	1	2			1	1		5
Senile decay		12		5	3	2		22
Stricture of stomach						1		1
Septicemia							1	1
Tubercular peritonitis		1		1				2
Tuberculosis			1	4	2			7
Tabes dorsalis					1			1
Total	45	48	34	46	35	30	44	282

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Actors								3
Artists							2	11
Agents		2						44
Architects								6
Actuaries								1
Basket makers								3
Bankers								1
Bookkeepers	5						5	56
Bakers			1				1	47
Bricklayers	1						1	27
Butchers			1	2			3	31
Blacksmiths	2	2	2			1	7	148
Brass-finishers								8
Brewers								17
Builders	1						1	12
Barbers								14
Broom-makers								8
Barristers	1	1					2	11
Bookbinders						1	1	7
Brickmakers								8
Bridge-tenders								1
Brush-makers								1
Button-makers								2
Baggagemasters								2
Brakemen								3
Bailiffs					1		1	1
Commercial travellers		2			1	1	4	40
Cabinet-makers		1					1	31
Consuls								1
Confectioners								8
Coopers								43
Carpenters	2		3	4	3	2	14	380
Clerks	5	6		1	5		17	340
Clergymen	1		1	2		1	5	68
Carriage-makers			1				1	20
Cooks				1			1	22
Carders								7
Captains of steamboats								7
Cigarmakers		1					1	7
Custom house officers								13
Coppersmiths								6
Cheesemakers								2
Civil servants								9
Clock-cleaners								11
Carters				1			1	10
Contractors								1
Cloth dressers								14
Chisel-makers								1
Coachmen								4
Dyers								1
Domestic servants, all kinds	10	8	5	7	4	28	62	3,380
Dressmakers		2	1	3	3	1	10	112
Detectives								6
Druggists								40
Dentists				1			1	4
Doctors					1		1	1
Engineers	1					1	2	56
Editors								1
Engravers								1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and conditions of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Farmers	19	40	11	23	11	8	112	3,507
Fishermen				1			1	5
Founders								3
Ferrymen								2
Furriers								7
Fruit canners								2
Florists								1
Gardeners				1			1	46
Grocers								23
Glass-blowers								4
Gentlemen	4						4	50
Glovemakers								11
Gunsmiths								2
Governors								1
Grooms								1
Hucksters								2
Hatters								3
Hostlers								10
Hunters						2	2	5
Harness-makers								30
Housekeepers	5	20		46	35	37	152	3,692
Hack drivers								28
Inn-keepers	1						1	7
Jewelers	1			1			2	24
Janitors			1				1	3
Journalists								2
Lock-keepers								1
Laborers	11	12	13	23	9	10	78	3,894
Laundresses								32
Ladies	9		3				12	259
Lawyers								31
Lumbermen				1	2		3	23
Lathers								1
Loom-fixer								1
Liverymen								1
Milliners						1	1	54
Masons								65
Machinists				1		1	2	76
Matchmakers								4
Millers		1					1	55
Moulders				1			1	57
Merchants	5	1					6	56
Mechanics								70
Music teachers	2	1				1	4	26
Marble-cutters		1					1	4
Milkmen								3
Millwrights								2
No occupation	6	4	3	17	6	27	63	1,138
Nightwatchman								3
Nurses	2					2	4	24
Organ builders								3
Piano case-maker			1				1	2
Professors of music								13

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions
Plasterers								4
Pensioners								5
Photographers								13
Prostitutes	1						1	12
Painters	1					2	3	135
Printers					1		1	72
Pedlars								92
Physicians	2						2	59
Pumpmakers								3
Plumbers			1				1	2
Patternmakers								1
Policemen								1
Private secretary								1
Porters								1
Railway employés			1				1	28
Spinsters	7	2	4				13	156
Sailors	1	1					2	76
Students	6	1	1	2	1	1	12	151
Spinners				2		1	3	34
Sisters of charity								5
Soda water manufacturers								1
Stonecutters	1						1	23
Showmen								2
Saddlers								15
Shoemakers		1		1			2	208
Seamstresses	3	1				1	5	45
Slaters								1
Soldiers								24
Salesmen								13
Surveyors								6
Sail and tent makers								3
Shop-keepers				1	1		2	10
Ship-builders								11
Stenographers								3
Station-masters								1
Teachers		1	3		2	2	8	283
Tinsmiths	1						1	33
Tavern-keepers								136
Tailors		1			1	2	4	44
Tanners								15
Teamsters		1					1	10
Telegraph operators								7
Upholsterers								1
Veterinary surgeon								1
Vinegar maker								1
Watchmakers	1						1	12
Woodworkers				1			1	12
Weavers						1	1	40
Wheelwrights								3
Wagonmakers								27
Waiters								6
Wives	37		22				59	543
Unknown or other employments	17	9		2	1	4	33	2,734

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1898.

—	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	571 48	1,453 22	609 97	697 96	711 44	344 40	395 16
Medical comforts and appliances	81 27	209 55	57 70	89 67	91 01	127 60	.....
Butchers' meat	15,918 93	13,639 37	9,881 74	10,476 59	8,628 91	5,994 05	5,619 18
Poultry, fish, etc	1,128 64	2,303 01	646 64	1,974 55	861 64	1,207 75	255 31
Flour, bread, etc	4,490 64	8,112 82	4,501 95	6,538 48	4,255 10	4,249 30	4,427 70
Butter	4,347 00	7,148 65	2,951 64	5,824 30	4,183 21	2,718 08	4,142 75
Barley, rice, peas and meal	842 30	1,325 06	505 79	1,022 14	810 99	899 80	234 21
Tea	1,498 66	1,916 27	1,210 13	1,135 35	1,273 92	857 36	508 89
Coffee	306 25	1,324 41	858 07	883 06	31 28	227 50	540 35
Cheese	324 69	1,173 40	227 40	497 13	433 33	318 88	24 20
Eggs	579 65	547 55	285 22	872 23	261 55	334 54	235 29
Fruit (dried)	603 48	1,137 45	328 96	1,625 19	647 11	887 62	234 04
Tobacco and pipes	.....	1,909 09	673 43	624 77	691 65	569 20	20 00
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	241 02	363 19	245 28	361 97	162 82	149 22	93 45
Sugar and syrup	2,512 81	2,676 99	1,849 12	2,849 47	1,547 92	1,064 25	1,364 97
Unenumerated groceries	1,448 85	202 68	578 59	.....	785 51	544 52	280 49
Fruit and vegetables	2,306 51	2,139 18	1,615 47	1,281 71	1,212 44	497 15	993 28
Bedding	957 49	3,263 16	1,140 83	1,506 52	830 52	276 79	971 84
Straw for Bedding	124 55	119 05	13 95	.....	.....	44 08	157 63
Clothing	3,646 05	8,924 99	3,049 29	4,988 72	3,152 26	2,877 69	3,149 41
Shoes	274 73	2,756 61	518 50	1,272 28	582 75	1,211 95	979 30
Coal	7,409 51	16,004 91	6,683 70	14,188 58	784 03	8,936 11	5,218 09
Wood	538 40	519 37	42 00	99 75	257 60	70 21	720 00
Gas	3,533 40	2,371 00	1,085 23	3,803 29	.....	2,249 01	302 00
Oil and candles	285 76	69 63	139 02	9 00	92 16	156 65	31 09
Matches	7 25	25 10	.....	.....	13 45	7 00	14 80
Brushes, brooms and mops	171 21	529 91	240 50	269 83	247 23	179 48	196 48
Bath-brick, black-lead, blacking	104 65	7 00	17 50	6 30	18 60	6 17	14 30

TABLE No. 13.—*Concluded.*

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1898.

—	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Soap and other laundry expenses	1,073 23	1,411 04	1,024 07	1,564 45	1,003 94	1,065 55	1,329 92
Water	2,937 61	.....	.....	3.021 07	.....	3.269 10	.....
Ice	276 45	.....	.....	324 80	152 75	221 08	33 96
Advertising and printing	423 69	451 35	318 63	453 72	144 70	310 66	331 53
Postage, telegraph and express charges	123 56	549 81	271 53	199 64	240 54	214 01	238 51
Stationery and library	256 55	798 09	265 05	670 88	501 95	109 91	68 27
Furniture, renewals and repairs	898 26	2,551 50	1,285 38	1,196 97	585 16	1,082 66	1,306 34
Iron and tinware	149 26	358 47	207 12	313 23	237 58	75 76	65 73
Crockery and glassware	282 59	995 20	360 43	550 72	266 53	457 31	44 84
Feed and fodder	2,255 44	1,479 71	2,301 23	822 84	399 55	1,299 09	1,171 12
Farm stock and implements and repairs thereto	591 37	2,130 01	779 73	2,535 71	850 90	210 05	282 56
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings	1,786 07	2,625 46	915 70	755 12	1,271 84	487 43	3,674 75
Hardware, etc	375 44	574 78	480 54	601 74	1,032 20	916 03	250 29
Paints and oils	376 95	929 21	523 68	594 39	107 49	514 38	246 38
Officers' travelling expenses	.....	112 90	35 40	125 10	287 60	40 45	74 35
Elopers, cost of recovering	.....	57 42	32 48	.....	15 98	10 94	15 05
Freight and duties	28 87	59 13	38 08	159 88	105 59	80 01	300 90
Amusements	354 43	284 49	214 21	156 49	223 03	121 41	92 05
Religious services and school instructors	112 50	186 00	5 85	.....	23 00	1 80	73 40
Rent	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	595 92	.....
Incidentals	641 26	663 79	357 35	489 75	665 04	576 13	764 34
Transfer and removal of patients	.....	.....	16 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	33,071 91	38,811 53	25,779 42	35,048 70	25,601 63	19,637 08	20,457 48
Totals	100,270 43	137,201 95	75,313 70	112,491 07	66,275 43	68,259 13	61,925 98

TABLE No. 14

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Headings of Estimates.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Brockville Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	652 75	93	1,662 57	1 63	667 67	1 18	787 63	79	802 45	1 34	472 00	97	395 16	62
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry	7,047 57	24 28	15,942 38	15 69	10,528 38	18 67	12,407 14	12 48	9,490 55	15 85	7,201 80	14 76	5,874 49	9 24
Flour, bread, etc	4,490 64	6 40	8,112 82	7 98	4,501 95	7 98	6,538 48	6 55	4,255 10	7 10	4,249 30	8 71	4,427 70	6 96
Butter	4,347 00	6 19	7,148 65	7 03	2,951 64	5 23	5,824 30	5 83	4,183 21	6 99	2,718 08	5 57	4,142 75	6 52
Groceries	8,357 71	11 90	12,576 09	12 37	6,761 99	11 99	9,871 24	9 89	6,646 08	11 10	5,853 89	11 99	3,535 89	5 56
Fruit and vegetables	2,306 57	3 28	2,139 18	2 10	1,615 47	2 86	1,281 71	1 28	1,212 44	2 03	497 15	1 02	973 28	1 53
Bedding, clothing and shoes	5,002 82	7 13	15,063 81	14 81	4,687 57	8 31	7,767 52	7 78	4,555 53	7 61	4,410 51	9 04	5,258 18	8 27
Fuel	7,947 91	11 32	16,524 28	16 25	6,725 70	11 93	14,288 33	14 31	1,041 63	*1 74	9,006 33	18 46	5,938 09	9 34
Gas, oil, etc	3,826 11	5 44	2,465 46	2 42	1,224 95	2 17	3,812 29	3 82	105 61	18	2,412 66	4 94	347 89	55
Laundry soap and cleaning	1,349 10	1 92	1,947 95	1 91	1,282 70	2 27	1,840 58	1 85	1,269 77	2 12	1,201 20	2 46	1,540 70	2 42
Furniture and furnishings	1,329 91	1 89	3,905 17	3 84	1,852 93	3 29	2,060 02	2 07	1,089 27	1 82	1,615 73	3 31	1,416 91	2 23
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	2,846 81	4 06	3,609 72	3 55	3,080 96	5 46	3,358 55	3 37	1,250 45	2 09	1,509 14	3 09	1,483 68	2 28
Repairs and alterations	2,538 46	3 62	4,129 45	4 06	1,919 92	3 41	1,951 25	1 96	2,411 53	4 03	1,917 34	3 93	4,171 42	6 56
Printing, postage and stationery	803 80	1 15	1,799 25	1 77	855 21	1 52	1,324 24	1 32	887 19	1 48	634 58	1 30	638 31	1 00
Water supply	2,937 61	4 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,021 07	3 03	.....	.....	3,269 10	6 70	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	33,071 91	47 11	38,811 53	38 16	25,779 42	45 71	35,048 70	35 12	25,601 63	42 74	19,637 08	40 24	20,457 48	32 16
Miscellaneous	1,413 51	2 01	1,363 64	1 34	878 57	1 55	1,264 02	1 27	1,472 99	2 46	1,652 74	3 38	1,354 05	2 13
Totals	100,270 43	142 81	137,201 95	134 91	75,313 70	133 53	112,491 07	112 72	66,275 43	110 68	68,259 13	139 87	61,925 98	97 37

* Coal remaining unpaid for at Mimico Asylum on 30th September, 1898, amounted to $8,166.48 If paid for previously the average cost would be $124 28.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

Supplies.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butchers' meat, per cwt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	5 45
Flour, per bbl	4 35	4 47	4 59	4 45	4 45	4 74	4 29
Oatmeal, per bbl	3 40	3 42	3 50	3 65	3 50	3 70	3 80
Split peas, per bbl	3 25	.....	3 25	.....	.....	3 25	.....
Butter, creamery, per lb	18 70/100	19½	17 5/8	19½	18 70/100	19½	.....
" dairy, "	14	14 90/100	14 5/8	14 90/100	14½	14 80/100	14 7/8
Potatoes, per bush	53	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel.							
Hard coal, large egg, per ton	4 03	4 34	3 49	.....	4 33	4 30	.....
" stove	4 27	4 47	3 74	4 30	4 45	4 30	5 29
" chestnut	4 27	4 47	3 74	4 30	.....	.....	.....
" small egg	.....	4 47	3 74	4 30	.....	4 30	.....
" screenings hard	.....	.....	1 75	1 60	.....	.....	.....
" screenings soft	2 13	.....	.....	2 13	.....	.....	2 97
Soft coal	3 64	4 90	2 29	3 83	.....	.....	4 40
Hard wood, green, per cord	.....	4 75	.....	4 75	4 25	.....	2 40
" dry, "	4 29	4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Assistant medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	6
Assistant medical officers	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	8
Bursars and clerks	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	12
Storekeepers and assistants	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	9
Stewards	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	3
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Assistant matrons	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8
Engineers' assistants and stokers	5	10	4	9	6	4	4	42
Masons and bricklayers	1	1	....	.....	1	..	.....	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	11
Painters	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	..	2
Bakers and assistants	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	9
Gardeners and assistants	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	11
Farmers and farm laborers	1	4	1	4	2	1	1	14
Tailors and seamstresses	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	16
Shoemakers	.....	1	.....	1	1	..	.....	3
Stable and stock-keepers	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	9
Butchers and jobbers	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	5
Messengers, porters and portresses	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	11
Cooks and kitchen maids	5	6	3	7	4	2	3	30
Laundresses and assistants	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	25
Housemaids	4	8	2	3	4	8	2	31
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	5
Laundryman	..	.....	....	.....	1	.....	..	1
Attendants.								
Chief male attendants and supervisors	10	12	8	4	6	1	6	47
Chief female attendants and supervisors	6	7	7	11	5	.....	9	45
Trained infirmary nurses	1	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	4
Teachers of feeble-minded children	..	..	.....	.....	..	8	....	8
Ordinary male attendants	19	32	15	30	18	13	15	142
Ordinary female attendants	21	27	15	24	18	11	15	131
Male night watchers	4	.....	2	3	2	2	1	14
Female night watchers	4	3	....	5	2	1	1	16
Totals	109	143	79	128	93	70	73	695

TABLE

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients
the average work in days

Nature of employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter shop	4	1,248	312	13	3,656	280	18	3,663	204
Tailor shop	4	721	180	4	1,051	262	4	852	213
Shoemakers' shop	5	1,570	314	2	617	308	8	1,369	170
Engineers' shop	6	1,920	320	7	2,137	305	13	3,696	284
Blacksmith's shop	1	300	300	.....	.....	....	3	690	230
Mason work	2	600	300	3	843	281	5	1,364	273
Repairing roads	.. .	.....	...	.....	.....	....	15	3,640	243
Wood-yard and coal-shed	12	3,810	317	3	781	261	...	.....	....
Bakery	2	624	312	4	1,333	333	4	961	240
Laundry	31	7,430	240	25	7,029	281	25	6,946	277
Dairy	8	2,830	354	1	365	365	14	4,031	288
Butcher shop and slaughter-house	1	312	312	4	1,233	308	10	2,648	265
Piggery	....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	....	4	986	246
Painting	4	1,248	312	3	914	305	7	1,620	231
Farm	....	....	....	31	9,108	294	16	3,101	194
Garden and grounds	26	7,415	285	60	17,659	294	14	1,823	130
Stable	6	1,840	307	14	4,128	295	5	874	175
Kitchen	8	2,760	345	34	9,880	291	17	4,363	257
Dining-room	56	20,823	372	60	17,364	289	38	10,518	277
Officers' quarters	4	1,320	330	.....	.....	....	8	2,176	272
Sewing	2	600	300	63	17,743	282	47	13,531	288
Knitting	27	8,110	....	43	12,113	282	36	10,433	290
Mending	56	15,640	300	8	2,177	272	14	3,555	254
Wards and halls	210	64,630	308	467	135,191	289	162	49,087	303
Storeroom	1	300	300	2	702	351	2	460	230
Not otherwise specified	80	25,182	315	130	38,249	294	36	9,623	266
Totals	556	170,953	306	830	264,273	318	525	142,010	271

No. 17.

employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and per patient during the year.

Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
3	896	298	7	1,731	248	12	1,362	114	1	260	260	58	12,780	220
2	541	270	7	1,836	262	2	267	133	4	264	66	27	5,532	205
4	828	207	3	841	280	....	.....	.. .	....	... .	....	22	5,225	237
6	1,810	302	9	2,816	313	6	1,353	225	4	1,290	32	51	15,022	295
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	...	....	....	4	990	248
7	2,067	295	3	928	327	3	267	89	....	.....	....	23	6,123	266
....	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	15	3,640	243
7	213	30	....	.....	....	....	.. ..	.. .	15	975	65	37	5,779	156
3	922	307	3	975	325	2	394	197	3	861	287	21	6,070	289
33	9,191	278	17	4,829	284	16	4,146	253	14	4,070	290	161	43,611	271
8	2,500	312	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	6	2,190	365	37	11,916	322
1	365	365	10	2,944	294	....	.....	....	2	156	78	28	7,658	273
1	365	365	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	2	730	365	7	2,081	297
7	1,943	278	2	465	233	5	748	149	1	78	78	29	7,016	242
43	9,609	223	12	2,762	230	47	7,158	152	33	6,032	183	182	37,770	208
84	19,924	238	40	11,451	386	73	12,021	165	....	.....	....	297	70,293	263
6	1,892	315	5	1,595	319	1	364	364	3	1,095	365	40	11,788	294
31	10,271	331	4	4,790	342	13	2,144	165	4	1,460	365	121	35,668	294
61	21,463	351	23	8,374	364	21	6,139	300	24	8,760	365	283	93,441	330
4	1,555	389	7	2,394	342	1	365	365	2	73	36	26	7,863	303
47	14,189	302	8	2,398	299	28	6,377	228	4	1,148	287	199	55,986	·131
42	1?,814	305	37	10,018	271	20	3,956	197	23	5,886	255	228	63,330	278
18	3,119	173	24	6,512	271	3	241	80	....	.....	....	123	31,244	254
420	148,085	353	47	14,635	311	....	.....	....	131	47,503	363	1,437	459,131	319
1	310	310	1	312	312	1	207	207	1	305	305	9	2,596	288
39	12,783	329	234	79,633	340	128	34,586	270	26	4,822	186	673	204,878	34
878	277,655	316	513	162,293	311	382	82,095	210	303	88,615	292	3,987	1,181,894	302

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the asylums (including transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	....	....	..	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	.....	.. ..	....	.....	....	.....	21	15	36	21	15	36
From 15 to 20 years.	3	8	11	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	6	9	16	23	29
" 20 " 25 "	11	9	20	6	8	14	3	4	7	11	4	15	5	7	12	5	4	9	2	4	6	43	40	83
" 25 " 30 "	6	9	15	9	4	13	8	3	11	8	8	16	4	9	13	5	9	14	2	6	8	43	48	90
" 30 " 35 "	16	9	25	11	11	22	6	7	13	10	14	24	6	6	12	7	12	19	2	2	4	58	61	119
" 35 " 40 "	11	11	22	11	10	21	7	9	16	6	13	19	3	4	7	5	7	12	.....	....	...	43	54	97
" 40 " 45 "	6	8	14	4	8	12	2	3	5	8	10	18	4	3	7	3	10	13	.....	....	....	27	42	69
" 45 " 50 "	5	7	12	4	7	11	2	1	3	6	4	10	3	2	5	5	15	20	.....	1	1	25	37	62
" 50 " 55 "	7	8	15	3	6	9	4	3	7	5	.....	5	5	2	7	2	12	14	.....	....	....	26	31	57
" 55 " 60 "	8	3	11	4	7	11	1	2	3	5	3	8	1	7	8	4	6	10	.....	1	1	23	29	52
" 60 " 65 "	7	5	12	5	1	6	2	3	5	9	2	11	1	2	3	1	11	12	.	....	....	25	24	49
" 65 " 70 "	2	.... .	2	.....	2	2	1	....	1	4	2	6	3	4	7	1	8	9	....	....	.. .	11	16	27
" 70 " 75 "	4	4	8	3	1	4	.....	3	3	2	3	5	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	....	....	10	14	24
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	... .	1	1	1	2	3	....	.....	....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	2	4	6
" 80 " 85 "	2	....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	....	.... .	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	..	....	4	3	7
" 85 " 90 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	... ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	... .	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	1	2
" 90 " 95 "	....	....	....	.. .	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.... .	.....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.	.....	....	...	....	1	1
Unknown	2	.....	2	....	.....	....	.. ...	....	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	....	....	...	...	.. .	....	....	2	2	4
Totals	91	81	172	65	67	132	38	41	79	78	69	147	37	51	88	40	101	141	30	35	65	379	445	824

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years.	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	1	4	1	.....	1	1	1	2	8	3	11
" 20 " 25 "	3	4	7	4	4	8	1	2	3	6	1	7	2	2	4	3	.....	3	19	13	32
" 25 " 30 "	6	9	15	2	1	3	.....	2	2	3	1	4	2	4	6	2	4	6	15	21	36
" 30 " 35 "	3	5	8	3	4	7	.....	2	2	6	6	12	5	3	8	5	2	7	22	22	44
" 35 " 40 "	3	5	8	1	6	7	.....	3	3	2	2	4	3	1	4	.....	3	3	9	20	29
" 40 " 45 "	1	2	3	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	1	1	2	.....	2	2	9	14	23
" 45 " 50 "	....	3	3	5	3	8	2	1	3	5	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	12	11	23
" 50 " 55 "	2	1	3	.....	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	10	17
" 55 " 60 "	3	1	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	..	4	2	1	3	2	.....	2	12	3	15
" 60 " 65 "	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4	2	6
" 65 " 70 "	3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	.....	1	1	2	5	3	8
" 70 " 75 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	5
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Unknown	.....	1	1	.....	.....		....		.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Totals	26	36	62	24	26	50	6	14	20	34	20	54	17	14	31	16	19	35	122	129	251

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the asylums during the year ending 30th Sept., 1898.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years																			1	7	8	1	7	8
From 15 to 20 years																			5	5	10	5	5	10
" 20 " 25 "	1	1	2											1	1				1	3	4	2	5	7
" 25 " 30 "	1	1	2				1		1	1	2	3				1	1	2	1	5	6	5	9	14
" 30 " 35 "	1		1	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	1		1	1		1	3	1	4	10	7	17
" 35 " 40 "	3		3	3	4	7	1	1	2	5	2	7				3		3	1	2	3	16	9	25
" 40 " 45 "	4	5	9	2	1	3		1	1		4	4	1		1	3		3	2	2	4	12	13	25
" 45 " 50 "	3	3	6	3	2	5	1	2	3	2		2	2		2	3	1	4				14	8	22
" 50 " 55 "	4		4	3		3	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	2	3	2		2				17	6	23
" 55 " 60 "	3	2	5	4	3	7	1	2	3	3		3	3	2	5	2	2	4		1	1	16	12	28
" 60 " 65 "	2	1	3	1	3	4	4	4	8	3	2	5	4	4	8		4	4	1		1	15	19	34
" 65 " 70 "					5	5	1		1	1	3	4	2	4	6	2		2				6	12	18
" 70 " 75 "	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	4	7	1	2	3	1		1				12	12	24
" 75 " 80 "				3		3		1	1		1	1		2	2		1	1				3	5	8
" 80 " 85 "	3		3	2	2	4		1	1	1		1	2		2							8	3	11
" 85 " 90 "	1	1	2	1		1										1		1				3	1	4
" 90 " 95 "														1	1								1	1
Unknown																1	1	2	3		3	4	1	5
Totals	28	17	45	25	23	48	16	18	34	24	22	46	17	18	35	20	10	30	18	26	44	148	134	282

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year:

Place of confinement.	30th September, 1897.			30th September, 1898.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	344	353	697	359	362	721
" " London	478	538	1,016	480	519	999
" " Kingston	285	272	557	290	268	558
" " Hamilton	455	511	966	469	528	997
" " Mimico	297	295	592	300	300	600
" " Brockville	257	194	451	254	259	513
Total insane in asylums	2,116	2,163	4,279	2,152	2,236	4,388
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	344	286	630	350	291	641
Total number in Provincial Asylums	2,460	2,449	4,909	2,502	2,527	5,029
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	8	8	16	11	8	19
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	23	3	26	35	.....	35
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols	19	22	41	33	22	55
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,510	2,482	4,992	2,581	2,557	5,138
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	6	14	20	1	2	3
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	2	14	16	13	10	23
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	6	5	11	1	.....	1
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	10	6	16	10	16	26
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Asylum	4	4	8	5	4	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Asylum	.....	4	4	2	4	6
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	92	47	139	137	84	221
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1899 and 1898	2,630	2,576	5,206	2,750	2,677	5,427

Discharges.

Asylums.	No. of cures.	No. of admissions.	Percentage of cures to admissions
Toronto	62	172	36.05
London	50	132	38.00
Kingston	20	79	25.32
Hamilton	54	147	36 73
Mimico	30	88	34.09
Brockville	35	141	24.82
Totals	251	759	33.07

Probational Discharges.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				149	165	314
Discharged, cured	66	87	153			
" improved	18	21	39			
" unimproved	1	3	4			
Died before expiration of leave	2	1	3			
Returned to asylum	30	34	64			
Out on probation 30th September, 1898	32	19	51			
Totals	149	165	314	149	165	314

Deaths in Asylums.

Asylums.	No. of deaths.	Total population.	Percentage of deaths on total population.
Toronto	45	869	5 18
London	48	1,148	4 18
Kingston	34	636	5 34
Hamilton	46	1,113	4 13
Mimico	35	680	5 15
Orillia (Idiot)	44	695	6 33
Brockville	30	592	5 07
Totals	282	5,733	4.92

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table showing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed.

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	3	10	13	10	30	40
Religious excitement	...	...	...	10	6	16
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	8	4	12	24	10	34
Love affairs, including seduction	...	...	...	2	4	6
Mental anxiety—"worry"	2	3	5	11	19	30
Fright and nervous shocks	2	4	6	3	20	23
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	11	1	12	21	3	24
Intemperance, sexual	...	...	...	1	3	4
Venereal diseases	...	1	1	6	1	7
Self-abuse, sexual	3	...	3	10	7	17
Over-work	5	4	9	13	8	21
Sunstroke	1	1	2	12	3	15
Accident or injury	3	...	3	4	2	6
Pregnancy	...	6	6	...	5	5
Puerperal	...	2	2	...	22	22
Lactation	...	...	...	...	6	6
Morphia habit	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puberty and change of life	...	2	2	...	16	16
Uterine disorders	...	3	3	11	1	12
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1	1	2	5	5	10
Brain disease, with epilepsy	5	1	6	12	5	17
Other forms of brain disease	2	3	5	6	2	8
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	5	8	13	12	14	26
Fevers	4	5	9	10	10	20
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	38	50	88	...	...	...
With other combined cause not ascertained	50	51	101	3	3	6
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	4	5	9	2	2	4
With other combined causes not ascertained	2	...	2	1	..	1
Unknown	200	245	445	160	202	362
Total	349	410	759	349	410	759

The following table shows the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied at the close of the official year:

Asylums	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1898.			Number of vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	354	354	708	359	362	721	.....	.....	.....
London	472	532	1,004	480	519	999	.....	13	13
Kingston	295	279	574	290	268	558	5	9	14
Hamilton	488	552	1,040	469	528	997	19	24	43
Mimico	300	300	600	300	300	600	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	260	260	520	254	259	513	6	1	7
Orillia	345	295	640	350	291	641	.....	4	4
Total	2,514	2,572	5,086	2,502	2,527	5,029	30	51	81

Social State.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers, as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions:

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total admissions.
Married	364	10,787
Unmarried	460	11,907

Nationalities.

Canadian	585	11,863
English	85	2,956
Irish	75	4 257
Scotch	29	1,843
United States	24	650
Other countries and unknown	26	1,119

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	160	5,126
Roman Catholic	169	4,879
Presbyterian	157	4,523
Methodist	219	4,881
Other denominations and unknown	119	3,283

The following table shews the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive:

Year.	Lunatics admitted.	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	518	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31 80
1889	514	441	73	14 20
1890	669	492	117	26.46
1891	928	495	433	46.66
1892	792	531	261	32.95
1893	753	533	220	29.21
1894	789	522	167	24.24
1895	968	569	399	41 22
1896	753	582	181	23.72
1897	905	594	311	34.36
1898	759	650	109	34.36

Employment of Patients.

The following two tables shew, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and, 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1892, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject':

Asylums.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	869	556	256,230	170,953	66.70
London	1,148	830	371,205	264,273	71.16
Kingston	636	525	205 849	142,010	69.00
Hamilton	1,113	878	364,251	277,655	76 14
Mimico	680	513	218,616	162,293	73.23
Brockville	592	382	178,120	82,095	46.25
Orillia	695	303	232,147	88,615	38.17
Total	5,733	3,987	1,826,418	1,181,894	64.69

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the asylums in each year since 1882:

Asylums.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897	1898.
Toronto	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39	62 01	67.04	75.05	73.44	77.13	91.64	72.04	64.99	66.70
London	54.00	69.89	86 56	79.58	77.84	77,84	77.54	77.30	75.43	73.40	77.20	78 71	77.41	76.11	75.69	78.01	71.16
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68 26	68.26	65.71	70.56	70.27	87.24	65.89	73.22	74.47	68.60	70.00	69.39	69 00
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	43 82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32	68.43	77.27	76.90	77.20	76.43	76.74	73 64	78.24	76.14
Mimico											36.11	43.26	72.12	53.03	71.36	74 18	74.23
Brockville														52.84	73.42	52 30	46.25
Orillia														38.50	41.85	40.67	38 17

Asylum Expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it:

Asylums.	Expended 1897.	Expended 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	99,516 15	100,270 43	754 28	
London	123,819 99	137,201 95	13,381 96	
Kingston	75,871 76	75,313 70		558 06
Hamilton	113,270 76	112,491 07		779 69
Mimico	73,025 39	66,275 43		6,749 91
Brockville	55,407 66	68,259 13	12,851 47	
Orillia	64,876 76	61,925 98		2,950 78
Totals	605,788 42	621,737 69	26,987 71	11,038 44
Increase, 1898				15,949 27

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the asylums during 1897 and 1898, together with the average daily population :

Asylums.	Year ended 30th September, 1897.					Year ended 30th September, 1898.				
	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	714	139 37	2 68	84 71	1 63	702	142 81	2 75	92 84	1 78
London.	1,019	121 51	2 34	104 01	2 00	1,017	134 91	2 59	122 94	2 36
Kingston.....	562	134 92	2 60	110 57	2 13	564	133 53	2 57	127 09	2 44
Hamilton.....	979	115 82	2 23	99 08	1 91	998	112 72	2 17	101 98	1 96
Mimico	594	122 93	2 36	114 61	2 20	599	*110 68	2 13	105 31	2 03
Brockville.....	386	143 54	2 76	134 61	2 59	488	139 87	2 69	129 62	2 49
Orillia.....	613	105 83	2 04	97 13	1 87	636	97 37	1 87	92 29	1 78
Totals.....	4,867	126 28	2 43	106 39	2 05	5,004	124 24	2 38	109 69	2 11

*Coal amounting to $8,166.48 unpaid for at Mimico Asylum on 30th September, 1898, if this sum were added the average cost at that Institution would be $124.28.

Revenue from Paying Patients.

	No. of patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum	264	$35,095.37
London "	149	12,166.50
Kingston "	65	3,633.71
Hamilton "	144	10,707.34
Orillia "	54	3,226.43
Mimico "	30	3,507.15
Brockville "	64	3,705.94
Totals.....	770	72,042.44

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year:

	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14,045 30		
" " 1872	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	
" " 1873	171	16,660 61		2,595 19
" " 1874	182	20,035 77	3,373 15	
" " 1875	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	
" " 1876	256	21,175 93		699 99
" " 1877	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	
" " 1878	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	
" " 1879	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	
" " 1880	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	
" " 1881	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	
" " 1882	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	
" " 1883	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	
" " 1884	496	48,135 18		11,787 41
" " 1885	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	
" " 1886	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	
" " 1887	514	48,742 53		5,187 52
" " 1888	538	59,638 16	10,895 63	
" " 1889	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	
" " 1890	562	62,754 16		3,916 48
" " 1891	577	58,507 42		4,246 74
" " 1892	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	
" " 1893	661	73,415 54	174 93	
" " 1894	697	72,722 04		693 50
" " 1895	743	68,290 31		4,431 73
" " 1896	904	97,898 19	29,607 88	
" " 1897	844	100,581 25	2,683 06	
" " 1898	770	72,042 44		28,538 81

APPENDIX.

TO THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICO, BROCKVILLE AND ORILLIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO, ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Public Charities, Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with Statute I herewith have the honor to submit to you the fifty-eighth annual report of the operations of the asylum for insane, Toronto, for the official year ending the 30th day of September, 1898.

It will be noticed by the annual table submitted, that there were 172 patients durthe year. Of that number 91 were males and 81 females.

62 were discharged as recovered; 25 were discharged as improved and 15 as unimproved; total 102. The number under treatment were 869; of these 40 were sent from the gaols and 132 were admitted by ordinary process.

The deaths were 45, being 28 men and 17 women.

The preponderance of mortality among the men in comparison to the women was largly due to the fact that a greater number of men were received afflicted with senile decay rather than insanity. A large proportion of these died during the year of admission. In 1897, 15 died over 70 years of age. In 1898, 9 died over 70 years of age.

It will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admission was 36.8 per cent; or nearly 37% as against 30.8% of last year.

It is interesting to note that out of the 62 recoveries 36 were women, being 10 more than men.

Our treatment has been cautious and conservative, and although we have not allowed novelties in treatment to control us, we can record a percentage of recoveries on the woman's side of the house of 40.4%. This is not by any means an unsatisfactory result, considering the bad physical condition of many women admitted. It is pleasing to note that we have no mortality to record from surgical interference. At the same time we use every means, medical and surgical which our judgment dictates to ameliorate the condition of our patients. We are satisfied with the result of treatment.

DEATHS.

The death rate is lower this year than last. There were 45 deaths among a population of 869, being 5.2% under treatment. Of course, the mortality will fluctuate from year to year, as it does among the sane persons in the outside world.

There was one suicide of a female patient, who hanged herself on her bedstead in a most determined manner, by a strip of sheeting taken from the bed on which she was lying. The coroner did not think an inquest necessary.

CAUSES.

The table showing causes of insanity is practically useless. There are some apparent causes of mental outbreak, but on the other hand there are many insane persons in whom the causation is beyond human ken. In other cases two or more malign influences may operate contemporaneously, but no one can tell which is the dominant agent. Very often the result is taken as a cause, especially is this true in insanity said to have been caused by alcoholism. We find that the invasion of mental disorder may be gradual and in the discomfort consequent thereon spirits are taken in excess to give temporary relief. In these cases the intemperance is a result and not a cause. The same is true of a number of so-called causes such as morphine, chloral and such toxic agents. The attempt to classify the hereditary and congenital causes must of necessity be equally fallacious simply because we do not know to a certainty as to whether active diseased conditions may not have been the occasion of making manifest a tendency which would not have been evoked were it not for active agencies in operation. The causes attributed are

merely hypothetical in many persons. We are only sure of results in such classes as "Religious excitement," "Worry," "Fevers," "Uterine Disorders," "Over work," and such like. They are often only excitants of latent mental weakness. The causes were present but undeveloped before these operated upon the nerve centres which were ripe for an outbreak, yet no expert could fathom their existence until they are made manifest. It will be seen then that a correct classification is impossible.

Epileptics.

The removal of the insane epileptics from the asylum and isolating them in wards with extra oversight is a matter commanding attention. This class is dangerous to others and in their convulsions are very shocking sights to insane not thus afflicted. The putting them into distinct cottages would do much to improve the other parts of the different institutions.

Open Doors at Night.

For a number of years past our dormitory doors have remained open at night. No room that holds more than one patient is locked. It is more cleanly than was the other way with its tubs and buckets; there is better ventilation; the patients are not awakened by the noise of opening and shutting doors by the night nurses. These can go in and come out in their slippers and observe the condition of things without making any noise. Not only so but any disturbance is heard at a distance which was not the case with closed bedroom doors. Few patients walk in the corridors at night except from necessity, and they are grateful for this exemption from prison like lock and key. We have no desire to go back to the old order of things

Probations.

There were 40 sent out on probation during the year. Of that number only 4 were returned. The majority of those delivered to friends and relations had recovered, hence the small number of returns. Many of them, however, were such as might be subject to relapses, so were sent out on trial instead of being discharged when such went away.

Dentistry.

During the past nine months a good deal of attention has been paid to the teeth of a number of patients by a dentist. It is evident that good digestion depends to a large extent on the proper mastication of food eaten. There is no form of disease that is counteracted so successfully as by the administration of good food followed by its being properly masticated as a preliminary to digestion, assimilation and nutrition. Bad teeth, or absent molars, which grind the food, are factors which tell against proper nourishment being provided to the physical system and more especially to the great nerve centres whose diseased conditions are the producer of mental disorder of all kinds.

So far 60 patients have had their condition improved in these respects, not only by the extraction of decayed teeth, but also by filling of those which could be preserved and by the providing of sets of teeth for those who had no natural teeth left. So far the friends have paid for this dentistry, and the patients state how comfortable and useful the work is, not only in masticating food but where frontal teeth are supplied in the matter of improved vocalization.

It is evident that were a small appropriation made to have our free patients thus treated it would be money well spent and would contribute very much to the recovery of many, especially those of the dyspeptic and melancholic type.

Garden.

What little ground we have, we utilize to the best advantage. It is indispensible that in season we should have fresh vegetables. Our small patch of ground set apart for garden purposes and to give employment to a number of our patients who were gardners and farmers before becoming insane has realized over $6,000 at market prices.

Workshop.

In our workshop we make all the boots, shoes and slippers we require both for men and women.

We made 175 tin vessels of all kinds and purchased few. We repaired 803 tin vessels some of which were made almost as good as new.

Patients upholstered 69 chairs, 7 sofas, and remade 83 mattresses. The value of all this work if made outside would amount to $1,343.96.

Wants.

A repetition of wants which have been asked for from year to year is herewith re-inserted in the hope that by urgent request often presented they may at last command attention.

It was hoped that during the past year we would be permitted to extend our grounds to King Street as our present enclosure is altogether inadequate to give sufficient airing ground for our patients. We only ask for the material and the labour of our mason as all the work could be done by our patients. A few years ago when 26 acres of land were taken from our grounds we not only took down the old brick wall but we built two new walls at both ends where exposed to the public, largely by patients' labour. These walls were over 600 yards in length and averaged from 12 to 15 feet in height; the cost was comparatively small as the old bricks and stone were again utilized in the new walls. The same method could be adopted again and with like results. The need is evident and the land is asylum property and cannot be used except by ourselves. Our asylum buildings overlook the ground.

It is impossible to understand what reasonable objection can be made to this proposal. As we have no farm land, the working patients would gladly labour at the undertaking, rather than lounge about the wards in weariness and idleness.

New Hospital.

A good deal of the work in the erection of a new hospital could be done by the labour of patients. A substantial brick building would meet our wants. This erection could not only be occupied by the sick, but part of it could be set apart for acute and curable cases. This would enable us to accommodate at least 50 more patients in the asylum.

A flour house is wanted.

A great deal of sidewalk will have to be laid during next year. Much of it is now rotten and dangerous to walk on.

It would be a great convenience to us to have electric power to use in the engineer's shop, to saw wood and to cut fodder. Five horse power would be sufficient.

A new range is needed in the kitchen. The present one has been in use nearly twenty-two years and is worn out.

One of the wooden coal houses is in a delapidated state and needs re-constructing or a new erection.

A decent entrance is badly needed. The present one is an eye-sore, especially to visitors who are often impressed unfavourably of a whole institution by its approach and main entrance.

The barn yard was set with cobble stones many years ago. By use and the upheaval of by frosts they are now dangerous for animals to walk upon. They will require to be taken up and the earth used. At the best they are very rough and make poor pavement where animals are continually walking. What is needed is asphalt to make a smooth and substantial yard. The soil is clay and will soon form a mire unless a roadway is made with solid material.

The basement floors of the wings will need relaying with oak planking. The present floors have been laid over 30 years ago.

A bowling alley is needed to give exercise to our men patients. It need not cost much as the work could be done by ourselves.

Pathology.

It would be worthy of consideration if a sum were set apart for pathological research. The material is at hand. Medical officers cannot spare the time necessary from their official duties to devote to investigation in this kind of work. The rough *post mortems* held are of little or no importance, especially if investigation is confined to what the eye alone can find out. The unaided vision sees little and knows little except of a very general nature.

In this day of advanced chemical physiology with the aid of the microscope and micro-photography, much good work has been done in those asylums for the insane, in which one of the medical staff devotes all his time to pathological research, and who has been trained in this kind of work. We have not reached that stage so far, although something has been done along that line of research in an amateurish way.

We have excellent professors of pathology in two of the medical schools in this city. Were the material divided between them we could be able to compare the insane life history of each individual with the footprints of disease found after death. Interesting and useful records would be the result.

Work.

Not much on capital account has been expended in the erection of permanent buildings and fixtures. The brick chimneys of the laundry and kitchen have been raised, this not only increases the draught but it has been the means of carrying away from the buildings, smoke and cinders which blew into our wards when the wind came from certain directions.

We have now two excellent spray bath-rooms for males and females. They are built on the most approved plan and will be found to be a great improvement on the bath-tub system ; not only on account of extra cleanliness but also for hygeienic reasons along medical lines.

The old flour house has been re-roofed as it leaked badly. This structure is needed as a coal-house for the laundry were a new and larger one erected near the bakery, as it to be hoped will be the case next year.

Electricity.

It would be a great improvement to substitute electricity for gas in lighting the various buildings. It is safer than gas, not only in respect to danger from fire but also in regard to the aptitude of many patients to breathe it or set their clothing on fire by it with suicidal intent.

It looks feasible to establish a plant to generate electricity at the Central Prison not only to furnish electric light for itself but also to do so for this Institution and the Mercer Reformatory. It was proved years ago that it would be cheaper than gas and it is also beyond question that the light is much superior.

On account o improvements in generating electricity now-a-days, light is cheaper than when the calculation was formerly made. It is to be hoped this matter will receive consideration as our gas lighting is far from satisfactory.

Concerts Given for the Season of 1897-98.

September 21st, 1897.—James Baylis and Friends.
October 13th, 1897.—Army and Navy Veterans' Band.
October 26th, 1897.—Mrs. Titus and Friends.
October 27th, 1897.—Prof. Farringer, Ontario College of Music.
November 2nd, 1897.—James Baylis and Friends.
November 8th, 1897.—Maple Leaf Band.
November 11th, 1897.—John Gowinlock and Friends.
November 17th, 1897.—West End Y.M.C.A.
November 18th, 1897.—D. Carmichael and Friends.
November 24th, 1897.—Martin Clewarth and Friends.
November 30th, 1897.—St. John's Presbyterian Church Choir.
December 7th, 1897.—John Kidner and Friends, Victoria Ministrels.
December 8th, 1897.—Madame Stuttaford and Friends.
December 9th, 1897.—R. Taylor and Friends.
December 14th, 1897.—James Baylis and Friends.
January 11th, 1898.—R. Taylor and Friends.
January 18th, 1898.—Euclid Avenue, Church Choir.
January 20th, 1898.—Crawford St. Church Choir.
January 25th, 1898.—James Baylis and Friends.
February 1st, 1898.—Rosedale Club, J. J. Walker and Friends.
February 2nd, 1898.—Madame Stuttaford and Friends.
February 8th, 1898.—West End Y.M.C.A.
February 22nd, 1898.—R. Taylor and Friends.
February 28th, 1898.—St. John's Church.
March 3rd, 1898.—Gaelic Society.
March 3rd, 1898.—Jarvis St. Baptist Church S. S. Orchestra.
March 10th, 1898.—Yonge St. Y.M.C.A.
March 14th, 1897.—Sons of Scotland, Burns Camp No. 1.
March 17th, 1898.—Canadian Temperance League, "Mock Trial."
March 19th, 1898.—Mr. Frank Yeigh's Picture Travel Talks.
March 22nd, 1898.—J. W. Bengough, Chalk Talk.
March 24th, 1898.—Messrs Anderson and Gowinlock.
March 28th, 1898.—Woodgreen Methodist Church Choir.
March 29th, 1898.—James Baylis and Friends.
April 4th, 1898.—Wesley Church S. S. Orchestra.
April 19th, 1898.—James Baylis and Friends.
May 5th, 1898.—Queen St. Methodist Church Choir.
May 6th, 1898.—Parkdale Presbyterian Choir.
May 12th, 1898.—R. Taylor and Friends.
June 1st, 1898.—The Salvation Army Band.

In addition to the above list there were six concerts given during the season from time to time by home talent, the patients taking an active part in them. Many of the patients are not only good musicians as piano performers, cornet players and violinists, but excellent amateur actors, reciters, readers and caricaturists.

The usual sleigh rides, garden parties, croquet, lawn tennis and dances helped to remove the monotony of ward life. In the wards, cards, checkers, bagatelle, billiards and book reading from a library of 1,400 volumes helped to pass the time away in an agreeable manner. The daily papers and the exchanges kindly sent to us from the news paper offices, might be added to the list.

All such amusements are often of more value to tilt the mind into healthful channels than even our most valued medicines are. "They minister to a mind diseased and pluck from memory a rooted sorrow."

As insanity is purely a physical disease it is evident that any methods which will promote bodily health are of primary importance to produce normal conditions.

We cannot express too warmly our heartfelt thanks to our numerous friends in the city for their kindness in furnishing us with first-class entertainments.

HOSPITAL.

It is a matter of regret that the designation "Hospital for the insane" is not used in official documents and otherwise. The name of "Asylum for the Insane" is not only objectionable but conveys a false impression as such Institutions in modern times are for the cure of the insane as well as to keep them in custody. We hear relatives constantly complaining because of the use of the name, "Asylum."

For years there has been a consensus of opinion among medical men as to the propriety of the improved designation being adopted not only in Canada but also in the Motherland. In the United States the term "Hospital" is being largely used instead of that term which only conveys the idea of retention and protection.

During the year the work has gone on very smoothly. On the whole the employees have given satisfaction and the officers have been attentive to their duties. It is a great satisfaction to a Chief Officer to have confidence in those carrying out his instructions. In fact, much of the success of his administration depends on a faithful performance of duty by all concerned in Hospital work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1897				344	353	697
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	29	11	40			
By medical certificate	62	70	132			
				91	81	172
Total number under treatment during year				435	434	869
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	26	36	62			
As improved	13	12	25			
As unimproved	8	7	15			
Total number of discharges during year	47	55	102			
Died	28	17	45			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred						
				76	72	148
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1898				359	362	721
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				4,359	4,040	8,399
" discharged	2,224	2,168	4,392			
" died	1,121	929	2,050			
" eloped	81	12	93			
" transferred	574	569	1,143			
				4,000	3,678	8,678
" remaining, 30th September, 1898				359	362	721
Applications on fyle				1	2	3

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum from the 1st October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 26th of September) ...	359	367	726
Minimum " " (on the 18th of November)....	338	349	687
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	127,019	129,211	256,230
Daily average population.....	348	354	702

—	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	42	40	82	1,840	2,093	3,933
Widowed	4	8	12	143	383	526
Single	45	33	78	2,376	1,564	3,940
Not reported	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	91	81	172	4,359	4,040	8,399
Religion.						
Presbyterians	19	15	34	960	890	1,850
Episcopalians	29	4	50	1,238	1,139	2,377
Methodists	22	26	48	827	808	1,635
Baptists	6	2	8	103	92	195
Congregationalists	....	1	1	38	56	94
Roman Catholics	10	13	23	856	783	1,639
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Quakers	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Infidels	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Other denominations	2	3	5	241	223	464
Not reported	1	.....	1	91	48	139
Total	91	81	172	4,359	4,040	8,399
Nationalities.						
English	16	19	35	759	669	1,428
Irish	11	13	24	1,061	1,042	2,103
Scotch	3	3	6	488	429	917
Canadian	53	37	90	1,741	1,607	3,348
United States	1	6	7	143	166	309
Other countries	6	3	9	132	105	237
Unknown	1	.....	1	35	22	57
Total	91	81	172	4,359	4,040	8,399

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	9	18
Brant	1	1	2	47	56	103
Bruce				22	12	34
Carleton				75	61	136
Dufferin				6	7	13
Elgin				31	23	54
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac				101	69	170
Grey	1	1	2	109	89	195
Haldimand				25	24	49
Halton				81	63	144
Hastings	1	1	2	110	86	196
Huron		1	1	58	55	113
Kent				25	23	48
Lambton	1		1	29	23	52
Lanark				50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville				59	50	109
Lennox and Addington				25	16	41
Lincoln				97	82	179
Middlesex	1	2	3	81	73	154
Muskoka District	1	1	2	12	11	23
Norfolk	1		1	18	19	37
Northumberland and Durham	5	4	9	289	271	560
Ontario	4	1	5	174	166	340
Oxford		1	1	35	40	75
Peel		3	3	126	117	243
Perth				45	42	87
Peterborough	2	1	3	92	87	179
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	26	52
Renfrew				4	8	12
Simcoe	1	2	3	127	136	263
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				61	60	121
Victoria	1	2	3	88	64	152
Waterloo		2	2	46	51	97
Welland	1		1	49	45	94
Wellington	1		1	140	139	279
Wentworth	1		1	226	207	433
York	15	7	22	1,558	1,597	*3,155
Not classed		2	2	173	64	237
Toronto	53	49	102			
Total admissions	91	81	172			

*Including Toronto.

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	3	5
Bruce				15		5
Carleton				2	1	13
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin				1		1
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				23	13	36
Grey				58	17	75
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4	1	5
Hastings				53	26	79
Huron				3		3
Kent				6	2	8
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Middlesex						
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham				61	27	88
Ontario				60	29	89
Oxford				3	5	8
Peel				31	8	39
Perth				7		7
Peterborough				40	14	54
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	4	17
Victoria				51	24	75
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				13	3	16
Wentworth				38	9	47
York	8	2	10	479	328	*807
Not classed				85	14	99
Toronto	21	9	30			
Total admissions	29	11	40	1,163	578	1,741

*Including Toronto.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	G. P.	M	October 14th, 1896	October 1st, 1897	Recovered.
2	K. C.	F	May 5th, 1897	" 8th, "	"
3	B. McC.	F	" 14th, 1896	" 12th, "	Improved.
4	W. J. G.	M	August 10th, 1897	" 16th, "	Recovered.
5	W. R. McR.	M	" 1st, 1893	" 16th, "	Unimproved.
6	L. W.	F	July 3rd, 1897	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
7	J. W.	F	October 1st, "	" 26th, "	"
8	R. L.	M	September 27th, "	" 30th, "	"
9	J. B. C.	M	February 7th, 1896	November 1st, "	"
10	B. S.	M	August 19th, 1897	" 5th, "	Improved.
11	P. M.	M	November 12th, 1893	" 8th, "	"
12	H. W.	F	July 10th, 1890	" 15th, "	"
13	E. M.	F	September 17th, 1897	" 25th, "	"
14	M. D. C.	F	January 28th, "	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
15	C. E. L.	F	July 3rd, 1895	December 7th, "	Recovered.
16	M. J. F.	F	May 11th, 1890	" 9th, "	Improved.
17	E. W.	F	November 1st, 1897	" 10th, "	Recovered.
18	E. L. B.	F	December 28th, 1896	" 14th, "	Improved.
19	R. McK.	M	November 27th, 1897	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
20	W. J.	M	September 16th, "	" 28th, "	Improved.
21	J. K. B.	F	" 4th, "	" 31st, "	Recovered.
22	C. G. C.	M	December 24th, "	January 15th, 1898	Improved.
23	F. E. H.	F	April 1st, "	" 15th, "	Recovered.
24	E. H.	M	October 18th, "	" 20th, "	Unimproved.
25	J. McI.	M	December 5th, "	" 25th, "	Improved.
26	M. H. A.	F	" 21st, 1896	" 31st, "	Recovered.
27	J. K.	F	January 6th, 1898	February 2nd, "	"
28	C. W.	F	December 24th, 1897	" 16th, "	"
29	W. S.	M	May 29th, "	" 21st, "	Unimproved.
30	A. C.	F	December 30th, "	" 26th, "	Recovered.
31	W. P.	M	November 8th, "	" 28th, "	"
32	A. M.	F	May 8th, "	March 3rd, "	"
33	T. M.	M	February 27th, 1898	" 5th, "	Unimproved.
34	A. H.	F	August 17th, 1897	" 7th, "	Recovered.
35	F. S.	F	October 15th, 1894	" 7th, "	"
36	S. A. H.	F	January 5th, 1898	" 8th, "	"
37	O. K.	F	December 22nd, 1897	" 10th, "	"
38	M. E. A.	F	October 30th, "	" 14th, "	"
39	P. F.	M	" 18th, "	" 15th, "	"
40	J. W.	F	April 25th, 1895	" 16th, "	Unimproved.
41	F. H.	M	May 26th, 1897	" 18th, "	Recovered.
42	R. B. L.	M	July 16th, "	" 19th, "	"
43	C. A. L.	F	December 21st, "	" 19th, "	"
44	E. B.	F	February 2nd, 1898	" 31st, "	"
45	R. H.	F	" 12th, "	April 8th, "	"
46	T. L.	M	July 23rd, 1897	" 12th, "	"
47	D. A. S.	F	September 20th, "	" 15th, "	"
48	S. D.	F	December 21st, 1895	" 18th, "	Improved.
49	M. I.	F	May 29th, 1897	" 21st, "	Unimproved.
50	P. M.	M	August 29th, "	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
51	T. L.		October 8th, "	" 28th, "	"
52	J. P.	M	July 8th, 1896	" 30th, "	"
53	C. S.	M	August 20th, 1897	" 30th, "	"
54	T. P.	M	April 1st, 1898	" 30th, "	"
55	J. F.	M	March 9th, "	May 7th, "	"
56	W. H. McC.	M	November 16th, 1896	" 23rd, "	Improved.
57	S. J. S.	F	February 11th, 1898	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
58	Z. B.	M	November 11th, 1897	" 25th, "	"
59	M. E. P.	F	July 30th, "	June 3rd, "	"
60	J. F. D.	M	April 1st, 1898	" 13th, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Showing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
61	R. D	M	October 11th, 1897	June 21st, 1898	Improved.
62	T. G	M	May 6th, 1898	" 23rd, "	"
63	H. J	F	July 23rd, 1896	" 30th, "	Recovered.
64	E. P	F	April 15th, 1897	" 30th, "	"
65	W. M	M	" 12th, 1898	" 30th, "	Improved.
66	R. R	M	March 19th, 1895	" 30th, "	Recovered.
67	B. C	M	October 18th, 1897	" 30th, "	"
68	G. F. H	M	May 3rd, "	July 1st, "	"
69	R. J. F	F	February 3rd, 1898	" 1st, "	Unimproved.
70	M. A	M	April 23rd, "	" 16th, "	Improved.
71	O. P	F	December 5th, 1896	" 22nd, "	"
72	F. A. W	F	February 9th, 1898	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
73	L. L	F	August 12th, 1897	" 25th, "	"
74	B. E	F	April 21st, 1898	" 25th, "	"
75	M. H. McL	F	December 9th, 1896	" 27th, "	Improved.
76	T. F	M	" 18th, 1897	" 28th, "	Recovered.
77	M. R	F	February 7th, 1898	August 2nd, "	"
78	S. C. G	F	" 20th, "	" 5th, "	"
79	T. E. L	M	June 22nd, 1897	" 6th, "	Improved.
80	F. L. W	M	January 7th, 1898	" 13th, "	Recovered.
81	H. F	M	August 12th, "	" 16th, "	Unimproved.
82	L. F	F	February 3rd, "	" 18th, "	Recovered.
83	B. B	F	June 1st, 1895	" 20th, "	Improved.
84	S. J. D	F	July 9th, 1898	" 20th, "	Unimproved.
85	S. S. O	F	May 20th, "	" 21st, "	Improved.
86	W. S	M	" 4th, "	" 24th, "	Recovered.
87	R. P	M	June 4th, "	" 29th, "	Unimproved.
88	M. B	F	April 6th, "	" 31st, "	Recovered.
89	M. M	F	November 26th, 1897	September 2nd, "	"
90	J. H. K	M	June 19th, 1898	" 6th, "	"
91	A. M	F	February 4th, "	" 6th, "	"
92	C. M	M	August 23rd, "	" 10th, "	Unimproved.
93	J. W. C	F	March 30th, "	" 15th, "	Improved.
94	E. H	F	September 1st, "	" 19th, "	Unimproved.
95	A. C. W	M	July 19th, "	" 22nd, "	Improved.
96	W. H. B	M	May 11th, "	" 26th, "	Unimproved.
97	C. J	M	September 27th, 1897	" 26th, "	Recovered.
98	H. J. R	F	November 26th, "	" 27th, "	"
99	C. L. K	F	April 1st, 1898	" 28th, "	"
100	M. S	F	July 22nd, "	" 29th, "	Improved.
101	R. A	M	May 16th, 1892	" 30th, "	"
102	C. W	F	November 24th, 1897	" 30th, "	Unimproved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	S. R	F	47	October 2, 1897	..	2	29	Gangrene of lung.
2	M. K	F	43	" 12, "	2	2	12	Paralysis.
3	A. T	M	65	" 15, "	21	3	22	Apoplexy.
4	J. L. S	M	37	" 21, "	3	6	4	G. paresis.
5	J. C. F. E	M	40	" 26, "	.....	1	6	G. paresis.
6	A. McD	M	64	" 28, "	18	11	14	Cerebral effusion.
7	R. I	M	81	" 31, "	1	3	8	Heart disease.
8	F. W	M	40	November 1, "	9	3	29	Phthisis.
9	D. A	M	36	" 6, "	.....	3	28	Phthisis.
10	J. W	M	42	" 7, "	.....	2	26	Exh. of mania.
11	H. S	F	60	" 7, "	7	.....	1	Heart disease.
12	W. D. G	M	51	" 18, "	18	.....	2	Epilepsy.
13	M. M. H	F	29	December 19, "	2	3	30	G. paresis.
14	E. B. E	M	36	" 20, "	2	1	4	Heart disease.
15	L. C	F	47	" 30, "	19	11	25	Phthisis.
16	W. J	M	52	" 31, "	.....	4	21	Diarrhœa.
17	E. S	F	24	January 1, 1898	.....	7	17	Phthisis.
18	T. D	M	29	" 1, "	9	5	16	Phthisis.
19	J. W. L	F	71	" 7, "	4	8	30	Epilepsy.
20	T. F	M	57	" 12, "	.....	8	1	Epilepsy.
21	J. C	M	55	" 13, "	33	3	29	Phthisis.
22	M. O'C	M	50	" 26, "	.....	3	20	Exh. of melancholia.
23	J. W	M	52	" 30, "	30	7	5	Apoplexy.
24	J. S	M	48	" 31, "	.....	4	29	Exhaustion.
25	S. E. K	F	44	February 3, "	.....	6	22	Marasmus.
26	S. W. R	M	21	" 10, "	.....	5	20	Epilepsy.
27	J. D	F	88	" 10, "	1	2	25	Old age.
28	H. R. S	M	31	March 4, "	.....	11	16	G. paresis.
29	M. A	M	83	" 5, "	.....	4	5	Old age.
30	E. D	M	86	" 7, "	.....	3	1	Old age.
31	W. M	M	71	" 31, "	34	8	14	Cancer.
32	J McD	M	57	April 4, "	32	9	8	Carcinoma.
33	A. T	F	69	May 18, "	32	1	13	Marasmus.
34	R. M	M	49	June 20, "	.....	1	22	G. paresis.
35	E. F. L	M	72	" 22, "	38	7	1	F. degeneration heart.
36	C. S	F	51	" 28, "	17	3	11	Ch. cystitis.
37	G. P	M	45	July 12, "	.....	.....	17	G. paresis.
38	G. P	M	80	" 19, "	27	8	21	Old age.
39	S. M. J	F	41	" 26, "	.....	3	28	Hanged herself.
40	A. C	F	71	August 1, "	2	5	16	Heart failure.
41	L. S	F	73	" 3, "	5	1	4	Old age.
42	C. McK	F	28	" 4, "	1	2	23	Hem'age from lungs.
43	E. W	F	45	" 13, "	7	5	.....	Epilepsy.
44	J. T. P	M	43	" 24, "	.....	8	17	Epilepsy.
45	M. F	F	43	September 28, "	4	2	5	Marasmus.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				16		16	16
Architects				2		2	2
Actuaries							
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists				4	4	8	8
Bookkeepers	4	1	5	32		32	37
Bakers				29		29	29
Bricklayers	1		1	12		12	13
Butchers				27		27	27
Blacksmiths	2		2	51		51	53
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				11		11	11
Builders	1		1	7		7	8
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers							
Barristers	1		1	5		5	6
Bookbinders				1	5	4	4
Brickmakers				7		7	7
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				23		23	23
Cabinet-makers				10		10	10
Consuls							
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				19		19	19
Carpenters	2		2	154		154	158
Clerks	4	1	5	186	7	193	198
Clergymen	1		1	37		37	38
Carriagemakers				4		4	4
Cooks				2	10	12	12
Carders							
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigarmakers				8		8	8
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen				2		2	2
Civil servants				11		11	11
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		10	10	5	1,063	1,063	1,078
Dressmakers					27	27	27
Detectives							
Druggists				20		20	20
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers	1		1	24		24	25
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				2		2	2

TABLE No. 7.— *Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings, and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Farmers	19		29	1,113	33	1,146	1,165
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				2		2	2
Ferrymen							
Furriers				1		1	1
Farmers' daughters				26		26	26
Gardeners				15		15	15
Grocers				11	1	12	12
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen	4		4	35		35	39
Glove-makers					1	1	2
Grooms				1		1	1
Gunsmiths				2		2	2
Hucksters				1		1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				13		13	13
Housekeepers		5	5		418	418	418
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers	1		1	10		10	11
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1		1	10	1	11	12
Janitors				2		2	2
Laborers	11		11	946	1	947	958
Laundresses				2		6	6
Ladies		9	9		113	113	122
Lawyers				24		24	24
Lumbermen				3		3	3
Milliners					29	29	29
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists				24		24	24
Matchmakers							
Millers				33		33	33
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	5		5	119	1	120	125
Mechanics				29		29	29
Music-teachers	1	1	2	8	10	18	20
Marble-cutters							
No occupation	5	1	6	155	420	575	581
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses		2	2		11	11	13
Not stated	1	1	2	203	331	535	537
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	14	1	15	141	37	178	193

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings, and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Professors of music				1		1	1
Plasterers				3		3	3
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				6		6	6
Prostitutes		1	1		1	1	2
Painters	1		1	49		49	50
Printers				38		38	38
Peddlers				25		25	25
Physicians	2		2	32	1	33	35
Pump-makers				3		3	3
Railway foremen				4		4	4
Railway conductors				2		2	2
Spinsters		7	7		187	187	194
Sailors	1		1	29		29	30
Students	5	1	6	41	16	57	63
Spinners							
Sisters of Charity					3	3	3
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone cutters	1		1	3		3	4
Showmen							
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers				88	2	90	90
Seamstresses		3	3		93	93	96
Soap-makers							
Slaters				1		1	1
Station-masters							
Soldiers				9		9	9
Salesmen				6	2	8	8
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Shipbuilders				1		1	1
Stenographers				2	1	3	3
Teachers				61	82	143	143
Tinsmiths	1		1	18		18	19
Tavern-keepers				4		4	4
Tailors				84	4	88	88
Tanners							
Teamsters				10		10	10
Toll-gate keeper							
Widows					8	8	8
Watchmakers	1		1	1		1	2
Wood-workers				2		2	2
Weavers				12	3	15	15
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggonmakers				1		1	1
Wives		37	37		990	990	1,027
Unknown or other employments				29	10	39	39
Total	91	81	172	4,268	3,959	8,227	8,399

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Number of instances in which each case was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	2	3
Religious excitement				1		1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	2		2	4	1	5
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1		1	4	5	9
Fright and nervous shocks					2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	1		1	1	2	3
Intemperance, sexual					1	1
Veneral disease				5		5
Self-abuse, sexual				3	2	5
Over-work		1	1	2	3	5
Sunstroke				3		3
Puerperal					1	1
Lactation					3	3
Puberty and change of life					7	7
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1		1	2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.				2		2
Unknown	86	80	166	63	51	114
Total	91	81	187	91	81	172

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
1	F	M. I.	October 7th, 1897	6 months	Discharged unimproved.
2	M	R. L	" 14th, "	1 month	" recovered.
3	F	M. C.	" 25th, "	1 "	Brought back.
4	F	A. H	November 13th, 1897	3 months	Discharged recovered.
5	F	C. E. L.	" 29th, "	1 month	" "
6	M	J. T. P.	December 11th "	1 "	Brought back.
7	F	F. H.	" 18th, "	1 "	Discharged recovered
8	F	M. E. A	January 12th, 1898	4 months	" "
9	M	F. G. H.	" 18th, "	2 "	"
10	F	A. M	" 29th, "	1 month	" "
11	M	C. S	March 9th, "	2 months	" "
12	M	J. P	" 18th, "	2 "	" "
13	M	J. F	" 28th, "	1 month	" "
14	M	T. L	April 8th, "	1 "	" "
15	M	T. P	" 23rd, "	1 "	" "
16	F	H. J.	" 23rd, "	2 months	" "
17	M	R. D.	" 26th, "	2 "	" improved.
18	M	B. C	" 26th, "	2 "	" "
19	F	M. B.	May 14th, "	3 "	" recovered.
20	F	E. P.	" 14th, "	1 month	" "
21	F	L. L.	" 16th, "	2 months	" "
22	M	W. M.	" 20th, "	1 month	" improved.
23	M	R. R.	" 21st, "	1 "	" recovered.
24	F	L. F	" 24th, "	3 months	" "
25	F	M. R.	" 30th, "	2 "	" "
26	F	B. E	June 3rd, "	2 "	" "
27	M	A. F. H.	" 9th, "	1 month	" "
28	F	M. M.	" 10th, "	2 months	" "
29	F	B. B.	" 13th, "	2 "	" "
30	F	J. W. C.	July 4th, "	2 "	improved.

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
31	F	C. L. K	July 27th, 1898	2 months	Discharged recovered.
32	M	W. E. C	August 11th, "	2 "	Still out.
33	M	W. H. B.	" 29th, "	1 month	Discharged improved.
34	M	A. M	" 29th, "	2 months	Still out.
35	M	L. J	" 30th, "	1 month	"
36	M	A. L	" 30th, "	1 "	"
37	M	M. S	September 5th, "	1 "	Brought back.
38	F	C. McC	" 9th, "	1 "	Still out.
39	M	G. S	" 19th, "	1 "	"
40	F	M. G	" 21st, "	1 "	Discharged improved.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				20	20	40
Discharged recovered	9	15	24			
" improved	3	2	5			
" unimproved	1	1	2			
Returned to asylum	2	1	3			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1897	5	1	6			

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	3	8	11	1	1	2			
" 20 " 25 "	11	9	20	3	4	7	1	1	2
" 25 " 30 "	6	9	15	6	9	15	1	1	2
" 30 " 35 "	16	9	25	3	5	8	1		1
" 35 " 40	11	11	22	3	5	8	3		3
40 " 45 "	6	8	14	1	2	3	4	5	9
" 45 " 50 "	5	7	12		3	3	3	3	6
" 50 " 55 "	7	8	15	2	1	3	4		4
" 55 " 60 "	8	3	11	3	1	4	3	2	5
" 60 " 65 "	7	5	12	1	1	2	2	1	3
" 65 " 70 "	2		2	3	1	4			
" 70 " 75 "	4	4	8		2	2	2	3	5
" 75 " 80 "									
" 80 " 85 "	2		2				3		3
" 85 " 90 "	1		1				1	1	2
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown	2		2		1	1			
Totals	91	81	172	26	36	62	28	17	45

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending September, 1898.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	35	14	3	2	
From 1 to 2 months	12	12	9	1	1
" 2 " 3 "	19	18	5	5	1
" 3 " 4 "	13	14	7	3	1
" 4 " 5 "	6	6	2		2
" 5 " 6 "	5	12	5	1	
" 6 " 7 "	3	8	7	1	
" 7 " 8 "	3	11	4		
" 8 " 9 "	2	5	3		1
" 9 " 10 "	3	9	4		1
" 10 " 11 "	2	7	2		2
" 11 " 12 "	1		3	1	
" 12 " 18 "	14	40	2	2	
" 18 months to 2 years	3	38	3	3	
" 2 to 3 years	13	45	1	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	2	55	2	2	
" 4 " 5 "	4	35			1
" 5 " 6 "	2	62			
" 6 " 7 "	2	37			
" 7 " 8 "		43		2	
" 8 " 9 "	2	26			
" 9 " 10 "	1	13			
" 10 " 15 "	1	82			
" 15 " 20 "	1	60		1	
" 20 years and upwards	3	72			
Totals	172	721	62	25	15

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	1,248		1,248
Tailor's shop	4	721		721
Shoe shop	5	1,570		1,570
Engineer's shop	6	1,920		1,920
Blacksmith's shop	1	300		300
Mason work	2	600		600
Wood yard and coal shed	12	3,810		3,810
Bakery	2	624		624
Laundry	31	1,020	6,410	7,430
Dairy	8	2,830		2,830
Butcher's shop	1	312		312
Painting	4	1,248		1,248
Garden	12	3,669		3,669
Grounds	14	3,746		3,746
Stable	6	1,840		1,840
Kitchen	8	2,760		2,760
Dining rooms	56	11,410	9,413	20,823
Officers' quarters	4		1,320	1,320
Sewing rooms	2		600	600
Knitting	27		8,110	8,110
Mending	56	6,410	9,230	15,640
Wards	210	29,640	34,710	64,350
Store	1	300		300
General	29	6,110	4,080	10,190
Tin shop	1	146		146
Book-binding	1	146		146
Sewing in wards	49		14,700	14,700
Total	556	82,380	88,573	170,953

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	135	167	302
Algoma District	2	2	4
Brant	3	5	8
Bruce	1	1	2
Carleton	6	2	8
Dufferin	1	.....	1
Durham	11	14	25
Elgin	1	1	2
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac	.....	1	1
Glengarry	1	.....	1
Grenville	1	.....	1
Grey	15	10	25
Halton	4	4	8
Hastings	9	3	12
Huron	1	4	5
Kent	2	.....	3
Lambton	2	.....	3
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	2	1	3
Lennox and Addington	2	.....	2
Lincoln	1	7	8
Middlesex	3	1	4
Muskoka District	2	1	3
Nipissing District	1	2	3
Norfolk	2	.....	2
Northumberland	12	6	18
Ontario	8	19	27
Oxford	3	3	6
Peel	8	12	20
Perth	3	.....	3
Peterborough	11	8	19
Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Simcoe	7	10	17
Stormont	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District	2	3	5
Victoria	11	10	21
Waterloo	1	2	3
Welland	3	3	6
Wellington	2	9	11
Wentworth	4	4	8
York	69	45	114
Not classed, unknown, etc	3	.....	3
Total	359	362	701

TABLE No. 14.

Report of Garden Produce from October 1st, 1897 to September 30th, 1898.

Name.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
			$ c.
Asparagus	5,000 bunches	2c. each	100 00
Artichokes	30 bushels	40c. bushel	12 00
Beans	30 "	40c. "	12 00
Beets	220 "	40c. "	88 00
Carrots	210 "	40c. "	84 00
Cucumbers	1,588	1c. each	15 88
Cauliflowers	2,058 heads	3c. "	61 74
Celery	6,989 "	2c. "	139 78
Cabbage	17,590 "	2c. "	351 80
Currants	420 quarts	5c. quart	21 00
Cress	623 bunches	1c. each	6 23
Citron	250	5c. "	12 50
Corn	2,425 dozen	5c. dozen	121 25
Gooseberries	474 quarts	5c. quart	23 70
Lettuce	23,413 heads	1c. each	234 13
Melons	50	5c. "	2 50
Onions, green	7,540 bunches	1c. "	75 40
Onions, ripe	40 bushel	$1.00 bushel	40 00
Peas in pod	20 "	40c. bushel	8 00
Potatoes, early	50 "	60c. "	30 00
Parsley	3,313 bunches	1c. bunch	33 13
Parsnip	260 bushels	40c. bushel	104 00
Rhubarb	11,978 bunches	2c. each	239 56
Raspberries	114 quarts	5c. quart	5 70
Raddish	4,324 bunches	1c. each	43 24
Spinach	834 bushels	20c. bushel	166 80
Savoy and sage	260 bunches	2c. each	5 20
Tomatoes	312 bushels	25c. bushel	78 00
Turnips	564 "	25c. "	141 00
Vegetable marrows	540	3c. each	16 20
Mangle-wurzels	40 tons	$5.00 per ton	200 00
Milk	30,007 gallons	12c. per gallon	3,600 84
Eggs	107 dozens	15c. per dozen	16 05
Total			6,089 63

TABLE No. 15.

Report from Shoe Shop from October 1st, 1897, to September 30th, 1898.

Name of Articles.	Pairs.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Men's long boots	22	3 00	66 00
" brogans	73	2 25	164 25
" tie	33	2 50	82 50
" slippers	16	1 00	16 00
Women's shoes	42	2 00	84 00
" "	20	1 75	35 00
" slippers	96	1 00	96 00
Repairs to boots and shoes	664	50	332 00
Total			875 75

Harness.

5 new pieces	$ 4 50
18 pieces repaired	2 80

Tinware.

175 new pieces	89 48
803 pieces repaired	114 58

Book Binding.

172 new books bound	86 00
105 old books re-bound	26 75

Upholstering.

69 chairs re-upholstered	40 10
7 sofas re-upholstered	21 00
83 mattresses re-made	83 00
Total	$1,343 96

TABLE No. 16.

Report from Tailor's Shop from October 1st, 1897, to September 30th, 1898.

Name of Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Tweed coats	194	82
" vests	129	44
" pants	75	208
Uniform coats	28	34
" pants	28	56
Firemen's coats	2	3
" pants	28	3
Blue denim coats	2	
" overalls	70	12
Overcoats		13
Buffalo robes		5
Made in wards, cut and pressed in tailor shop, tweed pants, 151 pairs.		

TABLE No. 17.

Made and repaired in Mens' Wards.

Name of Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Socks		960
Shirts, cotton		260
Sheets, cotton		448
Books re covered		215
Mattresses	225	
Pillows	114	
Drawers, wool		218
Shirts, wool		240
Trousers		156
Vests		145
Coats		134
Quilts		110
Blankets		112

TABLE No. 18.

Report of work done in sewing room for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Cut	Made	Repaired.
Aprons	373	20	43	Pillow cases	920	12	.....
Blouses	5	3	1	Pillow ticks	3	3	.....
Chemises	324	.....	.....	Pudding cloths	46	.....	.....
Capes	34	4	.....	Quilts	190	.....	.....
Caps	48	.....	.....	Rugs	.....	.....	1
Clothes bags	28	4	6	Shams	.....	.....	1
Coseys, tea	7	7	.....	Sheets	664	3	6
Curtains	101	35	8	Shirts	202	.....	131
Cushions	19	15	4	Shrouds	14	.....	.....
Covers, cushions	19	1	.....	" trimmed	.....	14	.....
" sofa	4	.....	.....	Stockings	.....	.....	50
" sideboard	2	.....	.....	Socks	.....	.....	297
Counterpanes	.....	3	5	Towels, roller	23	6	.....
Drawers	143	1	78	" dish	269	.....	.....
Dresses	368	21	6	Tablecloths	137	8	16
Dusters	36	.....	.....	Table napkins	29	29	60
Drapes	17	5	.....	Tray cloths	5	5	.....
" trimmed	.....	8	.....	Tea bags	30	30	.....
Hat bands	30	30	.....	Waists	33	.....	.....
Lambrequins	10	9	.....	Drawn work—Table covers	.....	11	.....
Mattress ticks	170	9	4	" Toilet "	.....	18	.....
Mats	.....	.....	3	Stamping shams	.....	24	.....
Night gowns	84	.....	.....	Decorating—Paper flowers	.....	400	.....
" shirts	.....	.....	9	" Vandykeing, yds.	.....	100	.....
Neckties	12	12	.....				

TABLE No. 19.

Annual report Toronto Asylum, for the year ending September 30th, 1898, shewing work done in women's wards.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	548	1,084	Stockings, footed	213	.....
Blankets	36	58	Socks, pairs	571	828
Blinds	129	102	Shawls	....	2
Blouses	4	16	Shrouds	12	.....
Chemises	417	1,953	Sofa covers	2	....
Clothes bags	48	137	Sideboard covers	4	.....
Curtains, pairs	83	13	Slippers, wool	11	.....
Counterpanes	.....	73	Towels, roller	30	.....
Cushion covers	1	3	" dish	174	.....
Capes	21	.....	Tablecloths	121	358
Caps	319	.....	Table napkins	100	358
Drawers, pairs	184	1,489	Ticks, bed	41	138
Dresses	337	2,759	" mattress	177	12
Dress waists	6	.....	Tea bags	12	.....
Doylies	81	.....	Ties	2	.....
Dust cloths	36	.....	Toilet covers	64	.....
Guernseys	....	544	Table "	6	.....
Handkerchiefs, lace	2	.....	" mats	31	.....
Hats, trimmed	48	.....	Toilet "	116	.....
Jackets	1	.....	Tidies, tatted	2	.....
Lace, yards	363	.....	Tray cloths	14	.....
Mittens, pairs	56	.....	Waists	52	319
Night gowns	142	881	Painted cards	70	.....
Pillow cases	1,267	237	" jars	10	.....
" shams	56	1	" toilet bottles	2	.....
Pants	151	.....	" card counters	35	.....
Photo frames, embroidered	7	.....	" calenders	10	.....
Pudding cloths	18	.....	" pieces of satin	8	.....
Quilts	232	416	" stool	1	.....
Rugs, linen	....	27	" panels	3	.....
Sheets	696	669	" tray	1	.....
Shirts	169	278	" photo frame	2	.....
Skirts	119	2,447	" placque	3	.....
Stockings, pairs	186	4,493	" book-markers	2	.....

TABLE No. 20.

Laundry list for 1898, from October 1st, 1897.

Name of article.	Number.	Name of article.	Number.
Aprons	18,726	Rugs	590
Blankets	6,911	Spreads	4,019
Blinds	2,278	Sheets	43,081
Bed ticks	722	Shirts, colored	20,687
Skirts of dresses	850	White shirts	3,821
Bags	3,267	Socks	14,144
Blouses	1,740	Stockings	11,927
Chemise, cotton	14,270	Shawls	360
" flannel	3,690	White petticoats	5,123
Collars	10,872	Petticoats, colored	15,865
Cuffs	3,626	Table cloths	17,356
Caps	180	Table napkins	11,750
Coats	1,099	Trays	979
Curtains	1,829	Toilet covers	4,110
Dresses	1,519	Neckties	980
Drawers, cotton	21,822	Dish towels	4,567
" flannel	8,075	Diaper towels	18,162
Dusters	292	Roller towels	7,025
Guernseys	6,029	Vests	1,302
Handkerchiefs	29,030	White waists	3,419
Nightgowns	12,951	Pillow shams	1,731
Pillow cases	44,409	Night shirts	1,393
Pants	2,044	Bibs	1,029
Quilts, cotton	12,998	Extras	3,105
Bath towels	1,072	Total pieces	415,544

TABLE No. 21.

TORONTO ASYLUM.—Farm exchange account for the year ended 30th September, 1898.

1897.	Disbursements.		Dr.	1897.	Receipts.		Cr.
		$ c.				$ c.
October 1	To cash paid R. Hunter for 2 springers	$75 00		October 1	By balance on hand	10 27
	" " 2 "	89 50		" 4	cash from Walter Hart for 2 cows	60 00
	expenses	1 50			" R. Hunter for 4 cows	140 00
		$166 00		" 12	" " 2 cows	75 00
	Less for calves	3 50	162 50	Novemb'r 16	" H. Pullen & Co. for 3,540 lbs. rags at 2½c	88 50
" 12	" " 2 milch cows	$82 00		December 1	" R. Hunter for 5 cows	176 25
	expenses	1 25		" 6	" J. Shepherd for 173 sugar brls at 8c	13 84
		$83 25		" 6	" " 94 rice sacks at 5c	4 70
	Less for calves	4 00	79 25	" 30	" J. Taylor & Co. for 240 lbs tallow at 2c	4 80
" 26	" " 150 pairs chickens		75 00	" 30	" " 6,292 " 2¼c	141 57
December 9	" " 3 springers	$139 00		" 30	" " 340 " 2½c	8 50
	" " 2 milch cows	89 00		" 30	" " 1,012 lbs. grease at 3c	30 36
	expenses	2 50		1898.		
		$230 50		January 24	" R Hunter for 7 cows	255 00
	Less for calves	2 50		February 23	" W. Moore & Son for 223 lbs. lard at 6c	13 38
1898.			227 00	" 23	" " 500 " 5c	25 00
January 24	" " 7 cows		276 00	March 7	" R. Hunter for 7 cows	248 25
February 23	" Frank Ritchie for cartage on lard		1 75	" 12	" W. Ryan & Co. for 300 lbs. lard at 6c	18 00

TABLE No. 25.—*Concluded.*

TORONTO ASYLUM.—Farm exchange account for the year ended 30th September, 1898.

1898.	Disbursements.	Dr.	1898.	Receipts.	Cr.
		$ c.			$ c.
March 7	To cash paid R. Hunter for 7 cows	310 75	March 15	By cash from T. Samuels for 350 lbs. bones at 40c. cwt.	1 40
" 11	" W. Ryan & Co. for lard tubs	12 25	" 30	" W. Moore & Son for 750 lbs. lard at 5c	37 50
" 15	" R. Hunter for 1 springer	44 50	" 30	" " 250 " 6c	15 00
April 25	" " 6 cows	243 75	April 18	" W. Harris for 9 doz. bottles at 18c	1 62
May 4	" Tor. Elec. Light Co. for am't of their acc'nt.	97 50	" 19	" " 4 3-12 "	0 77
June 9	" R. Hunter for 6 milch cows	262 75	" 19	" R. Hunter for 6 dry cows	211 50
July 4	" " 4 " $174 00		June 4	" " 6 "	227 50
	Less for calves.. 2 00	172 00	" 24	" H. Pullan & Co. for 2,810 lbs. rags at 2c..	56 20
August 19	" " 6 milch cows $259 00		July 1	" R. Hunter for 4 cows	155 00
	" expenses 2 75		August 10	" Julia Doyle for 84 lbs. lard at 5c	4 20
	$266 75		" 19	" R. Hunter for 6 cows	218 75
	Less for calves.. 11 00	250 75			
		$2,242 86			$2,242 86
Septemb'r 30	To balance on hand	$27 11	October 1	By balance	$27 11

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

October 1st, 1898.

To R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario :

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this asylum on the first day of October, 1897, 1,016 patients, of whom 478 were men and 538 were women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the asylum 132 patients, of whom 65 were men and 67 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,148, 543 men and 605 women.

Of these patients 71 (34 men and 37 women) have been discharged ; 48 (25 men and 23 women) have died ; 3 (all men) have been written off eloped ; and 27 (1 man and 26 women) have been transferred to other asylums ; leaving in residence at present 999 patients, of whom 480 are men and 519 women.

Of the 71 patients who have been discharged, 50 (24 men and 26 women) were discharged recovered ; 17 (7 men an 10 women) were discharged improved ; and 4 (3 men and 1 woman) were discharged at the request of their friends unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 67, or 50.76 per cent. of the admissions.

The recovery rate from the opening of the asylum down to date, including patients discharged improved has been 40.00 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,148, and the number of deaths 48, so that the death rate for the year was 4.27 per cent.

Of the deaths, two were suicides. In each case the coroner was sent for and in neither case was any fault discovered on the part of the officers or employees. As a matter of fact the patients (both women) were determined suicides and no care that we could have bestowed upon them would have prevented the catastrophy which in each case occured.

The average annual death rate from the opening of the asylum down to the present time has been 4.44 per cent.

The total number of patients admitted into this asylum since it was opened, 20th November, 1870, is 4,263 (2,283 men and 1,980 women). Of these :

There have been discharged 1,630 (842 men and 788 women).

There have died 1,180 (681 men and 499 women).

There have been written off eloped 83 (74 men and 9 women).

There have been transferred to other asylums 371 (206 men and 165 women).

Leaving in residence to-day 999 patients (480 men and 519 women).

Of the 27 patients transferred during the year just closed : 1 (a man) was transferred to Toronto Asylum 30th October, 1897, and 26 (women) were transferred to Brockville Asylum on the 26th March, 1898.

REPAIRS, RENEWALS, ETC., OF THE YEAR.

Of these I shall only mention the most important. (1) Four halls (two on each side) at the north building have been refloored throughout, and the whole six halls have been ceiled with metallic ceiling. This building will now be in a far better condition than ever before. (2) The east cottage has been supplied with an indoor water closet. The

same improvement had been made at the west and north cottages the year before last. (3) We are at work now, and have been for some months, replacing the old tank closets in the main asylum with modern automatic closets. (4) We re-roofed the coal bunkers at main asylum, as the roof (which is driven upon in delivering coal) was worn out. (5) We reconstructed during the summer 6,834 feet of fence, mostly the original outside fence of asylum farm, which after twenty-eight years of exposure is much of it in a bad conditton. (6) We put a new floor in the slaughter house. (7) We refitted the large shed used by the gardener, which stands near the greenhouse. (8) We laid 5,000 feet of flooring at main asylum.

New Work.

The only thing I shall mention under this head is the long expected and long promised infirmary. We need it for the surgical work which we are doing, and I confidently trust that another year will not go by without a beginning at least being made upon it. It is my belief that, if they were asked the question, nearly every medical man in this asylum district, besides hundreds in the rest of Ontario, would hold up both hands to vote that the Government should build the infirmary; for it is a question with them of the most skillful and best treatment of the patients they send us, in which patients they nearly always feel a lively interest.

Amusements.

We have had the usual supply and, on the whole, they have been of excellent quality and much enjoyed. We used our amusement room one hundrod and five evenings between the middle of October and the middle of April. We had twenty-two concerts forty-four dances, twenty-four "at homes," and fifteen lectures. The total attendance of patients for the 105 evenings in question was 37,881, or an average attendance of 361 each night. I regard these winter evening amusements as essential to the health and comfort of the patients. Besides the evenings we have many other amusements, such as a good library, many journals and newespapers, cards, etc., etc. Then we sent 172 patients, 96 men and 76 women, to spend half a day at the Western Fair on the 12th Sept. And, finally, on 21st of September we wound up the year with our "annual atheletic sports." These occupy a half day each year and are much looked forward to and enjoyed. The prizes for the different contest (in number more than a hundred) are donated by London firms and business men. In the aggregate they are worth quite a little money. It is needless to say that we highly appreciate the good feeling and generosity which inspires the kind hearted donors.

Insanity Among Pauper and Assisted Emigrants.

It is well known that many children are sent to Canada from homes maintained in England by philanthropic persons and associations; also that quite a number of what are called assisted emigrants come to us from the British Islands. It has become a serious question whether this class of children and young persons constitute a desirable element in our population. There is an impression abroad that many of these children and young persons are and must be what are called degenerates. That springing as they do from a pauper class and (presumably) from a degenerate ancestry, they must be more liable to vice, crime, imbecility and lunacy than would be the progeny of an ordinary farming or laboring community. It is said, especially, that an altogether undue proportion of these persons drift into our asylums and become a permanent burden upon the taxpayers of this country.

I have tried to settle this question as far as the London Asylum is concerned. I have carefully examined the admission papers of the last twenty years in order to ascertain the number of such persons who have been admitted here during that time. The problem is not a simple one for two reasons, which may be stated as follows (1) We are hardly ever told in a patient's papers whether he does or does not belong to this class, often it

must be entirely unknown to the parties committing the patient whether or not he does (2) The actual number of these child and assisted emigrants in this asylum district is not known, and, therefore, it is not known what would be the number of them sent to the asylum supposing insanity occurred among them in the ordinary ratio to the whole number.

I will state, however, what I found. As I said, I examined all admissions to the asylum for the last twenty years, the number of such being two thousand eight hundred and eight. I found that among these there had been seventeen persons known to be child or assisted emigrants. Over and above this number I found that there had been fifty-seven other admissions any of which might have belonged to this class, and many of whom must have belonged to it. Why do I say that? I say it because these fifty seven persons were all from the British islands, all came out early in life and they were all apparently without friends, that is, there had been no correspondence about them on the part of relatives or friends.

My opinion is that it would be more than fair to the assisted emigrant class to say that one-half of the fifty-seven patients in question belonged to it. Half fifty-seven is twenty-eight, and that number added to the seventeen, who we know are of that class, gives us a total of forty-five persons of this class who have been admitted to London Asylum in the last twenty years. But the total number of patients admitted in that time was two thousand eight hundred and eight. Therefore, one in every sixty-two persons admitted was a child or assisted emigrant.

What, now, is the proportion of child and assisted emigrants to the total population of this asylum district? That total population is, in round numbers, 540,000—a sixty-second part of that is 8,710. It does not seem to me at all possible that we have anything like that number of child and assisted emigrant in this asylum district. If we have not then there is an undue proportion of lunatics among those that we have.

There is another direction from which this problem may be approached. I find that of the 2,808 patients admitted to this asylum in the last twenty years 844 were born in the British islands, that 1,914 were born in Canada and in countries other than Canada and the British islands, but nearly all in Canada, and that fifty patients were admitted whose nativity was unknown. Most of these fifty were undoubtedly born in the British islands—they were English speaking people and had they been born in Canada that fact would almost always have been known. But we will say for the purpose of the present argument that one-half of them were born in the British islands. That makes, of these admissions, 869 born in the British islands and 1,934 born in Canada and elsewhere. That is to say a little more than three-tenths of our admissions are from the British islands; but in Ontario only about one and a-half tenths of the population is born in Great Britain and Ireland, so that from this small section of our population we derive twice as many lunatics as we should were our British-born citizens equal in mental stability to Canadian-born or to average English-born people. The inference is as plain as anything can be. It is that British-born persons who come to Canada are, on the whole (as regards mental stability), far below both the average Briton and the average Canadian. These remarks (as every one knows) cannot and do not apply to the British laborer, farmer or artizan who comes out here seeking fuller scope for his abilities and a better return for his labor; neither do they apply to the children of these who make up indeed the very best part of our population. They can only and do only apply to the class called assisted emigrants, and especially to child emigrants, who, on the whole, being born of a degenerate class in their own country, simply, as is inevitable, manifest in various ways that degeneracy in this.

Gynecological Work.

Nothing has occurred during the past year to alter our opinion as to the desirability and even necessity of this work. We still find that a large proportion of the female patients admitted have pelvic disease which can only be dealt with surgically. And we still find that when such disease is so dealt with the patient's condition, both bodily and mentally, is very frequently materially ameliorated.

The gynecological work done during the past year is given in detail in the table accompanying this report. It remains to give a summary of all the work so far done in the last four years, and the results of the same.

We have examined in all 150 patients, and found organic disease of the pelvic organs in 140 of them, only ten patients of the entire number being free from such disease. Of the 140 cases of organic disease we have operated on 131 ; there remain four others to be attended to, and there are five cases which, although the subjects of organic disease, are not suitable cases for operation.

It has been charged against us that we imagine disease exists and then look for it and, even if it is not there, find it. The answer to this friendly suggestion is that we never operate on our own diagnosis ; this is always either made for us or confirmed by at least one outside thoroughly competent man, who is entirely independent of all members of the asylum staff. I myself never take part in making the diagnosis, but am always present at the operations and am always satisfied by actual observation that the disease which I have been told was diagnosed is actually present.

In every operation, as well as in every diagnosis, we are assisted by at least one expert gynecologist as well as other good surgeons, who are entirely unconnected with the asylum, and the diagnosis previously made is verified by them as well as by myself. It is simply impossible, the way our work is done, that we could diagnose and operate for a diseased condition that did not exist.

The 131 cases upon which we have operated presented the following pathological conditions, often several in one case : in fifteen cases there was dysmenorrhoea or menorrhagia ; in seventy-two cases there was disease of the endometrium ; in seventy-three cases there was subinvolution of the uterus ; in twenty-eight cases there were hypertrophied cervices ; in thirty-eight cases there were lacerated crevices ; in twenty-three cases cystic cervices ; in three cases there was polypi of the cervix ; in ten cases there was fibroid tumour of the uterus ; in one case there was epithelioma of the uterus ; in one case there was sarcoma of the uterus ; in forty cases there was retroversion of the uterus ; in five cases there was complete procidentia of the uterus ; in nineteen cases there was ovarian tumour, often with disease of the tubes ; in twenty-six cases there were perineal injuries with their sequential diseases ; in one case there was recto-vaginal fistula ; in one case an ischio-rectal fistula. A total of 356 diseased conditions in the 131 cases.

The operations performed (often several in one case) were the following :

Curettage and divulsion	101	times.
Operations on cervix	46	"
Suspension of displaced uteri	34	"
Ovariotomy	13	"
Hysterectomy	18	"
Perineorrhaphy	19	"
Laparotomy for tubercular peritonitis	2	"
Operation for hematoma of ovarian ligament	1	"
Total	234	operations.

The result of these 234 operations performed on 131 patients have been so far as follows : First, as regards bodily health. In three cases the patients died as a result of the operation. In nearly all the rest of the cases, in which there had been time for any result to follow, the physical health of the patient has been restored or greatly improved. Then as regards mental health. In forty-seven cases the patient recovered from her insanity. In thirty-five other cases there has been improvement, often very marked in the mental health of the patient. In forty-six cases there has been no improvement in the patient's mental health. So that eighty-two of the 128 patients who survived the operation either recovered their mental health or this was improved.

The length of time each of the eighty-two patients, who either recovered or improved, had been insane at the time they were operated upon was as follows :

Under one year	28
Between 1 and 2 years	15
" 2 " 3 "	10
" 3 " 4 "	5
" 4 " 5 "	2
" 5 " 10 "	12
Over 10 years	10
Total	82

It is my conviction that very few of these patients would have either recovered or greatly improved if they had not been operated upon ; it is quite certain that many who did recover or improve would have done neither had their physical disease not been removed. Some of those who did well must have very soon died had no operation been done.

Of the patients who recover from their insanity after operation, some become sane almost immediately thereafter, while others recover more slowly, and I have little doubt that several patients who have been operated upon but who have not yet either recovered or improved, will do so when they have time enough. From this point of view the following facts are of some interest : Of the nineteen cases operated upon during the year ending 30th September, 1895, eight (forty-two per cent.) have recovered. Of the twenty-five cases operated on during the year ending 30th September, 1896, nine (thirty-six per cent.) have recovered. Of the forty-six cases operated on during the year ending 30th September, 1897, seventeen (thirty-seven per cent.) have recovered ; and of the forty-one cases operated on during the year ending 30th September, 1898, thirteen (thirty-one per cent.) have recovered. It is almost certain that several cases operated on within the last few weeks or months will yet recover.

I wish to say here that the chief credit for all our surgical work, gynecological and other, should be given to Dr. Hobbs, second assistant physician at this asylum, who operates in every case. The warmest thanks of the institution are due to Dr. Meek, of London, who from the beginning has given us his valuable assistance, and to Dr. Stevenson who always administers the anesthetic. We have received valuable help from other physicians and surgeons of the city of London, to all of whom I desire to express our obligations.

It is important, finally, to note that we never operate without the consent of the patient's friends, that the patient's physician is always consulted and that he is always asked to be present at the operation, as a matter of fact he often does attend the operation, and I have yet to hear of the first physician who, being so consulted and being present, failed to endorse the work, not only generally but that done upon his own patient.

Supplementary table of gynecological work done at the

No.	Initial.	Date of admission, history of case.	Diagnosis of physical disease.	Date of operation.
1	H. G..	May 14th, 1872; chronic mania of 30 years' standing.	Complete recto-vaginal fistula one inch from perineum.	Oct. 5th, 1897....
2	A. E..	Aug. 9th. 1897; acute mania.	Uterus subinvoluted; polypus of cervix blind ischio-rectal fistula, tortuous in character and 6 inches long.	Oct. 5th, 1897....
3	G. L..	Sept. 21st, 1897; chronic mania of over a year's duration.	Retroverted subinvoluted uterus.....	Nov. 2nd, 1897....
4	M. E..	June 15th, 1897; acute mania of four months' standing.	Endometritis dysmenorrhœa and stenosis of internal os.	Nov. 9th, 1897....
5	J. A. H.	Nov. 23rd, 1896; chronic mania of three years' duration.	Endometritis of climacteric; uterus still subinvoluted; profuse leucorrhœa.	Nov. 9th, 1897....
6	E. S...	Sept. 4th, 1890; acute mania of five weeks at time of admission.	Uterus subinvoluted and retroverted, cervix cystic hypertrophied and lacerated, ovaries prolapsed; perineum torn.	Nov. 16th, 1897....
7	S. J. M.	Nov. 6th, 1897; acute mania of eight months' duration.	Endometritis; uterus retroverted.....	Nov. 23rd, 1897....
8	L. R.	Nov. 15th, 1897; Puerperal mania of three months.	Endometritis; uterus subinvoluted and retroverted.	Dec. 7th, 1897....
9	M. S..	Oct. 6th, 1897; acute mania.	Endometritis dysmenorrhœa	Dec. 7th, 1897....
10	M. B..	Nov. 16th, 1897; acute mania.	Endometritis and dysmenhorrœa; both ovaries enlarged and cystic.	Dec. 21st, 1897.... April 5th, 1898....
11	R. L..	Nov. 23rd, 1897; acute mania of six months.	Endometritis, menorrhagia and retroflexion of uterus.	Jan. 6th, 1898....
12	L. S..	Dec. 9th, 1897; acute mania of nine months.	Endometritis and menorrhagia cystic and hypertrophied cervix and ovaries prolapsed and adherent.	Jan. 11th, 1898....
13	C. W..	Jan. 6th, 1890; chronic mania of eight years'.	Endometritis; uterus retroflexed and ovaries prolapsed.	Mar. 22nd, 1898....
14	L. D..	Oct. 12th, 1897; acute mania.	Endometritis; subinvoluted and retroverted uterus.	Mar. 29th, 1898....

London Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Operation.	Physical result.	Mental result.	Remarks.
Perineum split through to fistula and track scraped; completed a perineorrhaphy.	Recovered..	Improved, being much quieter and cleanlier than formerly.	Extensive chronic eczema of thighs caused by fistulas discharge; cured.
Curettage, euncleation of polypus, fistula opened up and packed.	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged March 26th, 1897; called at asylum recently and was very well.
Curettage and an Alexander operation ..	Recovered..	Steadily improving.	Went home on probation September 16th, 1898.
Curettage	Recovered..	Unimproved	.....
Curettage	Recovered..	Improved slightly..	.....
Curettage, amputation of cervix, Alexander operation and perineorrhaphy.	Recovered..	Improved slightly..	.....
Curettage and an Alexander.....	Recovered..	Unimproved	....
Curettage and an Alexander	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged June 28th, 1898.
Curettage	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged June 28th, 1898.
Curettage and Dudley's operation on cervix. Removed ovaries via cul-de-sac.	Recovered..	Improved	.....
Curettage and Alexander's operation	Recovreed..	Improved	Discharged June 23rd, 1898, improved.
Abdominal hysterectomy (uterus and ovaries massed together and adherent to intestines).	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged Aug. 26th, 1898.
Curettage and Alexander's operation	Recovered..	Unimproved	.. ..
Curettage and Alexander's operation	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged Sept. 14th, 1898.

Supplementary table of gynecological work done at the

No.	Initial.	Date of admission, history of case.	Diagnosis of physical disease.	Date of operation.
15	E.McK	Feb. 9th, 1898; acute melancholia of two months.	Profuse catarrhal endometritis of the climacteric. discharge very foul; anterior cervix very hard.	April 5th, 1898....
16	B. A.	Nov. 25th, 1884; acute mania of three months.	Uterus subinvoluted; cervix cystic and hypertrophic.	April 12th, 1898....
17	B. W..	Jan. 31st, 1898; recurrent mania.	Hematoma of veins of left ovary with varicose condition of vessels of and around left ovarian ligament.	April 20th, 1898....
18	M. P..	April 15th, 1898; acute mania of three months.	All organs of abdomen covered with tubercle, ranging from size of pea to a bean, and intestines adherent to everything in abdomen.	April 26th, 1898....
19	H. C..	April 9th, 1898; acute mania of three months.	Prolapsed and retroverted uterus; fibroid tumor attached to left side of uterus; cervix cystic and eroded; perineum lacerated.	May 3rd, 1898....
20	M.M..	March 4th, 1897; acute mania.	Uterus subinvoluted; cervix lacerated; uterus retroverted.	May 10th, 1898....
21	E. G..	March 11th, 1898; acute melancholia.	Caruncle of urethra; cervix torn internally; uterus retroverted and subinvoluted; vaginal walls prolapsed.	May 17th, 1898....
22	E. H..	Feb. 21st, 1898; chronic mania of five years' duration.	Uterus subinvoluted: cervix lacerated, cystic and hypertrophied; perineum slightly torn.	May 17th, 1898....
23	L. Y..	Feb. 25th, 1898; acute mania of five months.	Endometritis; uterus subinvoluted and retroverted; ovaries slightly prolapsed; perineum lacerated.	May 26th, 1898....
24	E. T..	Feb. 19th, 1898; chronic mania of twelve years' standing.	Endometritis; contracted internal os; hemorrhoids.	June 7th, 1898....
25	C. S..	May 28th, 1898; puerperal melancholia of three months.	Uterus flabby with endometritis; all parts much relaxed.	June 7th, 1898....
26	A. B..	April 1st, 1898; chronic mania of four years'.	Catarrhal endometritis, causing a severe vaginitis.	June 7th, 1898....
27	J.O'N.	May 16th, 1898; chronic mania of two years.	Endometritis and leucorrhœa	June 21st, 1898....
28	J. B..	March 17th, 1898; acute melancholia of three months.	Subinvoluted and retroverted uterus	June 28th, 1898....

London Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1898.—*Continued.*

Operation.	Physical result.	Mental result.	Remarks.
Curettage	Recovered..	Unimportant	
Curettage and amputation of cervix	Recovered..	Unimproved	
Removal of left ovary, hematoma and left tube.	Recovered..	Unimproved	
Coeliotomony, with separation of some of the adhesions and flushing out with salt solution.	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged on probation, Sept. 20th, 1898.
Vaginal hysterectomy	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged Sept. 16th, 1898.
Curettage, amputation of cervix and an Alexander.	Recovered..	Unimproved	
Curettage and an Alexander	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged Sept. 16th, 1898.
Curettage and amputation of cervix	Recovered..	Unimproved	
Curettage, amputation of cervix, perineorhaphy and Alexander's operation.	Recovered..	Unimproved	
Curettage	Recovered..	Improved	
Curettage	Recovered..	Recovered	Arrangements being made for discharging patient.
Curettage and vagina packed with Ac. Boric for 48 hours.	Recovered..	Unimproved	
Curettage	Recovered..	Unimproved	
Curettage and an Alexander	Recovered..	Unimproved	

Supplementary table of gynecological work done at the

No.	Initial.	Date of admission, history of case.	Diagnosis of physical disease.	Date of operation.
29	C. H..	Mar. 30th, 1898; chronic mania of six years.	Endometritis; uterus retroverted	July 5th, 1898....
30	L. H..	June 13th, 1898: acute melancholia of seven months.	Uterus subinvoluted; cervix lacerated; perineum torn.	July 12th, 1898....
31	E. R..	June 29th, 1898; acute mania	Endometritis	July 12th, 1898...
32	F.M.N	July 12th, 1898; puerperal mania.	Endometritis; uterus subinvoluted; perineum slightly torn.	July 15th, 1898....
33	L. R	April 28th, 1881; chronic mania of twelve years.	Fibro-myoma of uterus	Aug. 4th, 1898....
34	A.McP	Dec. 22nd, 1896; chronic mania of two years' duration.	Endometritis; uterus subinvoluted: cervix cystic and hypertrophied.	Aug. 9th, 1898....
35	J. M..	May 5th, 1891; epileptic mania of three years.	Fibroid tumor of uterus	Aug. 23rd, 1898....
36	E. H..	Dec. 13th, 1895; acute mania.	Large cyst on cervix as big as a hen's egg, bulging into vagina; retroversion of uterus; small tumor in left broad lig.	Sept. 1st, 1898....
37	C. S..	July 29th, 1898; chronic mania of five years.	Endometritis; uterus subinvoluted and retroverted	Sept. 6th, 1898....
38	M. C..	Aug. 21st, 1898; acute mania, excited and violent.	Ovarian cyst.....	Sept. 13th, 1898....
39	A. S..	Aug. 17th, 1898; acute mania of seven months	Dysmenorrhœa; acute antiflexion of uterus..	Sept. 20th, 1898...
40	M. B.	Sept. 6th, 1898; chronic mania of eighteen months.	Uterus subinvoluted; cervix cystic and hypertrophied.	Sept. 27th, 1898....
41	D. B..	April 16th, 1898; acute mania violent and noisy.	Uterus retroverted; ovaries prolapsed....	Sept. 27th, 1898....

London Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1898.—*Concluded.*

Operation.	Physical result.	Mental result.	Remarks.
Curettage and an Alexander	Recovered..	Improved	
Curettage, trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy.	Recovered.	Recovered	
Curettage	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged Sept. 27th, 1898.
Curettage	Recovered..	Recovered	Discharged Sept. 27th, 1898.
Abdominal hysterectomy	Recovered..	Slightly improved..	Tumor weighed 10 pounds.
Curettage and amputation of cervix	Recovered..	Unimproved	
Abdominal hysterectomy	Recovered..	Unimproved	Tumor weighed two and a half pounds.
Enucleation of cervical cyst; removal of tumor (a secondary rudimentary uterus); ventro-fixation.	Recovered..	Improved	
Curettage and an Alexander	Recovered..	Improved	Still in bed.
Coeliotomy and removal of right ovarian cyst, which was filled with blood and adherent to intestines.	Recovered..	Unimproved	Still in bed.
Dudley operation on cervix for straig tening canal; curettage.	Recovered..	Unimproved	
Curettage and amputation of cervix	Recovered..	Unimproved	Still in bed.
Curettage and an Alexander	Recovered..	Improving	Still in bed.

General Surgery.

In general surgery we have performed, in the last four years, 41 operations as follows: Bassini's operation for the radical cure of hernia, 27 times; for removal of cancer, 2 operations; for appendicitis, 1; trephining, 1; minor operations, 10. There was no death. The patient was made more comfortable, and as a result of that, apparently, he often became less irritable, more amenable to management, often very much more useful about the asylum; but in no single instance was there such a change in the patient as could by the most sanguine be called mental recovery or even marked mental improvement.

It has been apparently doubted by some whether our gynecological work was advisable or capable of justification. I would ask such critics: What about this other surgical work? Is it right to do that? In it the mental health of the patient is not improved except that he is made more comfortable and less irritable; but his physical health and often his usefulness is immensely improved. In the gynecological cases discussed above we have the same improvement in bodily health, the same increase of comfort, the same loss of irritability, the same increase of usefulness and along with these a large number of recoveries. Shall we then endorse the general surgery and condemn the gynecological? Or shall we endorse both, or condemn both?

Supplementary table of surgical operations, other than gynecological, done at the London Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1898.

Number.	Initial	Date of admission, history of case.	Diagnosis of physical disease.	Date of operation.	Operation.	Physical result.	Mental result.
1	N. W.	June 13, 1895. Chronic melancholia. (Male.)	Right inguinal hernia.	Nov. 9, '97	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovered..	Unimproved.
2	N. M	January 29, 1891. Epileptic mania. (Male.)	Right inguinal hernia.	Nov. 23, '97	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovered..	Unimproved.
3	G. W.	February 7, 1895. Chronic mania. (Male.)	Left inguinal hernia.	Dec. 30, '97	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovered..	Unimproved.
4	B. W.	January 31, 1898. Chronic mania (Female.)	Left inguinal hernia complicated by prolapsed left ovary among contents of canal.	April 20, '98	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovered.	Unimproved.
5	R. J.	April 7, 1898. Acute mania. (Male.)	Large hydrocele of left testicle.	April 26, '98	Opened up tunica vaginalis sutured edges to skin around opening, packed gauze.	Recovered.	Unimproved.
6	W. F.	February 14, 1873. Chronic mania. (Male.)	Left inguinal hernia.	June 15, '98	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovered..	Unimproved.
7	D. R.	April 6, 1897. Chronic mania. (Male.)	Hemorrhoids	July 9, '98	Removed by Allingham's method.	Recovered..	Unimproved.
8	A. R.	July 15, 1898. Senile mania. (Female.)	Diseased thyroid gland by inflammation.	July 15, '98	Made two openings above and below tumor, inserted drainage tube.	Recovering.	Unimproved.
9	J. T.	July 27, 1898. Acute mania. (Male.)	Right inguinal hernia.	Sept. 20, '98	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovering.	Unimproved.

Care of Chronic and Mild Cases.

Should all insane persons, if so desired by their friends, be sent to the provincial asylums, or should some of them be kept and cared for in county houses? It seems impossible to give a perfectly satisfactory answer to this question. The difficulty is in the fact that there is no line between sanity and insanity, and that between those who are very

insane and those who are barely insane at all, there exists a practically infinite gradation of cases. The practical question of course is: Are there not a number of mild cases, especially senile cases, which could be as well cared for in a county house as in an asylum, and which could be kept more cheaply in the former? There doubtless are in the country many slightly insane senile paupers to whom a county house would be, from all points of view, a fairly suitable abode; but it is doubtful whether they could be there kept, in a manner to commend itself to the people of Canada, more cheaply than in a provincial asylum.

Then as to retaining quite chronic cases, say of mania or melancholia, in the county at the county house—or returning such cases from the asylum to be kept at the county house for the sake of economy? I think it is safe to say that hardly anyone competent to speak on the subject would vote for such a move. The patient, of course, supplied with poor-house clothes and diet, might be kept a little cheaper, but could not be provided with occupation or amusement as well as at a large asylum, and his life, if he had enough sense left to realize it, would be incomparable more cheerless in the poor-house than in the asylum. Medical and surgical aid and surgical appliances, in case of need, could not possibly be provided at the poor-house as at the asylum.

What I would advise would be to establish one or several colonies on the general lines laid down in my report for 1895 Such a colony could grow out (as it were) from an old asylum. Land could be obtained in the immediate neighborhood, inexpensive cottages built, farming and gardening operations carried on, and any other industry suitable to the locality taken up. In such an asylum extension patients could be kept as cheaply as they ought to be kept. They could be supplied with books, periodicals and papers from the asylum supplies, many of them could attend asylum amusements, they would have ample, suitable and constant work—the one great blessing of asylum and of all life.

Over and above (and this is a prime consideration since every lunatic is liable to acute attacks), in case of an acute exacerbation of any kind the patient could be at once removed to the wards of the asylum proper, and another patient (then quiet) sent out to the cottage in his place.

If each county would pay a minimum rate (say $1 a week) towards the support of each lunatic (not self-supporting), I think that would go far towards solving this difficult problem. Let the county pay the rate fixed and send all patients to the asylum. This would be cheaper for the county than to keep them at home, and the asylum with its means (provided as above) of utilizing the labor of such patients could keep and care for them far better than the county could, and without material loss.

Officers and Employees.

The personnel of the medical staff is the same as it was a year ago; that is, I still have as assistants Drs. Buchan, Beemer and Hobbs. The only change among the officers is that due to the resignation of Mrs. Martin, the assistant matron. Her successor has not yet been appointed. There have been very few changes among the attendants and servants.

I have again to thank Dr. Sippi, the Bursar, for the time and ability he freely bestows upon the musical service of the asylum. Thanks to him we have here an excellent orchestra and band and a very good choir. Dr. Sippi, of course, receives nothing for the musical work he does for the institution; he does it for the love of music and because he takes a live interest in the general welfare of the asylum and desires to help all he can to make the life of the place pleasant to all—both patients and employees.

Farm and Garden.

In view of the fact that the farming and gardening operations of this asylum seem to be so little understood and so much misunderstood, I have thought it advisable this year to give a balance sheet of them and to offer therewith such explanatory remarks as will make it, I hope, fully intelligible.

TABLE No. —.

RETURN—ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.—Showing Receipts and Expenditures on Asylum Farm, Fruit and Vegetable Gardens from 1st October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

Dr.			Cr.		
To crop of 1897 consumed in horse and cow stables and piggery, viz :			By product received off Asylum Farm for season 1898, viz.:		
52 tons 120 lbs hay	$336 50		123 tons hay	$ 738 00	
900 bushels oats	225 00		75 tons straw	375 00	
600 " cob corn	150 00		420 tons ensilage corn	630 00	
30 " peas	13 50		1,350 bushels cob corn	337 50	
200 tons ensilage corn	300 00		2,040 " oats	510 00	
4,000 bushels Mangolds	280 00		9,300 " mangolds	651 00	
684 bushels carrots	47 88		3,800 " potatoes	1,900 00	
		$ 1,352 88	450 " carrots	31 50	
To feed purchased, viz.:			73 " peas	36 50	
14 tons 1,450 lbs. chop feed	$244 28		36,667½ gallons milk	4,400 10	
35 tons 1,605 lbs. bran	405 86		5,893 pounds dressed pork	353 58	
3,000 lbs. peas	25 50		48,921 pounds live hogs	2,184 56	
11 acres of cob corn	142 40				$12,147 74
		818 04	By produce received off fruit and vegetable gardens, viz :		
To seeds purchased, viz.:			Vegetables	$8,371 45	
506 bushels potatoes	$290 52		Fruit	1,468 09	
34 " corn	20 48		Herbs	37 50	
Field, garden and grass	153 12				9,877 04
		464 12	By exchange of dairy stock, viz.:		
To bushes and trees purchased, viz.:			Sold 34 cows	$1,221 70	
Currant bushes	$ 13 00		Bought 34 cows	1,221 00	
Trees—fruit	87 50				70
		100 50			
To miscellaneous, viz.:					
Baskets	$ 19 29				
Charcoal - piggery	6 00				
Condit on powders	2 50				
Cultivator - horse	35 00				
Cultivator - hand	7 50				
Disinfectants	1 20				
Garden lines	3 12				
Gloves—pruning	2 17				
Grain grinder	55 00				
Hay knife	1 00				
Insecticides, bug poisons, etc	88 75				
Iron troughs - cow stable and piggery	351 00				

Milling feed	10 57		
Oil—fish	1 80		
Pasture	225 00		
Pigs, 165	456 50		
Reaping hooks	3 00		
Repairing bone mill	1 40		
" ensilage cutter	6 75		
" harness	27 35		
" plows	11 35		
" pulper	2 25		
" wagons, carts, etc., etc	90 03		
Right of way—Cotter farm	25 00		
Service to stock	2 50		
Shoeing horses	51 05		
Spray truck	10 00		
Threshing grain	30 00		
Tile—land	45 00		
Tools—spades, forks, rakes, etc., etc	84 24		
Twine—binder	17 50		
Veterinary services	7 50		
Wagon jack	75		
Wheelbarrows	14 00		
Wrench	25		
Manure	402 38		
		2,098 61	
To wages, viz.:			
One farmer	$600 00		
One gardener	450 00		
One assistant gardener	300 00		
Two plowmen	456 00		
Two stablemen	432 00		
One caretaker sewage field	360 00		
		2,598 00	
		$ 7,432 15	
Balance—profit of farm and garden		14,593 33	
		$22,025 48	$22,025 48

The asylum property here consisted originally of three hundred acres of land. Eight acres have been taken by the C. P. R and G. T. R, the first of which runs through our property from east to west and the second of which cuts off our south-east corner. Of the two hundred and ninety-two acres left, sixty-nine are occupied by buildings, roads and ornamental grounds. The sewage field contains nineteen acres. The main garden under Mr. Rennie, head gardener, contains forty-five. A field of twenty acres has never been ploughed; it is used for pasture and it contains the ice pond from which we get our annual supply of ice. The barn-yard and farm buildings occupy four acres. The piggeries, slaughter house and yard and butcher's house and garden take up four acres. The Bursar's house and garden occupy two acres. There are left one hundred and twenty-nine acres which constitutes the farm in actual use.

The acreage of the different items of the farm crop was as follows:

Hay	31	acres.
Ensilage corn	16	"
Ripe corn	14	"
Oats	36	"
Mangolds	9	"
Potatoes	19	"
Carrots	1½	"
Peas	2½	"
Total	129	"

Besides the farm we have two fruit and vegetable gardens, the one of forty-five acres under Mr. Rennie, head gardener, the other called the sewage field which contains in all nineteen acres, is under Mr. Flynn. A good deal of this field is taken up by trenches, roads, grass and buildings. All that is arable of it is cultivated by Mr. Flynn, who also has charge of the sewage disposal.

The crop grown by Mr. Rennie on his forty-five acres was, this year, as follows:

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	4,765	bunches.
Beans, green	69	bushels.
Beets	8,608	bunches.
Beets	820	bushels.
Cabbage, early	2,318	heads.
Cabbage, fall and winter	25,412	"
Cabbage, pickling	426	"
Cauliflower	11,416	"
Carrots	11,320	bunches.
Carrots	1,040	bushels.
Celery	12,200	sticks.
Corn	2,064	dozens.
Cucumbers, forced	6	"
Cucumbers, garden	1,131	"
Cucumbers, pickling	178	quarts.
Horseradish	150	bunches.
Kale	670	heads.
Lettuce, forced	178	dozen
Lettuce, garden	1,813	"
Onions, green	2,660	bunches.
Onions, dried	210	bushels.
Onion, pickling	156	quarts.
Parsnips	630	bushels.

Peas	151	bushels.
Peppers, large, sweet	73	dozen.
Peppers, cayenne	60	quarts.
Potatoes	114½	bushels.
Radish, forced	685	bunches.
Radish, garden	5,397	"
Rhubarb, forced	96	"
Rhubarb, garden	6,084	"
Salsify	580	"
Seakale	238	bushels.
Spinach	145	"
Squash and pumpkins	952	
Tomatoes	925	bushels.
Turnips, garden	1,547	bunches.
Turnips, swede	930	bushels.

FRUIT.

Apples	360	bushels.
Apples, crab	54	"
Currants, red	3,746	quarts.
Currants, white	150	"
Currants, black	743	"
Cherries	678	"
Citrons	113	
Grapes	60	pecks.
Gooseberries	2,837	quarts.
Melons, musk	1,846	
Melons, water	50	
Plums	141	pecks.
Pears	847	"
Raspberries	2,174	quarts.
Strawberries	857	"

HERBS.

Mint	150	bunches.
Parsley	200	"
Sage	400	"
Savory	500	"
Thyme	250	"

The crop grown by Mr. Flynn on that portion of the sewage field which is capable of cultivation was as follows:

Asparagus	1,684	bunches.
Beans	67	bushels.
Beets	98	"
Beets	400	bunches.
Celery	18,580	sticks.
Carrots	480	bunches.
Carrots	70	bushels.
Cabbage, early	6,027	
Cabbage, late	2,060	
Cucumbers, forced	223	
Cucumbers	702½	dozen.
Lettuce, forced	110½	"
Lettuce	240	"

Onions	2,079	bunches.
Onions	136	bushels.
Peas	213¾	"
Radishes, forced	216	bunches.
Radishes	130	"
Rhubarb, forced	45	dozen.
Salsify	5	bushels.
Tomatoes	220	"
Melons, musk	2,136	
Melons, water	544	
Strawberries	1,133	quarts.
Honey	28	pounds.

In making up the above balance sheet I have taken no credit for flowering plants, and yet these are as truly worth money as are the other products of the land. These plants are used, of course, for bedding throughout the ornamental grounds and for ornament in the patients' halls and dining rooms and in the officer's quarters.

We grew this year 6,524 green house plants, the market value of which would not be less than an average of twenty-five cents, *i.e.*, $1,631, and 3,883 dozen bedding plants which would be worth an average of at least fifty cents a dozen or $1,941 ; also 25,232 annuals raised under glass worth at least $1 per hundred or $252. There would be some expenses connected with these flowering plants, as for seeds, bulbs, pots, fuel for greenhouses, repairs, etc., all of which would certainly not amount to $400 a year (all wages have been already charged against fruit and vegetables), leaving a balance of profit from this source of at least $3,824, for which we have full value in the beauty of our grounds.

Should we decide to include the flowers, as suggested, we should show upon the year's farming and gardening operations a net profit of at least $18,417.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1897	.....	.....	.....	478	538	1,016
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	16	9	25			
" Medical certificate	49	58	107	65	67	132
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	543	605	1,148
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	24	26	50			
" improved	7	10	17			
" unimproved	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year	34	37	71			
Died	25	23	48			
Eloped	3	.....	3			
Transferred	1	26	27	63	86	149
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1898	.....	.....	.....	480	519	999
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	2,283	1,980	4,263
" discharged	842	788	1,630			
" died	681	499	1,180			
" eloped	74	9	83			
" transferred	206	165	371	1,803	1,461	3,264
" remaining 30th September, 1898	.....	.....	.....	480	519	999
Applications on file	13	10	23			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 22nd of March)	486	550	1,036
Minimum " " (on the 30th of September)	480	519	999
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	176,295	194,910	371,205
Daily average population	483	534	1,017

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married Widowed	26	36	62	990	1,228	2,218	
Single	39	31	70	1,293	752	2,045	
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	65	67	132	2,283	1,980	4,263	
Religion.							
Presbyterians	10	5	15	501	449	950	
Episcopalians	13	13	26	430	347	777	
Methodists	26	19	45	513	491	1,004	
Baptists	2	8	10	168	154	322	
Congregationalists	.....	2	2	22	14	36	
Roman Catholics	6	17	23	361	358	719	
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	
Quakers	1	1	2	12	3	15	
Infidels	2	.....	2	31	8	39	
Other denominations	1	1	2	109	91	200	
Not reported	4	1	5	130	63	193	
Total	65	67	132	2,283	1,980	4,263	
Nationalities.							
English	4	9	13	312	231	543	
Irish	4	5	9	295	350	645	
Scotch	1	1	2	203	176	379	
Canadian	53	48	101	1,264	1,059	2,323	
United States	2	3	5	90	63	153	
Other countries	1	1	2	55	61	116	
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	64	40	104	
Total	65	67	132	2,283	1,980	4,263	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				8	5	13	
Brant				38	34	72	
Bruce	4	1	5	167	108	275	
Carleton				4	7	11	
Dufferin							
Elgin	4	8	12	147	131	278	
Essex	7	8	15	121	113	234	
Frontenac				5	7	12	
Grey				10	13	23	
Haldimand				22	23	45	
Halton				10	7	17	
Hastings				5	9	14	
Huron	7	3	10	199	198	397	
Kent	5	8	13	143	162	305	
Lambton	9	4	13	251	169	420	
Lanark				3	3	6	
Leeds and Grenville					5	5	
Lennox and Addington				3	1	11	
Lincoln				10	6	16	
Middlesex	15	23	38	523	481	1,004	
Muskoka District							
Norfolk				30	35	65	
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24	
Ontario				6	13	19	
Oxford	2	5	7	210	130	340	
Peel				4	6	10	
Perth	12	7	19	167	136	303	
Peterborough				1	5	6	
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5	
Prince Edward				1	1	2	
Renfrew				13	21	34	
Simcoe				5	5	10	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	14	26	
Victoria				33	21	54	
Waterloo				8	7	15	
Welland				20	16	36	
Wellington				13	17	30	
Wentworth				46	47	93	
York				27	11	38	
Not classed				2		2	
Total admissions	65	67	132	2,283	1,980	4,263	

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total	
Algoma District				8	2	10	
Brant				20	11	31	
Bruce	2		2	83	38	121	
Carleton					2	2	
Dufferin							
Elgin	1		1	45	12	57	
Essex	1	2	3	58	39	97	
Frontenac					1	1	
Grey				9	8	17	
Haldimand				10	3	13	
Halton				7	3	10	
Hastings				2	5	7	
Huron	1	1	2	88	50	138	
Kent	3		3	53	23	76	
Lambton	4		4	128	42	170	
Lanark					1	1	
Leeds and Grenville							
Lennox and Addington				1		1	
Lincoln				8	1	9	
Middlesex	1	3	4	135	101	236	
Muskoka District							
Norfolk				21	12	33	
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6	
Ontario				1	5	6	
Oxford	1		1	104	33	137	
Peel				3	5	8	
Perth	2	3	5	68	37	105	
Peterborough				1	5	6	
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2	
Prince Edward					1	1	
Renfrew							
Simcoe				5	8	13	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1	
Victoria				9	9	18	
Waterloo				17	8	25	
Welland				3	5	8	
Wellington				13	11	24	
Wentworth				6	9	15	
York				28	25	53	
Not classed				1		1	
Total admissions	16	9	25	941	518	1,459	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

o.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. W. T.	M	August 7, 1894	October 18, 1897	Recovered.
2	J. B.	M	September 21, 1876	" 28, "	"
3	D. McI	M	January 19, 1897	" 21, "	"
4	J. S.	M	October 25, 1895	November 9, "	"
5	J. M.	M	March 30, 1896	" 9. "	"
6	E. H.	F	September 23, 1896	" 20, "	"
7	M. G.	M	September 18, 1897	December 10, "	Unimproved.
8	J. H	M	February 15, 1897	January 5, 1898	Recovered.
9	E. J. P.	F	April 7, 1894	" 8, "	"
10	E. C.	F	August 8, 1896	" 8, "	"
11	H. B.	M	April 12, 1897	" 13, "	Improved.
12	B. S	M	December 11, 1897	" 15, "	Recovered.
13	C. E. F.	F	January 21, 1897	" 19, "	Improved.
14	J. A.	M	October 8, 1896	February 9, "	Unimproved.
15	W. H.	M	March 22, 1897	" 23, "	Recovered.
16	D. P.	M	April 2, 1897	" 23, "	"
17	M. J. D.	F	February 17, 1892	March 1, "	"
18	A. E.	F	August 9, 1897	" 26. "	"
19	S. L.	F	September, 2, 1897	" 29, "	"
20	G. H	M	November 20, 1896	" 29, "	Improved.
21	E. H.	M	May 12, 1897	" 30, "	Recovered.
22	E B.	F	August 3, 1897	" 31, "	"
23	J. C	M	January 11, 1898	" 31, "	Improved.
24	M. F	F	July 22, 1896	" 31, "	Recovered.
25	M. K	F	April 9, 1897	April 1, "	Improved.
26	E W. I.	F	October 8, 1895	" 8, "	Recovered.
27	F. A	M	April 17, 1896	" 11, "	Improved.
28	J. L	M	May 20, 1897	" 12, "	Recovered.
29	J. A. B	F	April 26, 1893	" 16, "	Improved.
30	A. B	F	June 28, 1897	" 16, "	Recovered.
31	W. B	M	February 25, 1897	" 21, "	"
32	M. K.	F	July 7, 1897	" 26, "	"
33	A. E.	F	October 29, 1897	May 16, "	Improved.
34	C. R	M	April 23, 1897	June 9. "	"
35	R A. P	M	March 26, 1896	" 9, "	"
36	E. A. L		October 26, 1897	" 10, "	Recovered.
37	J. P	M	August 28, 1897	" 16, "	"
38	J. H	M	February 6, 1896	" 20, "	"
39	C. W	M	May 14, 1897	" 20, "	"
40	V. V.	F	March 30, 1896	" 23, "	Improved.
41	R. L	F	November 22, 1897	" 23 "	"
42	J. D	M	February 15, 1898	" 22, "	Recovered.
43	F. D	M	August 24, 1897	" 24, "	"
44	M. A. S.	F	October 6, 1897	" 28, "	"
45	L. F. R.	F	November 15, 1897	" 28, "	"
46	M. H	F	August 21, 1897	" 29, "	Improved.
47	P. McP	M	June 9, 1898	July 8, "	Recovered.
48	F. J. L.	F	May 2, 1898	" 19, "	Unimproved.
49	H. W	M	April 7, 1898	" 22, "	Recovered.
50	C. L	F	August 8, 1892	" 25, "	"
51	J. F	M	June 30, 1897	August 2, "	"
52	J. A. S.	M	July 5, 1897	" 2, "	"
53	N. B	M	December 22, 1897	" 2, "	"
54	W. A. C.	M	March 22, 1898	" 2, "	"
55	I. S.	F	February 24, 1896	" 6, "	Improved.
56	C. M.	F	December 22, 1897	" 17, "	Recovered.
57	L. S	F	December 9, 1897	" 26, "	"
58	M. D	F	April 12, 1898	September 6, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
59	J. G.....	M	September 2, 1898.....	September 8, 1898.....	Unimproved.
60	M. W	M	January 25, 1898.....	" 12, "	Recovered.
61	J. D	M .	February 12, 1897.....	" 14, "	Improved,
62	L. D.....	F	October 12, 1897.....	" 14, "	Recovered.
63	H. J. C	F	April 9, 1898.....	" 16, "	"
64	E. G	F	March 11, 1898.....	" 16, "	"
65	M. W.....	F	December 22, 1897...	" 22, "	"
66	E. G.....	F	March 15, 1895.....	" 22, "	Improved.
67	M. A. C.....	F	May 29, 1886.....	" 26, "	"
68	E. R.....	F	June 27, 1898.....	" 27, "	Recovered.
69	F. McN.....	F	July 12, 1898.....	" 27, "	"
70	E. W	F	January 23, 1898.....	" 30, "	"
71	L. H...	F	June 13, 1898.....	" 30, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	A. C	F	68	October 1, 1897	4	1	.	Senile decay.
2	M. F	F	32	" 17, "			1	Suicide.
3	J. C	M	51	" 25, "	15	1	25	Asphyxia.
4	J. McC	M	52	" 25, "	9		26	Tubercular Peritonitis.
5	A. R	F	38	" 29, "	16	5	16	Catarrhal enteritis.
6	G. T	M	79	November 1, "	13	10	15	Muco-enteritis.
7	J. McK	F	83	" 6, "	26	11	17	Senile decay.
8	J. M	F	36	" 6, "	7	8	18	Marasmus.
9	E. B	M	86	" 27, "	1		8	Intestinal ulcer.
10	D. K	M	80	December 20, "		5		Senile decay.
11	C. S. C	M	81	" 29, "		1	12	Marasmus.
12	L. D. B	M	43	" 29, "	2	4	17	Marasmus.
13	A. S	F	61	" 29, "	2	11	17	Heart disease.
14	P. K	M	44	January 15, 1898	1	5	9	Paresis
15	T. P	M	78	" 27, "		1	7	Senile decay.
16	E. N	M	38	" 28, "	17	6	18	Marasmus.
17	A. J. H	F	65	February 8, "	14	8	14	Enteritis.
18	J. M. C	M	62	" 11, "		6	25	Paresis.
19	S. M. R	M	38	" 16, "			23	Exhaustion of mania.
20	M. McC	F	74	" 18, "	27	3		Senile decay.
21	M. McC	F	41	March 7, "	1		22	Marasmus.
22	J. J	M	70	" 13, "		1	8	Senile decay.
23	W. A	M	59	" 29, "		1	3	Exhaustion of mania.
24	J. E. W	M	53	April 5, "		2	14	Marasmus.
25	A. H	M	81	" 6, "	27	4	14	Senile decay.
26	E. McM	F	61	" 9, "	25	6	2	Abdomenal cancer.
27	J. McK	M	30	" 14, "	2	2	15	Paresis.
28	C. H. M	F	69	" 23, "	2	5	3	Asphyxia.
29	W. L. R	M	39	" 30, "	2	10	27	Paresis.
30	L. S	M	49	May 8, "	27	5	15	Phthisis.
31	J. G	F	45	" 9, "	7	5	17	Apoplexy.
32	J. B	M	55	" 14, "			10	Erysipelas.
33	C. L	F	59	" 15, "	18		12	Epilepsy.
34	W. P	M	55	" 22, "	20		14	Epilepsy.
35	W. M	M	78	June 13, "	7	7	23	Senile decay.
36	J. A	M	45	" 22, "		10	15	Paresis.
37	S. McS	F	59	July 5, "	1	5	1	Heart disease.
38	M. B	F	68	" 22, "	8	1	23	Paralysis.
39	M. D	F	33	August 11, "	2	10	7	Inflammation of liver.
40	H. C	M	58	" 12, "	1	3		Paretic dementia.
41	H. T	F	55	" 18, "			12	Shock from burns.
42	A. M	M	70	" 21, "	27	8	29	Heart disease.
43	R. A	M	49	" 28, "	2	3	28	Paresis.
44	J. B	F	38	" 31, "		5	14	Suicide by strangulation.
45	A. S. Z	F	62	September 1, "		4	30	Senile decay.
46	M. L	F	48	" 2, "	25	11	16	Apoplexy.
47	H. C	F	68	" 17, "	8	6	12	Senile decay.
48	E. M	F	36	" 25, "	13		17	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	2		2	9		9	11
Architects				1		1	1
Artists					1	1	1
Book-keepers				8		8	8
Bakers				9		9	9
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths	2		2	28		28	30
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				5		5	5
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers	1		1				1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Baggagemen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers	2		2	5		5	7
Cabinet-makers	1		1	11		11	12
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				15		15	15
Carpenters				59		59	59
Clerks	5	1	6	37		37	43
Clergymen				3		3	3
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks					2	2	2
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers	1		1	1		1	2
Custom house officers				2		2	2
Civil servants				3		3	3
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		8	8	4	272	276	284
Dressmakers		2	2		19	19	21
Druggists				5		5	5
Engineers				14		14	14
Farmers	26	14	40	838	44	882	922
Fishermen				5		5	5
Founders				1		1	1
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				14		14	14
Grocers				1		1	1
Gentlemen				3		3	3
Grooms				1		1	1
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				4		4	4
Harness-makers				6		6	6

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Housekeepers		29	29		1,103	1,103	1,132
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Inn-keepers				3		3	3
Jewellers				4		4	4
Laborers	12		12	562		562	574
Laundresses					5	5	5
Ladies					10	10	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				4		4	4
Milliners					13	13	13
Masons				9		9	9
Machinists				15		15	15
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers	1		1	11		11	12
Moulders				14		14	14
Merchants	1		1	40		40	41
Mechanics				6		6	6
Music-teachers		1	1	1	4	5	6
Marble-cutters	1		1	1		1	2
No occupation	1	3	4	31	78	109	113
Nurses					2	2	2
Not stated		3	3	13	38	51	54
Organ-builders				2		2	2
Other occupations				6		6	6
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters				26		26	26
Printers				17		17	17
Peddlers				4	1	5	5
Physicians				6		6	6
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Railway foremen				2		2	2
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters		2	2		6	6	8
Sailors	1		1	13		13	14
Students	1		1	27	1	28	29
Spinners				1	2	3	3
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters				5		5	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				6		6	6
Shoemakers	1		1	33		33	34
Seamstresses		1	1		21	21	22

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Soldiers				3		3	3
Salesmen					1	1	1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers		1	1	22	15	37	38
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors		1	1	23	12	35	36
Tanners				6		6	6
Teamsters	1		1	2		2	3
Toll-gate keeper				1	1	2	2
Telegraph operators				3	1	4	4
Watchmakers				8		8	8
Wood-workers				2		2	2
Weavers				4	1	5	5
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				11		11	11
Unknown or other employments	5	1	6	106	250	356	362
Total	65	67	132	2,218	1,913	4,131	4,263

TABLE No. 8.

Showing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause when these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	4	6	2	5	7
Religious excitement					2	2			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				5		5	3		3
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1		3	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	4	5		2	2
Fright and nervous shocks				1		1	2	3	5
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	1	1	2	4		4	4		4
Veneral diseases	1		1						
Self-abuse, sexual	1		1	3	1	4	2		2
Overwork				2		2	4		4
Sunstroke	1	1	2	2		2			
Accident or injury	3		3						
Pregnancy		1	1						
Puerperal					2	2		2	2
Puberty and change of life					1	1		2	2
Uterine disorders		1	1		2	2		2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1		1	1	1	2			
Other forms of brain disease							2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3
Fevers				1	2	3	2	1	3
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	14	17	31						
With other combined cause not ascertained	4	7	11						
Unknown	15	16	31	19	23	42			
Total	42	45	87	42	45	87	23	22	45

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
3260	F	E. C	October 5, 1897	3 months	Discharged recovered.
3933	M	F. A	" 6, "	6 "	" improved.
4076	M	J. L	" 6, "	6 "	" recovered.
3498	F	J. B	" 6, "	6 "	" improved.
3959	F	M. K	" 7, "	6 "	" recovered.
4043	M	W. B	" 8, "	6 "	" "
3963	F	M. H	" 29, "	6 "	Returned.
4138	F	R. E	November 1, "	6 "	Discharged improved.
3947	M	R. T	" 3, "	3 "	Returned.
3968	F	S. J. C	" 5, "	6 "	"
4117	M	J. F	" 5, "	6 "	"
4065	M	C. R	" 16, "	6 "	Discharged improved.
3917	M	J. H	" 17, "	6 "	" recovered.
3929	F	V. V	" 25, "	6 "	" improved.
4115	M	F. D	" 27, "	3 "	" recovered.
3259	F	M. J. D	" 29, "	6 "	" "
4073	M	C. W	December 6, "	6 "	" "
4112	F	A. E	" 14, "	3 "	" "
4137	F	E. L	" 20, "	3 "	Returned.
4152	M	B. S	" 21, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
4121	F	E. M	" 24, "	3 "	Returned.
3857	F	E. W. I	" 24, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4121	M	J. H	" 24, "	3 "	Returned.
4120	F	S. L	" 29, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4092	F	A. B	" 29, "	3 "	" "
3965	F	M. F	" 31, "	3 "	" "
3923	F	I. S	January 4, 1898	3 "	" improved.
4057	F	M. K	" 8, "	6 "	" unimproved.
4097	M	J. S	" 22, "	6 "	" recovered.
3957	F	R. M	" 22, "	6 "	Returned.
2634	F	M. A. C	" 29, "	6 "	Discharged improved.
4159	F	C. M	February 7, "	6 "	" recovered.
4118	M	J. P	" 28, "	3 "	" "
4170	F	E. W	March 8, "	6 "	" "
4142	F	L. R	" 19, "	3 "	" "
3013	M	M. E	" 21, "	6 "	Still out.
3774	F	E. G	" 22, "	6 "	Discharged improved.
4095	M	J. T	" 23, "	6 "	" recovered.
4022	M	J. D	" 23, "	5 "	" improved.
4132	F	M. A. S	" 24, "	3 "	" recovered.
4191	M	W. A. C	" 26, "	3 "	" "
4114	F	M. H	" 29, "	6 "	" improved.
4146	F	R. L	April 1, "	1 "	" "
4130	M	C. McQ	" 9, "	6 "	Still out.
3345	F	C. L	" 9, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3997	F	M. D	" 20, "	6 "	Still out.
4157	M	U. B	" 23, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4140	M	T. B	May 5, "	6 "	Still out.
3947	M	R. T	" 14, "	6 "	"
3548	F	C. H	" 23, "	1 "	Returned.
4021	F	S. McL	June 2, "	3 "	"
4002	F	J. A. H	" 7, "	3 "	"
4187	F	E. G	" 10, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4199	M	H. W	" 11, "	1 "	" "
3915	M	C. P	" 11, "	6 "	Returned.
4151	F	L. S	" 14, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3120	F	E. P	" 20, "	3 "	Returned.
4194	F	E. L	" 27, "	3 "	Still out.
3835	M	J. W	" 28, "	6 "	"
4174	F	B. W	" 28, "	3 "	Returned.
4227	M	P. McP	July 1, "	1 week	Discharged recovered.
4134	F	L. D	" 9, "	3 months	" "
3541	M	W. L	" 11, "	3 "	Still out.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
4173	M	M. W	July 12, 1898	3 months	Discharged recovered.
4223	M	W. S	" 16, "	6 "	Still out.
3891	F	E. H	" 16, "	3 "	Returned.
4201	F	H. J. C	" 18, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4017	M	T. R	" 26, "	3 "	Still out.
4221	M	W. R. W	August 2, "	2 "	"
4231	F	L. H	" 20, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4160	F	M. W	" 22, "	2 "	" "
4005	F	J. McL	September 9, "	3 "	Returned.
4235	F	B. M	" 10, "	3 "	Still out
4242	F	F. McN	" 15, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3600	M	T. B	" 15, "	3 "	Still out.
3448	F	F. B	" 15, "	3 "	"
3469	M	M. P	" 16, "	3 "	Returned.
3548	F	C. M. H	" 17, "	2 "	Still out.
4128	F	G. L	" 16, "	6 "	"
4205	F	M. P	" 20, "	3 "	"
4106	F	E. M	" 21, "	6 "	"
3205	F	A. J	" 24, "	3 "	"
3120	F	E. P	" 24, "	3 "	"
4261	M	T. F	" 28, "	6 "	"

Summary of probational discharges.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom pr bational leave was granted....	.....	.....	.....	33	51	84
Discharged recovered	14	21	35	.....	.....	.....
" improved	3	8	11	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	5	12	17	22	42	64
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1898	.....	.....	.....	11	9	20

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	3	2	5	1		1			
" 20 " 25 "	6	8	14	4	4	8			
" 25 " 30 "	9	4	13	2	1	3			
" 30 " 35 "	11	11	22	3	4	7	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	11	10	21	1	6	7	3	4	7
" 40 " 45 "	4	8	12	5	5	10	2	1	3
" 45 " 50 "	4	7	11	5	3	8	3	2	5
" 50 " 55 "	3	6	9		2	2	3		3
" 55 " 60 "	4	7	11	1	1	2	4	3	7
" 60 " 65 "	5	1	5	1		1	1	3	4
" 65 " 70 "		2	2	1		1		5	5
" 70 " 75 "	3	1	4				2	1	3
" 75 " 80 "	1		1				3		3
" 80 " 85 "	1		1				2	2	4
" 85 " 90 "							1		1
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals	65	67	132	24	26	50	25	23	48

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were declared improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	32	4	1		1
From 1 to 2 months	15	10			
" 2 " 3 "	7	8	1	1	2
" 3 " 4 "	12	12	3		
" 4 " 5 "	3	13	3		1
" 5 " 6 "	4	19	1	1	
" 6 " 7 "	6	6	2	1	
" 7 " 8 "	3	8	7	2	
" 8 " 9 "	3	7	3		
" 9 " 10 "		7	4	1	
" 10 " 11 "	2	7	5	1	
" 11 " 12 "		3	2	2	
" 12 " 18 "	10	47	7	2	
" 18 months to 2 years	6	36	3	1	
" 2 to 3 years	6	64	3	2	
3 4 "	5	56	2	1	
	1	51		1	
" 5 6 "	6	73	2		
" 6 " 7 "	1	46			
" 7 " 8 "	1	41			
" 8 " 9 "		40			
" 9 " 10 "	3	24			
" 10 " 15 "	2	137		1	
" 15 " 20 "	1	128			
" 20 years and upwards	1	152	1		
Not stated	2				
Totals	132	999	50	17	4

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	13	3,656		3,656
Tailor's shop	4	1,051		1,051
Shoe shop	2	617		617
Engineer's shop	7	2,137		2,137
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work	3	843		843
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed	3	781		781
Bakery	4	1,333		1,333
Laundry	25	1,883	5,146	7,029
Dairy	1	365		365
Butcher's shop and slaughterhouse	4	1,233		1,233
Piggery				
Painting	3	914		914
Farm	31	9,108		9,108
Garden	60	17,659		17,659
Grounds				
Stable	14	4,128		4,128
Kitchen	34	2,500	7,380	9,880
Dining rooms	60	[illegible],000	10,364	17,364
Officers' quarters				
Sewing rooms	63		17,743	17,743
Knitting	43		12,113	12,113
Spinning				
Mending	8		2,117	2,177
Wards				
Halls	467	63,106	72,085	135,191
Storeroom	2	702		702
General	130	21,514	16,735	38,249
Total	830	120,530	143,743	264,273

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	2		3
Brant		4	4
Bruce	49	33	82
Carleton		1	1
Dufferin			
Dundas			
Durham			
Elgin	39	41	80
Essex	32	42	74
Frontenac			
Glengarry			
Grenville			
Grey	1	3	4
Haldimand		2	2
Halton			
Hastings		1	1
Huron	55	54	109
Kent	38	38	76
Lambton	64	50	114
Lanark			
Leeds		1	1
Lennox and Addington			
Lincoln			
Middlesex	112	148	260
Muskoka District			
Nipissing District		1	1
Norfolk			
Northumberland			
Ontario		1	1
Oxford	42	34	76
Parry Sound District			
Peel		1	1

TABLE No. 13.—*Concluded.*

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Perth	42	46	88
Peterborough			
Prescott			
Prince Edward			
Rainy River District			
Renfrew			
Russell			
Simcoe		2	2
Stormont			
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria		1	1
Waterloo	1	6	7
Welland			
Wellington	2	1	3
Wentworth		3	3
York	1	4	5
Not classed, unknown, etc		1	1
Total	480	519	999

TABLE

Patients transferred

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries, or unknown.
M. A	83	1		Middlesex	1					
M. J. H	46		1	"	1					
M. H. S	69		1	Wentworth			1			
M. A. W	54		1	Elgin	1					
M. Y	50		1	Middlesex	1					
E. S	38		1	"	1					
L. B	66		1	Unknown	1					
M. D	60		1	Hastings	1					
M. S	61		1	Essex						1
M. K	67		1	Kent		1				
M. A. E	47		1	Huron	1					
E. J. S	53		1	"	1					
M. C	51		1	Middlesex		1				
M. B	48		1	Essex					1	
	46			Elgin						
C. S	60		1	Essex						
J. A	51		1	Middlesex	1					
E. F	41		1	Oxford	1					
C. A	52		1	Lambton				1		
K. B	53		1	Middlesex	1					1
E. H	45		1	Elgin	1					
C. J	64		1	Peel			1			
M. L	37		1	Essex	1					
M. M	65		1	Middlesex			1			
A. R	47		1	Bruce	1					
M. R	57		1	Middlesex						1
A. R	64		1	Ontario			1			

No. 14.

knitting

to other asylums.

Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	....	3	.....	1	Manufacturer	Toronto.
....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	Domestic..	Brockville.
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	Housewife.....	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	2	6	.....	1	Domestic.....	"
1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	Housewife.....	"
....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	Domestic.....	"
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Domestic.....	"
....	1	....	.. ..	....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	Sister of Charity	"
....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	Housewife	"
1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	29	.....	.....	1	Housewife	"
1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	1	Teacher	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	.... .	2	.....	1	None	"
1	....	....	....	....	... ..	1	.....	4	1	.....	Domestic.....	"
1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	Domestic.	"
....	....	....	....	1	.. ..	1	.....	..	1	.....	Domestic.....	"
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.... .	1	1	.....	Housekeeper	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.... .	Domestic.....	"
....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	11	1	.....	None.....	"
.. .	....	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	1	. ....	Domeetic.....	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	Pauper.....	"
....	....	....	. ..	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	Domestic.....	"
....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	None	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	9	....	.... .	1	Housewife	"
1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.... .	3	.....	1	Domestic.....	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	Milliner	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	2	6	.....	1	Washerwoman	"
....	1	....	....	...	.....	1	....	.....	. ....	1	Domestic.....	"

TABLE No. 15.

Articles made and repaired in the tailor's shop during the year ending September 30th 1898.

—	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	80	59
Pants "	64	49
Vests "	1	1
Coats	383	5
Pants	478	6
Vests	248	5
Overcoats	5	.....
Overall pants	37	.....
Overall coats	24	.....
Rubber coats	.....	4
Caps, men's	237	.....
Drawers	122	.....
Blinds	29	.....
Moleskin dresses	13	4
Flars	.....	2
Cloth slippers 86 pair.	.....	.....
Total	1,721	135

TABLE No. 16.

Articles made in tinsmith's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Articles.	No.
Dust kettles	9
Tin pans	6
Bake pans	34
Chimney stoppers	3
Tin trays	20
Tin cups	144
Sterilizer	1
Oil cans	3
Tin wash basins	2
Milk can, large	1
Milk pails	42
Milk pans	12
Boiler	1
Funnels	2
Jelly cake tins	6
Skimmers	2
Teapots	12
Slop pails	2
Bedroom cans	1
Watering cans	3
Noses for watering cans	3
Insect powder sifters	12
Bread pans	6
Figures for dances	24
Dippers	12
Tin pitchers	6
Steam kettle lids	9
Brooder	1
Cylinder pans for brooder	2
Tin lamps for brooder	1

TABLE No. 17.

Amount of knitting done in the wards during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Name of Article.	Pairs.	Name of Article.	Pairs.
Stockings	616	Machine knitting.	
" Refooted	283		
Socks	603	Stockings	490
" Refooted	356	Socks	169
Mitts	12		
		Total	659
Total	1,870		

TABLE No. 18.

Articles made and repaired in the sewing room during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	15	4
Dresses, uniform	53	
Drawers	4	128
Shrouds	65	
Aprons	12	
Sheets	3	7
Towels	8	
Tea strainers	1	
Pillow ticks	60	
Sofa pillows	16	
Curtains	13	
Pillows, feather	4	
Pillow slips	5	6
Shirts		790
Flannel shirts		114
Socks (pairs of)		3
Ticks	158	
Carpets		4
Cushions	2	
Long stockings (pairs of)	4	
Bags	6	
Flannel chemises	2	
Total	431	1,656

TABLE No. 19.

Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

——	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1,693	4,431
Dresses, uniform	53	25
Aprons	1,688	855
Aprons, uniform	274	101
Skirts	478	2,153
Chemises	1,647	2,051
Flannel chemises	148	278
Drawers	409	1,523
Nightdresses	363	479
Caps, women's	48	.....
Guernseys	.....	109
Neckties	433	.....
Shirts	568	1,763
Flannel shirts	73	463
Coats	.....	701
Pants	.....	1,304
Vests	.....	450
Socks	.....	3,423
Stockings	.....	1,760
Sheets	1,349	408
Quilts, hemmed	99	40
Blankets	.....	674
Bureau covers	15	.....
Pillow slips	1,468	161
Pillow shams	27	.....
Pillow ticks	13	.....
Pillows	92	.....
Mattresses	272	.....
Ticks	434	5,107
Sofa pillow covers	69	.....
Bags	26	12
Pudding cloths	68	.....
Towels	2,678	.....
Handkerchiefs	15	.....
Screen	1	.....
Men's scarfs	50	.....
Table cloths	358	1
Table covers	35	.....
Table napkins	36	.....
Curtains	88	.....
Laundry wraps	84	.....
Carpet strips	76	2
Sofa pillows	10	.....
Drapes	2	.....
Chairs, cane seated	.....	102
Chairs, painted	.....	59
Total	15,240	28,435

TABLE No. 20.

Number of Articles passing through the laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

——	Number.	——	Number.
Dresses	16,102	Mattresses	117
Skirts	10,822	Ticks	9,873
Aprons	18,797	Bolster slips	112
Chemises	43,777	Pillows	34
Flannel chemises	2,316	Pillow slips	55,165
Drawers	22,805	Pillow shams	1,377
Nightdresses	16,748	Pillow ticks	129
Waists	1,943	Sofa pillow covers	232
Jackets	10	Sideboard covers	30
Fichus	92	Table cloths	18,305
Caps	497	Table covers	39
Handkerchiefs	8,538	Table napkins	6,350
Shawls	5	Tray cloths	181
Collars	8,133	Bureau covers, &c	925
Cuffs, (pairs of)	6,780	Pudding cloths	1,947
Stockings, (pairs of)	15,503	Crumb cloths	3
Socks, (pairs of)	22,144	Laundry wraps and bags	3,303
Shirts	30,983	Carriage dusters	11
Flannel shirts	3,587	Curtains	104
Guernseys	4,436	Stand covers	10
Coats	1,640	Screens	3
Pants	2,546	Hat	1
Vests	886	Neckties	1,570
Sheets	97,357	Towels	76,238
Quilts	11,369		
Canvas quilts	76	Total	546,778
Blankets	12,764		

TABLE No. 21.

LONDON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1898.

—	Disbursements.			Dr.	—	Receipts.			Cr.
1897.				$ c.	1897.				$ c.
October 2..	To cash paid Chas. Trebelcock	for	1 milch cow	43 00	October 1..	By balance on hand			403 18
" 6..	" B. Bell & Son	"	Box cutter	90 00	" 2..	" cash from R. Hunter	for	3 dry cows	96 00
" 9..	" John Ironsides	"	1 milch cow	35 00	" 23..	" " "	"	2 "	67 20
" 25..	" D. L. Debart	"	1 "	40 00	" 25..	" " D. McIntyre	for	12 hogs	96 42
Nov'r 1..	" D. McMurphy	"	1 "	40 00	Nov'r 14	" " "	"	12 "	77 90
" 1..	" J. Coursey	"	manure	23 00	Dec'r 2..	" " Joseph Kidd	for	26 "	212 03
" 4..	" W. T. Elliott	"	1 boar	20 00	" 11..	" " R. Hunter	for	3 dry cows	111 00
" 10..	" J. Darch & Son	"	harness	38 00	" 11..	" " D. McIntyre	"	16 hogs	110 50
" 16..	" H. Poole	"	2 milch cows	85 09	" 13..	" " Joseph Kidd	"	24 "	199 23
" 20..	" "	"	2 "	80 00					
" 20..	" R. Hueston	"	manure	55 00	1898.				
" 24..	" R. Dart	"	repairs on buggy	12 40					
Dec'r 4..	" Caleb Caven	"	9 pigs	18 00	Jan. 15..	" " R. Hunter	"	10 dry cows	345 00
" 4	" John McArthur	"	1 milch cow	43 00	Febr'y 7..	" " "	"	3 "	111 00
" 6..	" J. D. Saunby	"	feed for pigs	46 50	" 10..	" " Ansom Isaac	"	14 loads of ice	5 60
" 6..	" Henry Piggott	"	1 milch cow	35 00	" 26..	" " Mca. acct.	"	pork	170 34
" 10.	" N. McNaughton	"	1 "	40 00	" 26..	" " W. Rogers	"	7 loads of ice	3 50
" 11..	" Binby Soules	"	4 pigs	8 00	" 26..	" " R. Reid	"	"	3 50
" 11	" James Inglis	"	12 "	32 00	" 26	" " W. J. Sand	"	"	4 00
" 13..	" W. Stevely	"	charcoal for pigs	4 00	March 22..	" " D. McIntyre	"	22 live hogs	173 25
" 16	" David Carroll	"	bal. on grey gelding	15 00	" 23..	" " R Hunter	"	3 dry cows	110 00
" 18..	" Henry Lea	"	1 milch cow	42 00	April 13..	" " "	"	1 "	41 00
" 21..	" Samuel Spalding	"	1 brood sow	9 00	" 29..	" " Mca. acct.	"	pork	183 24
" 23..	" A. R. Malcolm	"	2 milch cows	75 00	May 4..	" " R. Hunter	"	3 cows	103 50
" 23	" John Monteith	"	3 pigs	9 00	" 21..	" " "	"	1 "	33 00
" 30..	" Henry Parke	"	1 milch cow	42 00	June 14..	" " D. McIntyre	"	46 hogs	446 40
" 30..	" J. Debb	"	1 "	30 00	July 6..	" " J. K. Kidd	"	50 live hogs	443 65
" 30	" W. Young	"	1 "	30 00	" 11..	" " S. J. Henderson,	for	1 sorrel pony	30 00
					" 13..	" " "	"	1 bay mare	20 00
1898.					" 30..	" " R. Hunter,	for	4 dry cows	150 00
January 4..	" Workman & Ward	"	blower	29 00	August 2..	" " S. Dart	"	1 black pony	58 00
" 5..	" J. S. Brown	"	1 chestnut horse	60 00	" 16..	" " Jas. Johnson	"	1 boar	14 00
" 6.	" John Campbell	"	1 cutter	37 00	" 25.	" " Wellington Hodgins,	for	1 bay gelding	65 00
" 6..	" W. Stevely & Son	"	pig trough	147 00	" 25..	" " C. F. Gillean,	for	1 sow	17 67
" 8..	" James Coursey	"	1 milch cow	40 00	" 29.	" " "	"	1 "	22 68
" 18..	" C. F. Gillean	"	6 pigs	28 00	Sept'r 2..	" " "	"	1 "	17 29
					" 23..	" " R. Hunter	"	4 dry cows	150 00

"	18..	"	Thos. Treblecock	"	rent of carriage	10 50	Sept'r	29..	"	"	D. McIntyre	" 40 live hogs	353 54
"	22..	"	R. B. Highway	"	5 pigs	10 00							
"	27..	"	John Campbell	"	repairing buggy	32 00							
"	27..	"	C. F. Gillean	"	1 milch cow	32 00							
"	29..	"	Morgan Grey	"	manure	54 00							
Feb'ry	2..	"	R. McConkey	"	balance of grey horse	30 00							
"	4..	"	W. Stevely & Son	"	pig trough	132 00							
"	4..	"	Henry Lee	"	1 milch cow	30 00							
"	12..	"	James Anderson	"	cutting ice	23 13							
"	12..	"	T. Ball	"	"	25 63							
"	12..	"	James Ryan	"	1 milch cow	30 00							
"	17..	"	James Coursey	"	1 milch cow	40 00							
"	26..	"	James Inglis	"	10 pigs	45 00							
"	26..	"	"	"	"	25 00							
"	26..	"	J. B. Merritt	"	8 pigs	24 00							
March	5..	"	Geo. Marr	"	1 milch cow	30 00							
"	8..	"	Hosken & Mallich	"	repairs	28 88							
"	23..	"	"	"	repairs on vehicles	64 25							
"	25.	"	Robert Kernochan	"	3 cows	112 00							
"	26..	"	Wm. Brooks	"	9 pigs	19 00							
"	29..	"	A. McInnes	"	seeds, sewage farm	7 55							
April	6..	"	Robert Clare	"	7 pigs	16 50							
"	18..	"	Jas. Stanfield	"	1 milch cow	32 00							
"	19..	"	J. Griffin & Co.	"	seeds	86 10							
May	2..	"	R. Oke	"	1 pheasant hen	12 50							
"	3..	"	A. McInnes	"	garden seeds	42 27							
"	4..	"	F. Robinson	"	1 milch cow	34 00							
"	28..	"	Jas. Stanfield	"	1 "	35 00							
June	3..	"	Wm. Dayman	"	36 bush. baskets	13 20							
"	3..	"	Stevens M'nfg. Co.	"	1 incubator	18 00							
"	3..	"	A. McInnes	"	600 baskets (pck. & qrt)	6 00							
"	3..	"	F. G. Bowley	"	1 grain cultivator	35 00							
"	16..	"	W. Stevely & Son	"	pig trough	72 00							
"	17..	"	Brown Bros. & Co.	"	apple trees, etc	49 00							
"	17..	"	J. S. Pearce & Co.,	for bone mill and planet and double wheel hoe		16 00							
"	18..	"	W. J. Alston	for 6 pigs		11 00							
"	18..	"	W. McKay	" 6 "		12 00							
"	18..	"	Thos. Bignall	" 6 "		12 00							
"	18..	"	Jeremiah Morell	" 10 "		20 00							
"	18..	"	Henry Brown	" 3 "		6 50							
"	25..	"	Fred Smith	" 7 "		13 00							
"	27..	"	Waldron Hughway	" 21 "		70 50							
Ju'y	4..	"	Thos. Trebilcock	"	manure	25 00							
"	9..	"	Albert White	"	3 pigs	7 50							
"	9..	"	Ola Johnston	"	7 "	14 00							
"	9..	"	J. B. Merrill	"	9 "	18 00							
"	16..	"	W. Stevely & Son	"	charcoal	2 00							
"	16..	"	Jas. Reid & Co.	"	wire netting	9 00							
"	16..	"	Tackaberry & Co.	"	harness	25 60							
"	16..	"	John Campbell	"	repairing	14 75							

TABLE No. 21.—*Concluded.*

LONDON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1898.

—	Disbursements.	Dr.	—	Receipts.	Cr
1898.		$ c.	1898.		$ c.
July 16..	To cash paid W. D. Dale for 6 pigs	10 50			
" 23..	" Hugh Kernahan " 1 milch cow	30 00			
" 28..	" W. J. Element " cement, etc	97 50			
" 28..	" Mason & Dudley " repairing	39 05			
" 30..	" J. B. Merrill " 1 milch cow	32 00			
August 2..	" S. Darch " 23 pigs	58 00			
" 11..	" David Carrol, difference in exchange for horse	5 00			
" 15..	" Roger Dart for repairs	20 12			
" 15..	" George Leigth " corn for pigs	14 48			
" 27..	" H. Poole " 1 milch cow	36 00			
Sept'r 1..	" Wm. Murdoch " expenses	1 00			
" 1..	" J. Watson Mfg. Co " grinder for corn	55 00			
" 3..	" J. B. Merrill " 1 milch cow	35 00			
" 10..	" Massey-Harris Mfg. Co., for 6 sections	40			
" 10..	" Geo. Taylor & Son for hay knife, etc	4 00			
" 17..	" A. Armour " 1 milch cow	22 00			
" 19..	" Joseph Marshall " 1 "	39 00			
" 24..	" R. Hill " 1 "	30 00			
" 30..	To balance on hand	1,005 01			4,448 62
		4,448 62	October 1..	By balance	1,005 01

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER, 30TH, 1898.

To Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities of Ontario:

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirement, I have the honor to submit the forty-third annual report of this Hospital, (the twenty-first since it became a Provincial institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

	M.	F.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence October 1st, 1897.....				285	272	557
Admitted during year.....						
By Warrant.....	13	5	18			
By Certificate.....	25	36	61	38	41	79
Total number under treatment during the year..				323	313	636
Discharged during the year						
Recovered.....				6	14	20
Improved.....				9	10	19
Unimproved.....				1	3	4
				16	27	43
Died.....				16	18	34
Eloped.....				1	....	1
Remain in residence September 30th, 1898.....				290	268	558

ADMISSIONS.

The seventy-nine cases admitted represented almost the total number for whom application was received, and we were able without much trouble to meet the demands made for the accommodation of the insane of this district. It was gratifying to know that only eighteen of the applicants were sent to the goals, prior to admission, and it is to be hoped the warrant system will eventually be resorted to only in cases of extreme urgency. The unfavorable nature of the cases admitted will be referred to further on in the report. Of the seventy-nine no less than fifty-one were hopelessly chronic and beyond the reach of medical aid.

A rather remarkable fact to be recorded is that no case of general paresis was received.

DEATHS.

The death rate was abnormally high, about six per cent. of the total number under treatment. It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that no suicide or regrettable accident of any kind occurred. No matter how great the care exercised, it is impossible to anticipate all of the acts of the impulsive insane. and the greatest worries in connection with the management of an institution such as this, are those arising from the care of the suicidal and homicidal. We are under deep obligations to Dr. W. T. Connell, Pathologist of Queen's University, who kindly conducted nearly all of the many post mortems made during the year. It has been of the greatest assistance to have the services of a skilled pathologist at our disposal and the results of his investigations cannot help but be of value.

Acute and Chronic Insanity.

There is a prevailing impression that insanity is a disease which is steadily increasing, whereas the generality of Hospital physicians are inclined to the belief that acute insanity is not as common as it was some years ago, and when we begin to analyse the question critically we realize that the latter opinion is the one nearest the mark. It is true that our Hospitals for the Insane are crowded at all times, and that as fast as accommodation is provided, patients are found to fill the beds, but in the majority of instances the applications are not for acute cases, but for patients who have long since passed the curable stage.

In table (Acute and Chronic Insanity), are to be found some very interesting facts. A brief analysis shows that of 1071 admissions from September 10th, 1889 to September 30th, 1898 no less than 64% of those admitted were suffering from chronic insanity, in other words had been insane, in many instances, for years before being sent to a Hospital for the Insane. Only 36% of the admissions were acute, and many of these so called acute cases could be classified as chronic, if friends had told the truth when furnishing the information asked for in the Form of Application. It is difficult to make people understand that the majority of those admitted are suffering from chronic insanity, and it rather upsets the theories of many who talk glibly of the rapid increase of insanity to learn that this supposed increase, is owing, not to the occurrence of acute disease, but to the growing custom of sending chronic insane patients to Hospitals for care, rather than attempting to keep them at home. The growing confidence in institutions has its uses and as we well know, its abuses also. While it is reassuring to those of us who have the responsibility of caring for the unfortunate insane, to realize that the public have a large amount of confidence in our ability to nurse those who are hopelessly bereft of reason, it would be far more satisfactory if the majority of cases of insanity could reach here in the acute stages. It would be better for us, better for the patients. No one would attempt to deny the self evident truth that a man who has devoted his attention to diseases of the eye is more competent to deal with such affections than one who sees eye cases only at rare intervals. Nurses specially trained will do better work in carrying out the treatment suggested than those who are not familiar with the peculiar requirements of particular cases. These arguments apply in the care and treatment of insanity, and while it is true that we have not been carried away by fads involving the discovery of panaceas for every form of mental alienation, our efforts to cure have not been in vain, in the large majority of cases of acute insanity. In arriving at these results, intelligent and devoted nursing by the trained nurses and attendants has played no unimportant part. When patients have required surgical aid they have received it, and the endeavour has been to apply the best methods known for the alleviation of mental distress.

In the period referred to, 394 acute cases were admitted and of these 319 recovered and in the great majority of instances remained permanently benefited. That is to say no less than 81 per cent. of the acute admissions made good recoveries, a result that should speak more eloquently than any feeble attempt of mine to show the advisability of early treatment in Hospitals for the Insane.

Great care has been taken to classify as "recovered" only those patients who can honestly be put in this class. When it is stated that the majority of those who are discharged from this institution are sent out on probation for periods oftentimes as long as six months, it will be seen that there is ample opportunity to arrive at an opinion regarding the permanency of the cure, in almost every instance.

Typhoid Fever.

About the middle of August a remarkable outbreak of typhoid fever took place. It is true that some years ago typhoid commonly occurred at Rockwood, but only in the early spring. After the boring of deep wells and the completion of a sewage disposal system the disease disappeared from our wards, consequently we were much concerned, when typhoid reappeared this summer, and we went diligently to work to determine the possible

cause. It was somewhat extraordinary that all of the eight cases, but one, developed at the same time, and it was clearly demonstrated that those who contracted the disease had received it from a common source of infection. One naturally turns to a polluted water supply as the probable medium by which the typhoid bacillus is carried to a person who has developed enteric fever, but we know that in summer Lake Ontario water near this institution is practically free from suspicion, and our deep wells contain water free from all danger of contamination. Then the peculiar fact that all of the cases had no doubt been infected on the same day, was such a striking one that it made it a comparatively simple matter to suggest the probable cause. Last winter the ice in Kingston harbor formed as usual, but was subsequently broken up by a violent storm. This harbor ice did not float down the river as it ordinarily does, but drifted from shore to shore for a time, and was then frozen together again. In this way the very thin ice from which we could obtain our supply during the unusually mild winter, contained cakes which came from different parts of the harbor. As Dr. Goodwin pointed out in making a report to the city authorities regarding the purity of last winter's ice supply, specimens of ice from what is usually regarded as the safe zone contained more bacteria than specimens of ice cut nearer shore. No doubt our typhoid patients who had been drinking large quantities of ice water, were unfortunate enough to have used ice contaminated by the presence of typhoid bacilli. This probability is rendered greater as the majority of those affected were employees who had access to ice water. For years it was customary for the Kingston people to call a good deal of attention to the matter of the contamination of their water supply by Rockwood and the Penitentiary, and I always felt that they had a good case, although it was somewhat surprising that they did not seem to realize that some sources of infection much nearer their main water pipe than those referred to, might be a menace to the health of the community. The Dominion and Ontario Governments realized that they should set a good example to the people, and at a considerable outlay erected sewage disposal works, which no longer left any reason for complaint, on the part of the City authorities, regarding the contamination of the water supply by sewage from these institutions.

The question now arises, have not we ample reason to complain of the menace to the health of our households by the neglect of the City to provide for the proper disposal of its sewage. Some large drains enter the lake at points not so far remote from Rockwood that they can be classified as harmless, and now that the danger to the ice supply has been fairly demonstrated, both by Dr. Goodwin's report and our own experience, the City should certainly be asked to consider a question of vital importance to its best interests. It is only fair to say that the Kingston press has not been negligent in calling attention to the advisability of considering a better form of sewage disposal than that in use in Kingston at present.

Outbreak of Tuberculosis in Herd of Milch Cows.

Early in April it was said that tuberculosis had been discovered in some of the dairy herds about Kingston, and shortly before this date your attention was called to the appearance of several of the cows in our herd. These animals were not thriving as they should under the favorable conditions which existed, and clinical tests revealed the fact that all had elevated temperature, and in one case there was marked consolidation of portions of the lungs. Prompt measures were taken to discover the true state of affairs, and as suggested by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary and yourself, radical means were adopted to ascertain the full extent of the disease and to eliminate all source of danger to the health of the patients. As soon as tuberculosis was suspected, all milk supplied by cows apparently healthy was pasteurized; milk from cows under suspicion not used. The tuberculin test was applied to the whole herd, and from reactions shown, it was evident that the majority of the cows, forty-one in number, were diseased. Dr. Morgan, V.S., applied the tests, and conducted the post mortems, which were in nearly every instance noted also by Dr. W. T. Connell, Pathologist of Queen's University, Dr. Webster, Asst. Physician, and myself. The first cow examined was undoubtedly the one from which the rest of the herd received the infection and the extent of the disease in that particular

case was very remarkable indeed. As the examination proceeded the accuracy of the tuberculin test was thoroughly established, and the object lesson so striking that it would be a pity not to publish in detail the *reactions* after the injection of tuberculin, and the results of the post mortem examinations. Appended find these results. It may be added that careful microscopical examination by Dr. Connell and myself demonstrated the presence of the tubercle bacillus. Any persons in the community interested in the subject of tuberculosis among cattle were freely invited to witness the post mortem investigations, and many took the opportunity to advance their knowledge of the subject. There was some difference of opinion regarding the advisability of using any of the meat, but in view of the extreme virulence of the outbreak, and the possibility of danger in eating meat from animals suffering from a general tuberculosis, it was felt that there was only one course to follow, viz: to destroy all of the meat. The arguments in favor of that course were unanswerable, and when it was remembered that the insane are more susceptible to the development of tubercle than any other class, there was no hesitation in burying the carcasses of the infected animals, as soon as post mortems were concluded. The conditions surrounding these cows could not be called unsanitary, as the stables are new and carefully constructed, and embody nearly all of the most approved requirements. The air space for each animal is ample, and the outbreak can be regarded merely as a startling example of the contagiousness of tuberculosis in cattle. The stables have been sprayed several times with corrosive sublimate solution, fumigated with sulphur, and whitewashed with lime and phenyle, and have been unoccupied all summer. All cows purchased since April have been submitted to the tuberculin test and in future no cow will be added to the herd unless tested by a competent authority.

Spray Baths for West Wing.

The spray baths and new closets in the addition to the East Wing have proved such a success that it is to be hoped a similer improvement will be made to the West Wing. Such an addition is, as you are aware, a necessity, and the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs, particularly as concerns the closets, should not be allowed to exist for a longer period.

Home for Nurses.

In last year's Annual Report I referred to the advisability of building a small home for nurses who are not on duty. The arguments which then applied still exist, and the expenditure need not be large. Our patients could easily quarry the stone required for such a home; make the necessary excavations, and do much of the ordinary labor in connection with the building operations. As the staff of nurses is not large such a building would not require to be of great size, and a very reasonable expendiaure would insure an improvement that would prove a great boon to those who have long ago earned far more recognitson than we have, with our limited resources, been able to give them.

After-Care of the Insane.

In Ontario it cannot be said that there is a dearth of societies formed, presumably for the benefit of humanity, and yet strange to say a very practical question, which has long ago received recognition in European countries has been overlooked; and here charitable people have not yet felt the necessity of establishing a society for the After-Care of the needy insane. In every institution in Ontario are to be found a certain proportion of patients, who could get along very well in the world if they were to receive very slight protection and care from an After-Care Society; patients who would then cease to become a burden to the Government, and who could earn their own living, and thus become useful members of society. In Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, After-Care societies have been established for many years and have prosecuted their work with increasing enthusiasm and benevolence. The arguments in favor of the establishment of such societies are many. Some patients after an attack of acute insanity are never again able to endure the strain of struggling unaided for a living. They need to be helped over

the rough places in life, have their work mapped out for them and require to be guided past many dangers. Commonly their own relatives distrust them, they are marked men in the eyes of the prejudiced and ignorant, and instead of sympathy they receive harsh and cruel treatment even in their own houses. They return to hospitals sorrowfully, but as they have said time and again willingly, because they find little sympathy outside for their affliction. Not only that, many a discharged patient cannot live in his own community, if at all eccentric, without exciting the heartless cruelty of thoughtless boys and young men who seem to delight in persecuting the one who has fallen under the shocking blight of insanity. Time and again we have made the experiment of sending harmless and trusted patients out on probation with the hope that with ordinary care and kindness they could get along as satisfactorily as they did within the sheltering walls of a hospital. In nearly every instance the result is the same, especially when the unfortunate is without friends, or where he is repudiated by those who have been ashamed to acknowledge that "blood is thicker than water." If Prisoners Aid Societies are commendable, how much more can be said in favor of Societies for the After-Care of the Insane. We would willingly undertake this work ourselves if it were practicable, but find it impossible to do so for reasons which are self evident. Some of the experiments made on a small scale show that much could be done by intelligent effort. Not only does the remark apply to those patients who are discharged bearing the scars of disease, but also to many of those poor persons classified as fully recovered. Many of these are of unstable nervous type and need protection far more than robust and healthy types. They are frequently without relatives and without money, and when they leave us, necessarily encounter many hardships which they are ill fitted to endure. Lack of employment, shelter, food, clothing, exposure are all encountered; in fact the very conditions necessary to produce a relapse, in which chance of recovery is very much endangered. We are powerless to remedy matters, but a well managed After-Care Association could do wonders. Canada has been criticised for its neglect of this important question, but no doubt the defect will be remedied when attention is drawn to the matter. The people of the United States have been quite as negligent as the Canadians in regard to the After-Care of the Insane, but recently the Neurological Association has made a report on the necessity of After-Care and no doubt some practical effort will be made to meet the demands of the case. In their report particular stress is laid on a point already referred to under a different heading, viz.: the importance of early hospital treatment in acute cases of insanity.

The Government cannot fairly be asked to assume the burden of the After-Care of the insane, as it already does all that can be expected, and it is to the benevolence of the community at large a special appeal should be made in forming After-Care Associations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obd't servant,

C. K. CLARKE,

Medical Superintendent.

Tuberculin Test at Asylum, Kingston, Province of Ontario

No.	Age.	Sex.	Description.	Date, April 26th, 1898. Temperature. Before injection. 8 a.m.	11 a.m.	2 p.m.	5 p.m.	8 p.m.	Date, April 27th, 1898. Temperature. After injection. 6 a.m.	9 a.m.	12 a.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.	9 p.m.	Normal.	Reaction.
															Max.	Max.
1	7	F	Gray	101½	101¼	100¾	101¼	101¾	104¾	104½	106	106	105¾	105	101¾	106
2	7	F	Gray	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	101¼	103¾	103½	105½	105¾	106½	104½	101¼	106½
3	5	F	Red.....	100¾	101¼	101	101¼	101¼	103¾	101½	102¾	103½	103	103½	101¼	103½
4	8	F	Jersey	101½	101¼	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾	101¾	104½	104	105	103¾	101¾	105
5	5	F	Spotted	101¼	101½	101½	101¾	101¼	104¾	104¼	106	105¼	104½	102½	101¾	106
6	10	F	Red.....	101½	101¾	101¼	102½	102¼	103¼	101¾	101½	102½	103¾	103	102½	103¾

I hereby certify that I have tested with tuberculin the above described animals, and in my opinion .....free from tuberculosis and all other contagious diseases; and I further certify that no contagious disease of cattle, except tuberculosis and actinomycosis, exists in the district whence the above described animals came, or has existed during the six months preceding the date hereof.

Date..... .....189 .

....
Government Veterinary Inspector.

Tuberculin Test at Asylum, Kingston, Province of Ontario.

No.	Age.	Sex.	Description.	Date, May 9th, 1898. Temperature. Before injection. 8 a.m.	11 a.m.	2 p.m.	5 p.m.	8 p.m.	Date, May 10th, 1898. Temperature. After injection. 6 a.m.	9 a.m.	12 a.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.	9 p.m.	Normal.	Reaction.
															Max.	Max.
7	5	F	Red and white.	101¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	102½	100½	104¾	102½	104½	104	101¾	104¾
8	9	F	Red	100¾	100¾	100¾	101½	100½	101½	102½	101¼	104¼	105½	103¾	101½	105¾
9	6	F	Red and white..	101	101¾	101½	101½	100¾	104	104	106	105¾	106¼	104½	101¾	106¼
10	6	F	Red and white..	101¾	101¼	100¾	100½	101	100	100¾	100½	102¼	101¾	104¼	101¾	104¼
11	4	F	Black	100½	100¾	101	101	101½	101¼	101	101¾	104¼	104¾	104½	101½	104¾
12	5	F	Red	101¼	101	101	101	101½	101¼	101	102¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	101½
13	7	F	Red and white..	101½	101¼	100½	101¼	101¼	101½	100	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	101½	101½
14	6	F	Red.....	101½	101½	102	102¾	101¼	102¼	102½	102½	102	101¼	102	102¾	102½

I hereby certify that I have tested with tuberculin the above described animals, and in my opinion .....free from tuberculosis and all other contagious diseases; and I further certify that no contagious disease of cattle, except tuberculosis and actinomycosis, exists in the district whence the above described animals came, or has existed during the six months preceding the date hereof.

Date..... .....189 .

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Government Veterinary Inspector.

Tuberculin Test at Asylum, Kingston, Province of Ontario.

No.	Age.	Sex.	Description.	Date, May 9th, 1898. Temperature. Before injection. 8 a.m.	11 a.m.	2 p.m.	5 p.m.	8 p.m.	Date, May 10th, 1898. Temperature. After injection. 6 a.m.	9 a.m.	12 a.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.	9 p.m.	Normal.	Reaction.
															Max.	Max.
15	6	F	Red and white..	101½	101	100¾	101¼	100¾	101	101¼	101	100¾	102½	101¾	101½	102½
16	7	F	Red	101	101	101½	101¼	100½	101	101	103	101½	101¾	104¼	101½	104¼
17	6	F	Black	101	101	100¼	101¼	103	101½	101	103¾	103¾	104¼	101½	103	104¼
18	9	F	Red and white..	101	101¾	101¼	102½	101	102½	101¾	101	102	102½	104¼	102	104¼
19	7	F	Red.....	101½	101¼	101	101¾	101	101¾	100½	100¾	100¼	103½	101	101¾	103½
20	4	F	Jersey	101½	100¾	101¼	101¾	101¼	101½	101	101¾	101¼	101½	101¼	101¾	101¾
21	4	F	Black	101	100¾	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	101	101¼	101¼	101	104¾	101¼	104¾
22	7	F	Red and white..	101	100¾	101¼	101	100	101	101¼	101¼	103½	104	101½	101¼	104

I hereby certify that I have tested with tuberculin the above described animals, and in my opinion ....free from tubereulosis and all other contagious diseases ; and I further certify that no contagious disease of cattle, except tuberculosis and actinomycosis, exists in the district whence the above described animals came, or has existed during the six months preceding the date hereof.

Date.....189 .

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Government Veterinary Inspector.

Tuberculin Test at Asylum, Kingston, Province of Ontario.

o.	Age.	Sex.	Description.	Date May 9th, 1898. Temperature. Before infection. 8 a.m.	11 a.m.	2 p.m.	5 p.m.	8 p.m.	Date May 10th, 1898. Temperature. After infection. 6 a.m.	9 a.m.	12 a.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	Normal.	Reaction.
															Max.	Max.
23	8	F	Red and white..	100¾	101	100¾	101¾	101¾	102	101¾	101½	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	102
24	5	F	Spotted	101½	100¾	101½	101½	102	101¾	101¼	101½	100¾	101	101	102	101¾
25	5	F	Red	101½	101½	101½	100¾	102	103¼	101¾	101½	101¼	101	101½	102	103¼
26	8	F	Red	101½	101	101	102	101½	101½	99¾	103	102½	102	102	102	103

I hereby certify that I have tested with tuberculin the above described animals, and in my opinion ....free from tuberculosis and all other contagious diseases ; and I further certify that no contagious disease of cattle, except tuberculosis and actinomycosis, exists in the district whence the above described animals came, or has existed during the six months preceding the date hereof.

Date.....189 .

.....
Government Veterinary Inspector.

Tuberculin Test at Asylum, Kingston, Province of Ontario.

No.	Age.	Sex.	Description.	Date May 9th, 1898. Temperature. Before infection. 8 a.m.	11 a.m.	2 p.m.	5 p.m.	8 p.m.	Date May 15th, 1898. After infection. 6 a.m.	9 a.m.	12 a.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.	9 p.m.	Normal.	Reaction.
															Max.	Max.
27	9	F	Red.....	100	100¼	101	102	101½	100	100	101½	102½	102¾	101¼	102	102¾
28	6	F	Red and white..	100	100½	101	101½	101	102½	100	101¼	101½	101¾	102¾	101½	102¾
29	3	F	Red and white..	101	101½	101¾	101	101½	101	101½	101¼	101½	101½	101	101¾	101½
30	7	F	Red and white..	101	101½	102	102½	102	102½	101½	101¾	102	102	102¼	102½	102¼
31	9	F	White and red..	101	101½	101¾	102½	102	102¼	99¾	101¾	102	101½	102¼	102½	102¼
32	7	F	Red and white..	101	101¼	101½	102	102	101½	100¼	101	101	101¼	102¾	102	102¾
33	9	F	Gray.....	101	101	101¼	102	103	102	102	104	104	103½	103½	103	104
34	8	F	Red and white..	101	101½	101¼	103	101¾	102½	100¾	101¾	102¾	104¾	104¼	103	104¾

I hereby certify that I have tested with Tuberculin the above described animals, and in my opinion .... free from tuberculosis and all other contagious diseases; and I further certify that no contagious disease of cattle, except tuberculosis and actinomycosis, exists in the district whence the above described animals came, or has existed during the six months preceding the date hereof.

Date.....189 .

.....
Government Veterinary Inspector.

Tuberculin Test at Asylum, Kingston, Province of Ontario.

No.	Age.	Sex.	Description.	Date May 11th, 1898. Temperature. Before infection. 8 a.m.	11 a.m.	2 p.m.	5 p.m.	8 p.m.	Date May 12th, 1898. After infection. 6 a.m.	9 a.m.	12 a.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.	9 p.m.	Normal.	Reaction.
															Max.	Max.
35	7	F	Red and white..	100½	100½	101¾	101½	103¼	102	101½	101½	102	101½	101¼	103¼	102
36	7	F	Spotted	101	101¾	102¾	103½	103¼	102	101½	102½	103	102½	101½	103½	103
37	7	F	Spotted	101	101½	101¾	103½	103½	101½	100¾	105¼	105¾	105½	102½	103½	105¾
38	6	F	Red and white..	100¼	100½	101½	102¼	102¾	102	101¾	105¾	105	105	105½	102¾	105¾

I hereby certify that I have tested with Tuberculin the above described animals, and in my opinion .....free from tuberculosis and all other contagious diseases; and I further certify that no contagious disease of cattle, except tuberculosis and actinomycosis exists in the district whence the above described animals came, or has existed during the six months preceding the date thereof.

Date.....189 .

.....
Government Veterinary Inspector.

POST MORTEMS.

1. Bronchial glands, lungs and liver infected with tubercle—Several masses of degenerated tuberculous tissue in lungs—Liver contained many tuberculous areas—Bronchial glands infected.
2. Mesenteric glands tuberculous—Liver showed tuberculous area in which ulceration had taken place—Tuberculous nodules about intestines—Caseous-degeneration.
3. Small tuberculous areas throughout liver—Tuberculous nodules in mesentery—Caseous-degeneration.
4. Evidently recently infected—Small nodules throughout intestines and mesentery—Many areas of ulceration beneath nodules and about glands.
5. Tubercle well marked in mesenteric glands—Large areas of degeneration in liver—Several well-marked areas in lungs and intestines.
6. Far advanced in tuberculosis—Lungs, liver, intestines, mesentery deeply involved, in fact the cow was a mass of tuberculous disease.
7. Intestines full of tuberculous nodules—Miliary tubercle of liver—Many tuberculous nodules in lungs.
8. Healthy looking cow when alive—Mammary glands tuberculous—Intestines much affected, some nodules as large as hazel nuts—Liver almost as much affected as that of No. 6—Some areas of infection as large as a walnut—Lungs far advanced in disease—Cavities and nodules.
9. In the earlier stages of disease—Intestines full of hard tuberculous nodules—Mesenteric and bronchial glands markedly affected—Lungs markedly affected—Liver affected.
10. Liver contained large areas of tubercular infection in the stage of caseous degeneration—Intestines markedly affected.
11. Intestines largely involved—Mammary gland shotty—Liver full of tuberculous nodules of size of hazel nuts—Lungs tuberculous.
12. In earlier stages nodules in lungs—Intestines tubercular—Spleen atrophied and hard—Miliary tubercles and cavities in liver.
13. Intestines tuberculous—Liver had several patches of miliary tubercles—Lungs tuberculous.
15. Intestines and mesenteric glands in earlier stages of disease—Miliary tubercle in liver—Cow in better condition than any others examined, was a comparatively recent addition to herd.
16. A healthy cow as far as external appearance was concerned—Intestines a mass of tubercular disease—One of the worst cases examined—Mammary gland tuberculous—Liver tuberculous—Some of the areas of degeneration as large as a large nut.
17. Intestines largely affected—Many nodules—Mesenteric and mammary glands tuberculous—Lungs with marked tuberculous area.
18. Intestines full of tuberculous nodules in stage of caseous degeneration—Lungs markedly tuberculous—Liver also infected.
19. Lungs contained large cavities—Miliary tubercles in liver—Intestines full of tuberculous nodules—Caseous degeneration.
20. Intestines, lungs and liver tubrculous, in earlier stages of disease.
21. Mammary glands tuberculous—Areas of caseous degeneration in lungs—Intestines tuberculous.
22. Stomach involved—Liver markedly tuberculous, also full of small infarcts—Bronchial glands enlarged—Intestines tuberculous.

23. Intestines tuberculous—Omentum covered with large tuberculous nodules—Liver had many tuberculous areas, one as large as an egg—Bronchial glands tuberculous.
24. Intestines tuberculous—Miliary tubercles in liver—Bronchial glands tuberculous in stages of caseous degeneration.
25. Intestines tuberculous—A most marked state of disease, enlarged bronchial glands—Miliary tubercle of liver.
26. Intestines, lungs and liver markedly tuberculous.
27. Many tuberculous nodules in intestines—Lungs congested—Bronchial glands diseased—Large nodules—Caseous degeneration in liver.
28. Mammary glands, intestines and liver tuberculous—Lungs with caseous tubercular nodules.
29. Intestines and apex of one lung tuberculous—Miliary tubercle of liver—Local peritonitis.
30. Cow very weak, scarcely able to walk, although well nourished—Intestines located with tubercle—Mesenteric and mammary glands tuberculous—Liver tuberculous—Bronchial glands enlarged.
31. Intestines tuberculous, markedly so—Large numbers of nodules in various stages of degeneration present.
32. Intestines tuberculous—Miliary tubercles in liver—Lung nodules—Bronchial glands and mammary glands tuberculous.
33. Intestines tuberculous—Liver markedly tuberculous—Bronchial glands tuberculous.
34. Miliary tubercles in liver—Mesenteric and bronchial glands infected—Intestines tuberculous.
35. Lungs largely involved in tuberculous disease—Intestines and liver tuberculous.
36. Intestines tuberculous—In lungs and bronchial glands nodules in state of caseous degeneration.
37. Intestines tuberculous—Miliary tubercles in liver—Lung nodular—Bronchial and mammary glands tuberculous.
38. Intestines full of tuberculous areas—Liver filled with masses of tuberculous matter—Some of the areas being an inch and a half in diameter—Lungs had many tuberculous nodules.
39. Intestines, a few small nodules—Liver, numerous well-developed nodules—Lung, caseous mass size of a hen's egg—Bronchial glands markedly affected.
40. Intestines, multitudes of nodules both large and small.
41. Intestines, multitudes of large and small tuberculous nodules—Abscess in kidney—Probably pyaemic.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1897	.....	.....	.....	285	272	557
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	13	5	18			
By medical certificate	25	36	61			
				38	41	79
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	323	313	636
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	6	14	20			
" improved	9	10	19			
" unimproved	1	3	4			
Total number of discharges during year	16	27	43			
Died	16	18	34			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....			
				33	45	78
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1898	.....	.....	.....	290	268	558
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1,759	1,481	3,240
" discharged	634	598	1,282			
" died	511	376	887			
" eloped	43	1	44			
" transferred	231	238	469			
				1,469	1,213	2,682
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1898	.....	.....	.....	290	268	558
Number of Applications on file 30th Sept. 1898	1	.....	1			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st of October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 25th of Feb'y., 1898 ...	291	279	570
Minimum " " " the 26th of Oct., 1897	282	272	554
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	105,296	100,553	205,849
Daily average population.....	288.482	275.487	563.969

——	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married.....	13	23	36	708	791	1,499
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single.....	25	18	43	1,051	690	1,741
Not reported	.....	....	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ..
Total	38	41	79	1,759	1,481	3,240
Religion.						
Presbyterians	8	4	12	272	244	516
Episcopalians	8	7	15	369	270	639
Methodists	7	16	23	319	326	645
Baptists..... ...	2	.....	2	31	33	64
Congregationalists	.....	....	.... ..	8	3	11
Roman Catholics	10	13	23	580	510	1,090
Mennonites	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Quakers	.....	.....	..... .	.....	....	.....
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other denominations.....	2	1	3	141	76	217
Not reported	1	.....	1	39	19	58
Total	38	41	79	1,759	1,481	3,240
Nationalities.						
English	2	4	6	142	85	227
Irish	2	2	4	295	264	559
Scotch	1	2	3	77	83	160
Canadian	32	32	64	1,097	935	2,032
United States	.....	.....	.....	18	17	35
Other Countries	1	1	2	57	27	84
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	73	70	143
Total	38	41	79	1,759	1,481	3,240

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	6	9	9
Carleton		1	1	200	158	358	359
Dufferin							
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	12	15	27	263	265	528	555
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haaldimand				6	7	13	13
Halton				3	2	5	5
Hastings	8	5	13	100	80	180	193
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				2	0	2	2
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				121	121	242	242
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	137	120	257	258
Lennox and Addington	9	3	12	104	87	191	203
Lincoln		1	1	9	5	14	15
Middlesex				8	6	14	14
Muskoka District				1	1	2	2
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	2	8	10	44	64	108	118
Ontario				19	23	42	42
Oxford				14	4	18	18
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	13	21	21
Prescott and Russell				47	32	79	79
Prince Edward	3	3	6	50	40	90	96
Renfrew	3	5	8	82	69	151	159
Simcoe				12	12	24	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				144	130	274	274
Victoria				4	13	17	17
Waterloo				10	4	14	14
Welland				6	4	10	10
Wellington				5	4	9	9
Wentworth				15	18	33	33
York				39	58	97	97
Not classed				204	48	252	252
Total admissions	38	41	79	1721	1440	3161	3240

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year			Total Admissions			Total.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Algoma District (including Thunder Bay District)				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	5	8	8
Carleton				166	124	290	290
Dufferin							
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	4	2	6	133	94	227	233
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	6	12	12
Halton				2	1	3	3
Hastings	5	1	6	75	45	120	126
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				97	87	184	184
Leeds and Grenville				78	57	135	135
Lennox and Addington	3		3	72	38	110	113
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				6	4	10	10
Muskoka District					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	1	2	3	32	40	72	75
Ontario				18	22	40	40
Oxford				14	3	17	17
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	8	16	16
Prescott and Russell				41	24	65	65
Prince Edward				23	15	38	38
Renfrew				48	20	68	68
Simcoe				11	11	22	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				111	73	184	184
Victoria				4	12	16	16
Waterloo				10	4	14	14
Welland				6	4	10	10
Wellington				4	4	8	8
Wentworth				13	12	25	25
York				33	50	83	83
Not classed				26	7	33	33
Total admissions	13	5	18	1,112	822	1,934	1,952

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	B. M. F.....	F.....	March 26, 1896	October 14, 1897.....	Unimproved.
2	F. C.....	M.....	May 25, 1897	" 21, "	Recovered.
3	A. M	F.....	July 26, 1897	November 20, "	"
4	M. K	F.....	April 9, 1896	December 6, "	Improved.
5	M. F. L	F.....	January 22, 1892.....	" 24, "	"
6	C. H. R.....	M.....	December 17, 1897.....	January 8, 1898.....	Unimproved.
7	N. J. K.....	F.....	July 3, 1897	" 18, "	Recovered.
8	R. L.....	F.....	September 28, 1896	February 10, "	Improved.
9	M. R	M.....	September 15, 1897	March 7, "	"
10	J. F.....	M.. ..	April 9, 1897	" 7, "	"
11	C. McD.....	F.....	March 25, 1897	" 9, "	Recovered.
12	M. O'R	F.....	March 6, 1895	" 9, "	Improved.
13	H. A. F	F.....	June 8, 1887	" 9, "	"
14	E. C. D	M.....	May 23, 1896	" 9, "	Recovered.
15	E. A. W	F.....	November 26, 1897..... ..	" 12, "	"
16	G. McL. P	M	March 8, 1887	" 25, "	Improved.
17	J. B. R.....	M.....	November 23, 1897.....	" 25, "	"
18	E. J. A.....	F	September 26, 1871	" 28, "	"
19	J. C...	M.....	January 27, 1898.....	April 21, "	"
20	J. W.....	M.....	May 29, 1894	May 5, "	"
21	V. E. S	F.....	February 2, 1898.....	" 17, "	"
22	M. G	F.....	March 23, 1893	" 27, "	Unimproved.
23	W. C	M.....	July 28, 1897	" 30, "	Improved.
24	W. B	M.....	January 13, 1897	June 7, "	"
25	S. V. McG.....	F.....	November 10, 1897.....	" 18, "	Recovered.
26	M. G	F.. ...	April 25, 1898	" 21, "	Unimproved.
27	H. H	M.....	May 27, 1897	" 27, "	Recovered.
28	A. S. H.....	M.....	December 22, 1896.....	" 28, "	"
29	M. S.	F	July 27, 1897	July 2, "	"
30	J. McN ..	M.....	April 4, 1898	" 16, "	"
31	E. C.	F.....	October 12, 1897.....	" 19, "	"
32	S. A. McI.....	F.....	December 13, 1897.....	August 16, "	"
33	H. McB.....	M.....	March 4, 1898	" 20, "	"
34	E. H.....	F.	June 28, 1898.....	" 20, "	Improved.
35	M. J. G.....	F	June 1, 1898	" 27, "	Recovered.
36	M. McA.	F.....	March 6, 1880	" 31, "	Improved.
37	M. E. B.....	F	May 14, 1897	" 31, "	"
38	H. M. W	F.....	February 7, 1898.....	Sept'mber 3, "	Recovered.
39	A. V.....	M.....	August 12, 1897.....	" 16, "	"
40	C McN	M	May 8, 1895	" 16, "	Improved.
41	A. B.	F.....	June 16, 1898...	" 22, "	Recovered.
42	M. A. D	F	August 3, 1898.....	" 30, "	"
43	C. F	F	September 28, 1897	" 30, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months	Days.	
1	J. C.	M.	70	October 14, 1897	2	7	8	Old age.
2	L. J. P	F	54	" 26, "	....	6	13	Epilepsy.
3	E. O	F	63	November 17, "	13	6	30	Old age.
4	S. G	M	70	December 11, "	4	6	23	"
5	J. R	M	67	January 6, 1898	15	6	30	Carbuncle.
6	C. H	F	60	" 7, "	13	7	1	Cerebal hemorrhage,
7	H. G.	F	51	" 14, "	5	5	13	Phthisis.
8	M. E. T.	F	42	February 10, "	5	3	7	"
9	C. S.	M	59	" 24, "	4	4	5	Pleurisy.
10	J. F. C.	M	53	March 8, "	28	9	24	Bronchitis.
11	D. McG	M	48	" 10, "	12	4	5	Heart failure.
12	J. McD	M	50	" 27, "	11	10	2	Phthisis.
13	E. C	F	61	" 31, "	3	8	27	"
14	J. T	M	62	April 13, "	5	2	14	Heart Disease.
15	M. McQ	F	47	" 23, "	20	1	15	Phthisis.
16	B K	F	39	" 28, "	2	2	17	"
17	J. C.	F	32	May 9, "	8	10	22	"
18	T. G.	M	62	" 29, "	27	10	28	Aortic aneurism.
19	N. I.	M	54	June 10, "	28	1	25	Phthisis.
20	E. C	F	72	" 11, "	16	9	26	Old age.
21	G McN	M	29	" 16, "	3	3	10	Phthisis
22	H. R.	F	58	July 19, "	2	9	4	Pneumonia.
23	I. McD	F	47	" 23, "	3	8	7	Phthisis.
24	M. McD	F	32	" 24, "	5	7	16	Epilepsy.
25	E. C	F	82	" 31, "	21	11	2	Cerebral hemorrhage.
26	T. V.	M	38	August 2, "	3	10	....	Tuberculosis.
27	J. L	M	50	" 5, "	2	..	14	General paralysis.
28	C H	F	59	" 16, "	....	6	26	Exhaustion of melancholia
29	R. M	M	32	" 20, "	2	4	....	General paralysis.
30	P C.	M	61	September 3, "	3	5	28	Acute paralysis.
31	H. McG	M	64	" 4, "	3	10	17	Marasmus.
32	S. A. H	F	76	" 8, "	15	6	11	Peritonitis.
33	J. F. L	F	71	" 19, "	....	7	22	Exhaustion of melancholia
34	M. W.	F	61	" 20, "	1	9	29	Cerebral hemorrhage.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations,	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Agents				8		8	8
Architects				1		1	1
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers				4		4	4
Bakers	1		1	9		9	10
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers	1		1	2		2	3
Blacksmiths	2		2	26		26	28
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders							
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers				4		4	4
Bookbinders							
Brickmakers							
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen							
Bankers				1		1	1
Basket-makers				1		1	1
Bill Posters				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				9		9	9
Cabinet-makers							
Consuls							
Confectioners							
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	3		3	75		75	78
Clerks				39		39	39
Clergymen	1		1	10		10	11
Carriage-makers	1		1	8		8	9
Cooks				1	5	6	6
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil Servants				2		2	2
Clock Cleaners							
Carters				4		4	4
Cheese-makers				3		3	3
Dyers							
Domestic servants, all kinds		5	5	17	384	401	406
Dressmakers		1	1		36	36	37
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				5		5	5
Dentists				1		1	1
Doctors							
Drovers				2		2	2
Engineers				10		10	10
Editors							
Engravers							
Farmers	11		11	508	4	512	523
Fishermen				2		2	2
Founders							
Ferrymen							
Furriers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Factory Girls					3	3	3
Fruit Canners				1		1	1
Gardeners				3		3	3
Grocers				2		2	2
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gun-smiths				1		1	1
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers							
Hunters							
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers					32	32	32
Hack-drivers				5		5	5
Inn-keepers				5		5	5
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors	1		1	1		1	2
Journalists				1		1	1
Labourers	13		13	471		471	484
Laundresses							
Ladies		3	3		13	13	16
Lawyers							
Lumbermen				10		10	10
Liverymen				1		1	1
Milliners					4	4	4
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists				13		13	13
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Miller				3		3	3
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants				25		25	25
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers					4	4	4
Marble-cutters							
Manufacturers				1		1	1
No occupation	1	2	3	36	113	149	152
Night watchman							
Nurses							
Not stated				126	180	306	306
Newsboy				1		1	1
Organ-builders							
Other occupations				10	24	34	34
Professors of Music							
Plasterers				3		3	3
Pensioners							
Photographers							
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				15		15	15
Printers				8		8	8
Peddlers				3		3	3

TABLE No. 7. *Continued.*

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Physicians				12		12	12
Pump makers				2		2	2
Pigeon Fanciers				1		1	1
Piano-makers	1		1				1
Plumbers	1		1				1
Railway Foreman				1		1	1
Railway Conductors							
Railway Fireman	1		1				1
Registrars				1		1	1
Spinsters		4	4		18	18	22
Sailors				17		17	17
Students		1	1	12	2	14	15
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water Manufacturers							
Stone cutters				2		2	2
Showmen							
Saddlers							
Shoemakers				48		48	48
Seamstresses					58	58	58
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				11		11	11
Salesmen							
Surveyors							
Sail and tent makers							
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders							
Teachers		3	3	14	31	45	48
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				17		17	17
Tailors				4	2	6	6
Tanners							
Teamsters				1		1	1
Toll-gate keeper							
Telegraph Operators				5		5	5
Typewriters					1	1	1
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers							
Weavers				4		4	4
Wheelwrights							
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Wives		22	22		514	514	536
Unknown or other employments				10	9	19	19
Upholsterers				1		1	1
Total	38	41	79	1721	1440	3161	3240

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Veneral disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Morphia habit	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Other bodily diseases or disorders including old age.	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	9	10	19	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	7	7	14	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Unknown	22	22	44	15	13	28
Total	38	41	79	38	41	79

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
2569	F.	M. F. L	October 6, 1897.....	2 months	Discharged, improved.
2836	M	H. R. W.. ..	" 22, 1897.... ..	3 "	Returned.
2729	F	S. S.....	" 29, 1897.....	2 "	"
3123	F	C. McD.	November 5, 1897.....	4 "	Discharged, recovered.
3151	M	W. C	" 20, 1897.....	6 "	" improved.
3082	F	R. L	" 20, 1897.....	3 "	" "
3144	F	N. J. K	" 23, 1897.....	1 month	" recovered.
2940	F	M. O'R	" 27, 1897.....	4 months	" improved.
3159	M	M. R.	" 30, 1897..... ..	4 "	" "
3129	F	R. C	December 4, 1897.....	1 month	Returned.
3130	M	J. F	" 15, 1897.....	3 months	Discharged, improved.
2057	F	H. A. F	" 25, 1897.....	3 "	" "
3102	M	A. S. H	" 30, 1897. ...	6 "	" recovered.
3155	F	M. D	January 7, 1898.....	4 "	Returned.
3167	F	S. V. McG ..	February 17, 1898.....	4 "	Discharged, recovered.
1266	F	M. McA	" 18, 1898.....	6 "	" improved.
3142	F	H. H	March 24, 1898..... ..	3 "	" recovered.
3111	M	W. B	" 28, 1898.	3 "	" improved.
3152	M	A. V..... ..	April 7, 1898.....	5 "	Returned.
3174	M	P. S	" 9, 1898.....	2 weeks	"
2826	M	J. W	" 9, 1898.....	1 month	Discharged, improved.
2967	M	C. McN	" 12, 1898	5 months	" "
2151	M	D. F.....	" 14, 1898.....	5 "	Returned.
3189	F	H. M. W....	" 19, 1898.	4 "	Discharged, recovered.
3134	M	J. T. C.....	" 21, 1898.....	5 "	Still out.
2729	F	S. S	May 10, 1898.....	1 month	Returned.
3201	M	J. McN	" 14, 1898.....	2 months	Discharged, recovered.
3138	F	M. E. B	" 24, 1898	3 "	" improved.
3171	M	G. O	" 24, 1898.....	5 "	Still out.
3161	F	C. F	" 28, 1898.....	5 "	Discharged, recovered.

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
3215	F	M. J. G.....	June 13, 1898..... ..	2 months	Discharged, recovered.
3175	F	S. A. McI ..	" 15, 1898.....	2 "	" "
3162	F	E. C	" 18, 1898.....	1 month	" "
3208	M	J. W. C	" 27, 1898.....	3 months	Returned.
3133	F	E. B	" 30, 1898.....	2 "	"
3128	F	H. A. A ...	" 30, 1898.....	3 "	Still out.
2387	F	B. R	July 15, 1898.....	2 "	Returned.
3160	F	V. McL .. .	June 17, 1898.....	1 month	"
3218	F	A. B	July 20, 1898.....	2 months	Discharged, recovered.
3126	F	M. A. D	August 29, 1898..	1 month	" "
3225	M	W. W . ..	September 9, 1898.....	2 months	Still out.
3165	M . ..	I. F. H	" 20, 1898.....	2 "	"
2729	F	S. S	" 24, 1898.....	2 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	.....	....	.....	17	26	43
Discharged, recovered	2	11	13	....	.....	.....
" improved	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1898	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10.

Showing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	2	1	3	1		1			
" 20 " 25 "	3	4	7	1	2	3			
" 25 " 30 "	8	3	11		2	2	1		1
" 30 " 35 "	6	7	13		2	2	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	7	9	16		3	3	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	2	3	5					1	1
" 45 " 50 "	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3
" 50 " 55 "	4	3	7	1	2	3	4	2	6
" 55 " 60 "	1	2	3				1	2	3
" 60 " 65 "	2	3	5	1	1	2	4	4	8
" 65 " 70 "	1		1				1		1
" 70 " 75 "		3	3		1	1	2	2	4
" 75 " 80 "		1	1					1	1
" 80 " 85 "		1	1					1	1
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals	38	41	79	6	14	20	16	18	34

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	10	5			1
From 1 to 2 months	16	10	1	1	1
" 2 " 3 "	2	4	1	1	
" 3 " 4 "	7	4	4	1	
" 4 " 5 "	3	8	2	1	
" 5 " 6 "	2	4		1	
" 6 " 7 "	3	6	2		
" 7 " 8 "		3	1		
" 8 " 9 "	2	5	1		
" 9 " 10 "	1	7	1		
" 10 " 11 "		4		2	
" 11 " 12 "	2	1	2		
" 12 " 18 "	5	19	3	3	
" 18 months to 2 years	3	15	2	1	1
" 2 " 3 years	4	28			
" 3 " 4 "	4	74		3	
" 4 " 5 "	4	22			
" 5 " 6 "	4	34		1	1
" 6 " 7 "	1	17			
" 7 " 8 "		39			
" 8 " 9 "	1	24			
" 9 " 10 "		12			
" 10 " 15 "		98		2	
" 15 " 20 "	2	44		1	
" 20 years and upwards	3	71		1	
Totals	79	558	20	19	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who Worked	Days Worked		
		Male	Female	Total
Carpenter's Shop	18	3,663		3,663
Taylor's Shop	4	852		852
Shoe Shop	8	1,369		1,369
Engineer's Shop	13	3,696		3,696
Blacksmith's Shop	3	690		690
Mason Work	5	1,364		1,364
Repairing Roads	15	3,640		3,640
Wood Yard and Coal Shed				
Bakery	4	961		961
Laundry	25	934	6,012	6,946
Dairy	14	3,860	171	4,031
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House	10	2,648		2,648
Piggery	4	986		986
Painting	7	1,620		1,620
Farm	16	3,101		3,101
Garden				
Grounds	14	1,823		1,823
Stable	5	874		874
Kitchen	17	1,816	2,547	4,363
Dining Rooms	38	4,361	6,157	10,518
Officers' Quarters	8		2,176	2,176
Sewing Rooms	47		13,531	13,531
Knitting	36		10,433	10,433
Spinning				
Mending	14		3,555	3,555
Wards				
Halls	162	32,491	16,596	49,087
Storeroom	2	460		460
General	36	2,094	7,529	9,623
Total	525	73,303	68,707	14

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males	Females	Total
Algoma District			
Brant			
Bruce			
Carleton	42	29	71
Dufferin			
Dundas	7	9	16
Durham	3	7	10
Elgin	1		1
Essex	1		1
Frontenac	62	71	133
Glengarry	11	13	24
Grenville	3	4	7
Grey	1		1
Haldimand			
Halton		1	1
Hastings	34	12	46
Huron			
Kent			
Lambton			
Lanark	21	21	42
Leeds	11	11	22
Lennox and Addington	24	17	41
Lincoln		2	2
Middlesex	1		1
Muskoka District		1	1
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	1		1
Northumberland	5	10	15
Ontario		1	1
Oxford	1		1
Parry Sound District			
Peel			
Perth			
Peterborough	1	2	3
Prescott	3	3	6
Prince Edward	10	9	19
Rainy River District			
Renfrew	22	23	45
Russell		2	2
Simcoe			
Stormont	11	10	21
Thunder Bay District	2		2
Victoria	1		1
Waterloo			
Welland			
Wellington			
Wentworth	2	1	3
York	4	6	10
Not classed, unknown, etc	5	3	8
Total	290	268	558

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Band saws braized	1		Door frames	2	
Benches		92	" springs	2	
Boxes	29		Drawers	47	
" coal	2		Electric switch board	1	
" grain	1		" box	1	
Brackets	19		Conservatory, rebuilt	1	
Bread cutters		14	Easels	1	
" boards	1		Fences built ..... feet	850	4
Brushes	1,945		" slats	12	
Brooms	24		" posts footed	74	
Blackboards	1		Fire board	1	
Bread boards	1		Floors laid	7	2
Bureaus		2	Gates	6	2
Bathrooms fitted	1		Goose pen	1	
Carts		3	Handles, chisel	15	
Cart shafts	1	5	" hammer	13	
Ceilings furred	1		" mop	8	
Chairs		209	" scrubber	64	30
" upholstered	1		" brush, ceiling	3	
" re-caned	7		" broom	24	
Closets, clothes	7		Hen houses	1	3
Closet seats	4	12	" coops	2	
" tops and frames	5	4	Hat rack	1	
Crates	1		Hay "		1
Cupboards	5	6	Ironing boards	4	
Curtain poles	9	3	Ladders	1	2
" rods	7		" step	1	4
Covers, basin	1		Laundry trucks		3
" manhole	1		Lumber, dressed ..... feet	18,000	
" cemented walk	3		Locks, put on	22	
Doors	34	27	Latches "	6	

TABLE No. 14.—*Concluded.*

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	Made	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Lamp stands	3	....	Tables	3	18
Over-mantel, fancy wood	1	.....	Trestles	2	2
Partitions	1	1	Trunks	.....	3
Platforms	1	1	Tramways	.....	2
Picture frames	21	2	Trow lids	3	.....
" moulding put up.....feet	50	.....	Towel rollers	4	.....
" " in hall.....feet	400	.....	Verandahs	2	.....
Porch built	1	.....	Vinery	.....	1
Peels	4	3	Wardrobes	.....	4
Pheasant house and yard	1	.....	Washstands	.....	8
Sash	8	9	Wheelbarrows	.....	6
" hung	5	.....	Window frames	3	1
Shelves, sets	13	4	Wood mallets	3	.....
Sofas	.....	12	Woodshed	1	.....
" upholstered	59	.....	Wood pulley	1	.....
Steps, sets	4	1	" screws	50	.....
Stalls, stable	5	2	Weather strips	24	.....
Sinks	1	2	Weighscales	.....	1
Sleighs	.....	3	Wire screens	4	.....
Silo	.....	2	Waggons	.....	3
Stair rail	1	.....	" tongue	1	.....
Stage properties	10	.....	Whiffle trees, double	3	.....
" sundry additions to	1	.....	Water closets	1	.....
" " gymnasium	1	.....	" puncheons	.....	2
Screens	23	9			

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the tailor shop and shoe shop during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Attendants' uniform coats	16	.....	Boots, long ..... pairs	2	33
" " pants...pairs	17	.....	" Cobourg ..... "	66	139
Band " coats	16	.....	" women's ..... "	1	22
Patients' coats.....	174	539	Slippers, leather..... "	269	45
" pants .....pairs	348	768	" canvas ..... "	129	.....
" vests	108	387	Single harness ..... sets	.....	2
Overalls .....pairs	7	.....	Buggy saddles.....	.....	3
Smocks	2	.....	Minor parts of harness.....	.....	24
Tents	1	.....	Balls covered	8	.....

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the engineer's department during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Air injectors	.....	1	Gasometer	.....	1
" vents	11	40	Hydraulic elevators	.....	2
Ash elevator.....	1	.....	Hand "	.....	1
Auer mantels.....	6	.....	Heating coils	.....	8
Agricultural machines	.....	4	Hydrants	.....	3
Boilers, steam.....	.....	9	Hot water tank	.....	1
" new .....set	1	.....	Injectors, steam	2	.....
" hot water.....	.....	2	Kettles, cooking.....	.....	12
Baths, basins and sinks cleaned....	.....	80	" " rejointed.....	4	....
" new ..... set	1	.....	Lawn mowers	2	20
Blowers.....	2	.....	Lanterns	.....	8
Bells	.....	8	Locks and keys	10	12
Ball cocks.....	1	16	Lubricators	.....	2
Bread cutters	.....	4	Mat hooks and scissors.....	8	20
Closets	.....	40	Nipp'es, all sizes.....	150	.....
Comp. taps	22	120	Oil tank.....	.....	1
Coffee mills	.....	3	Pumps, steam	.....	3
Coils, new.....	1	.....	" electric	.....	1
Door springs.....	1	2	" deep well	.....	2
Engine and shafting set.....	1	.....	Ranges, cooking.....	.....	2
Electric dynamo.....	.....	1	Steam gauges.....	.....	8
Fire hose	.....	10	" traps	1	1
" extinguishers	.....	18	" leaks	.....	40
Filtering beds	.....	3	Stove grates.....	3	1
" tank.....	.....	1	Turn buckles.....	10	.....
Flower baskets	4	4	Urns, tea and coffee	.....	2
Garden hose .....feet	100	20	Urinals, cleared	.....	12
Gas retorts	3	2	Valves, safety.....	.....	8
" tips.....	.....	140	" check	8	12
" cocks	6	20	" globe	32	48
" tongs	.....	12	Washing machines.....	.....	4
" burners	7	20	Water leaks.....	.....	10
made ..... cubic feet	950,000	.....	" pumped .....gallons	26,000,000	

TABLE No. 16.—*Concluded.*

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the engineer's department during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Pipes and fittings.	Pipes and fittings.
Gas house, 20 ft. 5 in. and fittings.	Laundry dryer, 150 ft. 1 in.
New boiler, 40 ft. 2 in. blow off and return.	Bath No. 6 ward, 20 ft. 1 in.
" 40 ft. 1¼ in. surface blow off.	Radiator in store, 12 ft. 1 in., 12 ft. ¾ in.
" injector, 20 ft. 1½ in., 12 ft. 1 in.	Water tank, 12 ft. 1½ in.
" air injector 28 ft. ¾ in.	New bath, 50 ft. 2 in. 40 ft. ¾ in.
" gas light, 15 ft. ¾ in.	Hot water tank, 15 ft. 1 in.
Storeroom boiler, 75 ft. 1½ in., 75 ft. 1 in.	Radiators, new wing, 25 ft. 1¼ in., 25 ft. 1 in.
Blacksmith shop, 30 ft. ¾ in.	Sewage plant 25 ft. 1 in.
" 60 ft. 1¼ in., 15 ft. 1 in., 12 ft. ¾ in.	Kitchen, 20 ft. ½ in.
Ironing machine, 40 ft. ¾ in., 20 ft. 2 in., 12 ft. ¼ in.	Fire hole, 55 ft. 1½ in., 25 ft. 2 in., 15 ft. 2½ in.
Piggery, 60 ft 1 in., 12 ft. ¾ in.	

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the blacksmith shop during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bolts, from 2 in. to 30 in	437	.....	Locks	.....	28
Bolt rings	20	....	Neck yokes	4	....
Bush hammers, facing	.....	3	Nuts	58	.....
Cutters	.....	1	Plates, door	2	.....
Cultivators	.....	3	Ploughs	.....	4
Clips	.....	8	Pumps	.....	3
Carts	.....	3	Phaeton	.....	1
Chisels and drills	38	237	Plough points	.....	12
Coulters	2	4	Pohns	1	3
Chains, logging	.....	1	Picks	.....	8
Dowels	8	.....	Plugs	.....	15
Furnace, Newcourt	.....	1	Shoes, ice sleighs	.....	3
Fire-place, Beechgrove	.....	1	Stays for pipe	38	.....
Grain crushers	.....	2	Shovels and garden tools	.....	30
Grab hooks	.....	2	Ranges, cooking	.....	2
Hanging hooks	.....	4	Tongs, pipe	.....	5
Harrows	.....	4	Wire fences	.....	2
Hose wrenches	.....	3	" matt esses	.....	337
Iron gates	.....	2	Washers, from ½ in. to 6 in	166	.....
Iron for arch, pigging	6	.....	Wedges	12	.....
" boilers	6	.....	Waggons	.....	6
" folding doors	20	.....	Whee barrows	2	.....
" whiffle trees	6	.....	Wire screens, window	5	.....
" waggon tongues	2	.....	Yoke for tramway	1	.....
Lawn mowers	.....	4	Waggon wrench	.....	1

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the number of articles made and repaired in the tin shop, during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bread pans	4	10	Milk cans	2	12
Brass instruments		12	Milk dishes	2	10
Baking dishes	2	2	Pie tins	4	
Covers, tin	6	8	Pails, tin	6	12
Coal hods	2	4	Quart tins	2	4
Candle sticks	8		Stove pipes and elbows	50	
Conductors, gal. iron ft	25	100	Sterilizers, brass	1	2
Cruet stands		3	Sauce pans		20
Drinking fountains	4	4	Smoke pipe, conservatory, 10 in.	1	
" cups	6	12	Steamer, tin	1	1
Flower pot saucers, gal. iron	3		Scoops, gal. iron	2	3
Funnels	6	2	Tin water sprinklers	6	2
Gal iron, conductor pipe 3x4in. ft	20		Tins, rebottomed		80
Gallon cans	2	4	Tin pumps	1	3
Hand lamps	4	3	Tinware, kitchen and New Court		85
Kettles	1	8	Valley tins ft.		60
Lead pipes		2	Watering cans	1	6
Lanterns and lamps		18	Wash tub, laundry, gal. iron	1	
Meal box	1				

TABLE No. 19.

Showing amount of mason work done during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Locality.	
Gas house	Bricked up ends of gas retorts. Repaired brick work of single retorts and built brick work of new ones. Built in water trap. Built up end of retorts a second and third time. Built brick work for furnace.
New court	Built in one pot ash kettle, and removed two others. Rough cast portion of building.
Piggery	Built in agricultural kettle; broke wall for passage of water pipes and repaired the same; dug well, and stoned the sides.
Centre building	Plastered closets on 2nd and 3rd storeys, and mended broken places. Matron's room. Broke away brick and stone wall for fire place, and laid bed for hearth foundation.
Male wards	Plastered with cement and lime 40 yds in No. 9. Broke away brick arches for passage of water pipe in Nos. 4, 6 and 8.
Female wards	Plastered 30 yds in Wards No. 5 and No. 7.
Laundry	Plastered with cement and lime 30 yds. Built drain and manhole for passage of pipe.
Blacksmith shop	Drilled stone wall for passage of steam pipe, repairing the same. Set foundation for engine, blow pipe, etc.
Gardner's house.	Packed around cellar door with stone and mortar.
Engineer's house	Built in door frame in cellar.
Med. Sup. house	Cut 30 ft. stone, bush-hammered, and 30 ft. stone, tooled Sill course, built and backed the same with brick, pointed and finished same. Prepared foundation for gas fire place, and tile hearth.
Boiler house	Cut 40 ft. curb stone and laid the same. Laid new brick floor front of boilers and passage. Built up hole in stone wall at ash shoot. Fixed fallen and loose bricks about the large boiler and and main flue. Built pillars to support pipe for new boiler. Lifted stone flags and laid new ones. Built stone covers for steam pipe drain.
Vinery	Cut and laid stone door sill, filled remaining space with cement flooring. Built brick walls for two soil pits for vines. Leveled and laid cement floor.
Cement wall	Cut and dressed three stone steps 12 ft x 4. Repaired man hole for sewerage drain. Laid cement walk 510 ft. x 4.
Kitchen	Repaired two fire places
Store	Built up space left by removal of driving shaft.
Farm house	Repaired some yards of plastering and rough casting, after new steam fittings.

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the amount of painting and glazing performed during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Locality.	Painted.	No.	Yards.
New court	Walls and woodwork of front room, sitting room, halls, kitchen, pantry and bath room. Outside: West and south ends of building, verandah roof and cow stables		990
S. cottage	1 dining room, 6 bed rooms, hall and ceilings, 3 sitting rooms. Outside—3 verandahs, floors steps and roofs		640
Med. Sup. house	Ceilings, walls and woodwork, registers, bedsteads and bookcase. Outside—conservatory and greenhouse		280
Beechgrove	2 rooms, ceilings, walls and woodwork. Outside—3 verandah floors and steps; varnished 3 outside doors		180
Farm house	3 rooms, ceilings, walls and floors. Outside—south side of building and verandah		285
Wards	Touched up all woodwork in Ward No. 1 and Ward No. 3; painted all woodwork of dining room, octagon, sitting room, hall and dormitories in Ward No. 2; the walls, sitting and dining rooms, octagon and woodwork in Ward No. 4; painted sitting room, woodwork and touched up the walls in Ward No. 5; the dining and sitting rooms, 2 halls and octagon in Ward No. 6; the dining room and all woodwork in Ward No. 7; the dining and sitting rooms, hall and all woodwork in No 8; bath and closet walls and all the woodwork in Ward No. 9		1,820
New wing	4 bath rooms, 4 wash rooms and closets, 4 clothes rooms and 4 halls with dados and decorations		1,020
Steward's room	Ceiling, walls, and woodwork of sitting room		40
Matron's room	Ceiling, walls, and woodwork of sitting room and bath room		90
Furniture, etc.	Painting and varnishing 120 common chairs, 15 rocking chairs, 7 tables, 3 bookcases, 20 curtain poles, 3 waggons, 1 cutter, and bronzing 14 chandaliers, and 15 radiators		
Glass set	Throughout the institution ft.		1,800

TABLE No. 21.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the female department during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	216	1,697	Drapes, table	40	
" nurses'	143	46	Hoods		60
Bedticks	33		Kerchiefs, nurses	84	
Blankets		216	Lambrequins	418	
Blouse waists	9		Lace, knitted yds.	200	
Curtains, sets	82		Mats, floor	50	
Chemises, cotton	146	2,060	" table	25	
" flannel		75	Mattress ticks	79	280
Collars	251		Mitts, prs		40
Cuffs, prs	3		Marking, socks, etc	3,600	
Caps, nurses'	53		Neckties	403	
Cushions	2		Petticoats	112	689
" covers	82		Pillow cases	681	700
Covers, bureau	26		" ticks	5	
Counterpanes		165	" made over	75	
Cords and tassels, prs	50		Stockings, prs	98	1,245
Carpet rags, balls sewed	160		Socks, prs	562	2,100
Dresses	237	1,050	Sheets	659	879
" night	136	595	Shrouds	34	
" uniform	55		Shirts	461	1,041
Drawers, cotton, prs	122	360	Sun bonnets	35	
" flannel, prs	133	75	Table cloths	123	835
Doylies	30		Towels, roller		110
Drapes, mantle	32		Window blinds	86	

TABLE No. 22.

Return of farm and garden produce for the year ending 30th Sept., 1898.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	Value.	Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
310	Bush. apples .....@	40	124 00		*Amt brought forward* ...	...	1,736 20
3	" artichokes .....@	50	1 50	68	Quarts gooseberries....@	8	5 44
30	" beans .....@	50	15 00	60	" raspberries.....@	8	4 80
300	" beets .....@	40	120 00	12	Doz. melons, squash and pumpkins .....@	50	6 00
40	" buckwheat .....@	40	16 00	1,280	" sweet corn .....@	5	64 00
168	" carrots.....@	30	50 40	350	Lbs grapes.....@	5	17 50
4	" cucumbers..... @	1 00	4 00	80	Tons hay.....@	6 00	480 00
1,075	" oats.....@	33	354 75	25	" straw .....@	4 00	100 00
35	" onions.....@	60	21 00	170	" cornstalks and sunflower .....@	5 00	850 00
52	" peas .....@	50	26 00	8½	" mangolds.....@	5 50	46 75
170	" " in pod ....@	25	42 50	24	" carrots .....@	5 50	132 00
6	" plums.....@	1 50	9 00	200	Doz. eggs .. ..@	20	40 00
881	" potatoes.....@	40	352 40	18	Pr. chickens.....@	60	10 80
20	" spinach .....@	30	6 00	36	" ducks.....@	80	28 80
20	" salsify .....@	1 00	20 00	70	Lbs. wool ....@	10	7 00
85	" tomatoes .....@	40	34 00	21,652	Gals. milk .....@	20	4,330 40
630	Bunches asparagus ....@	5	31 50	5,806	Lbs. pork	.....	347 40
30	" horse radish...@	5	1 50	130	" veal	.....	7 80
1,840	" lettuce & radish@	3	55 20	59	Each, pigs sold.....	.....	127 20
540	" onions .....@	4	21 60	19	" cows slaughtered.	.....	618 80
350	" parsley .....@	5	17 50	12	" lambs " ..	.....	30 86
12,600	" rhubarb.....@	1	126 00	38	" hides	.....	135 66
180	" sage, thyme and savory .....@	5	9 00	1	" horse hide.....	.....	1 15
1,275	Heads celery .....@	3	38 25		Bones, scrap, etc	.....	59 96
3,500	" cabbage ....@	3	105 00	3,000	Bedding plants	.....	.....
250	" cauliflower .....@	5	12 50	4,000	Annuals "	.... ..	.....
900	Quarts strawberries....@	8	72 00	750	Greenhouse plants	.....	.....
620	" currants..... .@	8	49 60				
	Amt. carried forward..	.....	1,736 20		Total	.....	9,188 52

TABLE 23.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.—Farm exchange account for the year ended 30th September, 1898.

1897.	Disbursements.	—	1897.	Receipts.	—
		$ c.			$ c.
Oct. 5	To cash paid L. Johnson, for 2 milch cows	58 00	Oct. 1	By balance	624 62
" 5	" S. Anglin & Co. " lumber	59 80	" 15	By cash from mdse. acct. for 259 lbs. pork	15 54
" 28	" J. Frankland " 2,245 hog feed	14 59	Nov. 17	" R. Hunter " 6 dry cows, 6,340 lbs.	192 90
Nov. 2	" M. Waddington " 1 milch cow	35 00	Dec. 15	" Meat acct. " 1,306 lbs. pork	78 36
" 15	" Jno. Waddell " 1 set harness	26 00	1898.		
" 17	" W. H. Reid " 1 milch cow	50 00	Jan. 15	" R. Hunter " 6 dry cows	201 90
" 23	" Raney, Selby & Co. for feed boxes	52 78	" 15	" Meat acct. " 575 lbs. pork @ 5c.	31 62
Dec. 9	" A. Blakey for 1 milch cow	38 00	Feb. 15	" " " 1,808 " 6c.	108 18
" 10	" J. Elliott " 1 "	50 00	Mar. 9	" R. Hunter " 4 dry cows	123 60
" 10	" W. Green " 1 "	35 00	" 15	" Meat acct. " 428 lbs. pork @ 6c.	25 68
" 10	" Geo. Ford for threshing 1,125 bus. oats	28 12	Apr. 15	" " " 168 " veal, $10.08; 1 lamb, $2.50	12 58
" 10	" W. Green for 1 milch cow	39 00	May 4	" R. Hunter " 3 dry cows	102 00
" 16	" G. S. Wakeford " 5,667 lbs fish	36 84	" 6	" A. McLean " 1,250 lbs. bones @ 3c	9 40
" 30	" S. Anglin & Co. " lumber	20 00	" 21	" Meat acct. " 496 lbs. pork, $29.76; 2 lambs, $5.00	34 76
1898.			" 30	" A. McLean for pigs sold, $8.00; horse hide, $1.15	9 15
Jan. 6	" Jas. Doyle " 2 milch cows	70 00	June 14	" Industrial acct. for money borrowed	1,000 00
" 17	" " " 2 "	68 00	" 16	" A. McLean for 70 lbs. wool sold to J. McKay	7 00
" 21	" R. Hunter " 3 "	141 25	" 16	" Meat acct. " 320 lbs pork, $21.12; 130 lbs. veal, $7.80; 4 lambs, $10.00	38 92
Feb. 14	" W. Quinn " dressing sleigh robes	26 00	" 21	" Meat acct. for 1,938 lbs. hides @ 7c	135 66
" 18	" John McKay " "	20 00	" 30	" M. Elliott " 10 young pigs	20 00
" 28	" I. Hamilton " 2 milch cows and calf	80 00	July 15	" Mtce. acct. " 230 lbs. pork, $12.80; 4 lambs, $10.00	23 80
Mar. 3	" Geo. Johnston " 1 "	30 00	Aug. 1	" A. McLean for shed sold to A. McIon	10 00
" 8	" Jas. Doyle " 1 " and calf	50 00	" 15	" " " 44 small pigs sold	97 00
" 22	" Mat. Elliott " 1 "	40 00	" 15	" Meat acct. " 56 lbs. mutton, $3.56; 1 pig, $2.20	5 56
May 21	" Dr. J. Morgan " veterinary services	72 00	" 29	" Raney, Selby & Co. for 10,140 @ $8 per ton scrap iron	40 56
June 1	" J. P. H. Ferris " pasturage 1898	175 00	Sept. 15	" Meat acct. for 221 lbs. pork	13 26
" 11	" J. McAlister " 10 milch cows	450 00			
" 11	" I. Sammons " shearing 12 sheep	1 50			
" 16	" F. Vanorer " right of way 1898	10 00			
" 18	" F. Greenwood " 2 milch cows	72 00			
" 30	" M. Elliott " 1 "	45 00			
July 4	" A. Blakey " 2 milch cows	86 00			
" 5	" J. Doyle " 3 "	120 00			
" 19	" V. Sudds " 1 "	40 00			
" 19	" J. Doyle " 2 "	90 00			
" 20	" D. McRae " 2 "	80 00			
" 21	" F. Greenwood " 3 "	110 00			
Aug. 18	" A. Blakey " 4 "	150 00			
" 18	" W. J. Morgan, V.S., veterinary account	85 00			
Sept. 30	To balance	357 17			
		2,962 05			2,962 05
			Oct. 1	By balance	357 17

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1898.

Hamilton Asylum, October 1st, 1898.

To Robert Christie, Esq, Inspector of Asylums, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-Third Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

The statistical tables annexed give such a complete record of the whole operations of the asylum during the year, that it will not be necessary to duplicate the figures here and I shall content myself with a summary of the work done during the year, together with a statement of our probable requirements for the future.

We began the official year with 966 names on our register, and at its close there are 997, showing an increase of 31. We admitted 147 new cases during the year, against 173 last year, showing an apparent decrease of 26, but 22 of the admissions last year were transfers from other asylums. The total number under treatment during the year was 1,113, of which 533 were women and 580 men. The number discharged as recovered is 54, the number discharged as recovered and improved is 64, or 43½ per cent. on the admissions during the year. The number who died during the year is 46, against 47 last year, which is 4 1-10 per cent. on the whole number under treatment. The number of discharges during the year is 69, 46 died and 1 eloped, making the total discharges 116.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

A perennial stream of lunacy continues to pour in upon us from this asylum district at an average of abour 150 each year. The discharges by recovery and death average 120, leaving an annual residue each year of about 30 to be provided for. This annual increment of insanity appears to be entirely out of proportion to the natural increase of population, and at once raises the question of providing accommodation for them. It also raises the pertinent question of the cause or causes of this apparent rapid increase of insanity, and whether any remedy can be suggested to stem this tide of mental incapacity which flows in upon us like a mountain torrent. It is important to know whether or not this increase is real or apparent. It is evident that the old prejudice against asylums is rapidly dying out, and that many cases which were formerly cared for at home are now sent to the asylum. Again the very liberality of the Government in providing such ample accommodation at cheap rates or even free, acts as a powerful stimulus in deciding to transfer the burden from the home to the State. Every superintendent has experience of the desire to impose on the generosity of the state by seeking admission for old and helpless people whose only mental weakness is the dotage of age. But yet making due allowance for all this, there seems evidence to prove an abnormal increase of insanity.

In the Province the census and Provincial returns show an increase of population from 1871 to 1895 of 36 per cent., while the increase of the insane for the same period is 245 per cent. The rapid increase of insanity in England suggested to the Lord Chancellor the necessity of a special enquiry and report from the Commissioners in Lunacy as to whether it was due to real or apparent causes. The result of their researches as submitted in a special report went to show that, whereas in 1859 the number of lunatics, idiots and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales reported to their department as resident in asylums and workhouses, or with their relatives or others, was 36,762, the number had increased in 1896 to 96,446, showing a ratio to every 10,000 of the population of 31.38 as compared with 18.67 in 1859. Or, making another calculation, the pop-

ulation of England and Wales had increased 56 per cent. from 1859 to 1896, while private lunatics had increased 76 per cent., criminal lunatice 12 per cent., and pauper lunatics 178 per cent., making a total increase of lunatics of 162 per cent.

The next question the commissioners had to decide was whether this increase was due to insanity producing causes, or to the ampler accommodation provided and consequent increased registration. While admitting the vast increase of the pauper insane, they endeavor to explain it on the ground of greater accuracy of registration. They say there are fewer lunatics in workhouses and more in asylums, that the low recovery and death rates tend to perpetuate their lives and thus form an ever-increasing residue of population. That asylums are now more popular among the people, and more cases of senile mania are sent to the asylums than formerly.

The Commisioners started out with the assumption that the keen and restless spirit of the age had made such enormous drafts upon the mental resources of the people that it would be easy to formulate a theory to account for the rapidly increasing ratio of mental disorder. The result of the investigation completely negatived this assumption for they found that the number of private lunatics was actually lower in 1896 than in 1879 and is still undergoing an annual diminution. The popular opinion of the day is that the vast increase of insanity is due to the restless spirit of the age, the intense competition in business and the break-neck struggle for wealth and social position. No doubt there is an element of truth in this opinion, but to rank it as the great pre-disposing or exciting cause of insanity is nothing short of a popular fallacy. Experience proves that the educated classes, the busy men of affairs who propel forward at such a rapid pace the great industrial, commercial and social forces in the world do not figure prominently in our asylum statistics, but that the mass of lunatics come from the uneducated lower strata of the people, the raw materiel, as it were, of society.

The remedy seems to lie in a general uplifting of the masses by educational and moral forces. Poverty and vice must be credited with a large proportion of the insanity and crime in the world. The struggle for existence is so intense that only the fittest survive, the weakly endowed falter by the way and unable to compete in the struggle they soon become a burden on one or other of the charitable or penal institutions of the country, from which many of them go to swell the ranks of the pauper insane. There is a lamentable amount of ignorance in the world in regard to the laws which govern health and the propagation of the race and all agencies at work for the dissemination of correct knowledge on these subjects should command our best consideration.

The law of methodical selection is generally understood in breeding improved types among the lower animals, but largely ignored in breeding an improved type of men and women. Some advocate the interference of the state and the enactment of stringent laws for the regulation of marriage; they would prohibit those close of kin and the whole class of mental degenerates from marrying. Others go further and advocate the asexualization and emasculation of the mentally weak and of the incorrigible criminal as well. If such a law could be enforced it would certainly improve the race and lessen crime, for after all criminals are nothing more or less than mental degenerates. I fear public opinion is not yet educated up to the point of demanding such a law, for we have evidence of a strong opposition to any law interfering with the social customs and habits of the people.

The law of hereditary transmission of mental and bodily defects, haunts us with a persistance only equally by its universality. Let us not forget that whether we have fair skin or dark skin, light hair or dark hair, a long nose or short nose, a strong mind or weak mind, they do not come by chance, but were settled by our parentage before we were born. The transmission of bodily defects is equally persistent, and we are born into the world with a predisposition to live long or short and die of the same diseases that our parents died of before us. The law of self preservation and the duty which each individual owes to society demand that no person shall enter the marital state without a proper sense of the tremendous issues at stake. The ability to transmit to posterity a decent progeny endowed with all the mental, physical and moral attributes essential

to good and useful citizenship is the most momentous question the human race has to deal with.

Notwithstanding the truth of the general law that like begets like we are constantly reminded by the law of atavism, of our savage ancestry, and that nature's constant tendency is that of reversion to ancient types, by the human degenerates born into the world in spite of the best breeding and most careful training. The struggle between evolution and devolution by a process of natual selection and of the survival of the fittest is ever imminent. Our boasted civilization is but of yesterday, comparatively speaking, and has been won through a gradual process of evolution reaching back through the long vista of the past. It is not to be wondered at then, that nature occasionally produces a "lapsus naturae" even from the best parentage and that a lunatic, an idiot or a criminal is born into the world. As time rolls on and the present rate of progress continues, nature will show greater stability in transmitting improved types and thus the race will tend to reach a higher plane of mental, moral and physical excellence. Of course this gradual ascent of the human race will be greatly accelerated or retarded in proportion to the constancy with which these great natural laws are applied or subverted as the case may be. There are two great forces in operation with regulate the universe, moral and physical, and neither of them can be violated with impunity. The closer we follow the teachings of both these great laws, the more rapid will be our ascent toward higher ideals of character, as well as material progress in life.

Rate of Maintenance.

The rate of maintenance this year is $112.72 per capita against $115.82 last year, showing a reduction per capita of $3 10. I thought last year our rate was abnormally low and that we had certainly reached a rock bottom expenditure, and I was more than surprised to find that this year we had reached a still lower rate Our per capita rate of expenditure has been gradually decreasing for several years, but the past year is a record breaker in the history of this asylum.

I almost feel it my duty to offer an apology, as I fear I am open to the charge of a too parsimonious administration, and yet after thoroughly examining every department of our work I am at a loss to know wherein anyone has suffered. Our patients were never better fed or better clothed, our furnishing and equipment is first-class in every particular, our halls are models of neatness, comfort, and even luxuriance. The large majority of our patients never enjoyed such comforts in their own homes. Judged by the standard of results, it has never been my privilege to present so favorable an all round report as this year. The number discharged recovered and improved is 43½ per cent of the whole number admitted during the year and only five were discharged unimproved. The death rate is four per cent of the whole number under treatment, which is away below the average asylum death rate.

Hospital.

The Hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 22nd of July, and there are at present twelve men and seventeen women undergoing treatment there. The building occupies a beautiful location and is conveniently isolated from all the other buildings. In architectural design it presents a handsome and ornate appearance, is three stories in height and is well adapted for the purpose in view. The internal construction is finished in first-class style, with dormitories and single rooms, the plastering is of hard finish cement, the floors of maple and steel ceilings throughout. The ground floor is occupied with physician's office, reception room, dispensary and operating room, the latter has a tile floor and the wall is wainscotted with white marble five feet in height. It is also furnished with an operating table of modern design and an instrument cabinet well stocked with the most improved surgical instruments, fitted to perform any surgical operation known to science, also a sterilizing apparatus of the most improved design. There

is an elevator large enough to carry a bedstead, by which a patient may be carried from one floor to another as necessity or convenience may require. Each floor has its bath-room and water-closet, semi-detached, also a dining-room and nurse's room. On the first floor is the head nurse's parlor and bedroom, also nurse's room, dormitories and single rooms. The second floor is set apart entirely for men and has no private apartments except the nurse's room. At the rear is the kitchen with rooms overhead for a cook and housemaid. The whole building, in design, equipment and furnishing is a marked expression of the tremendous advance in medical and surgical science.

It also typefies in a remarkable degree, the immense progress which spans a century of time, in the care and treatment of the insane, and stands a monument of the wisdom and beneficence of the Government in providing so liberally for their comfort. It is gratifying to know that public opinion marches step by step with science in everything pertaining to the amelioration of the sad condition of the insane and that no word of complaint is ever heard against any judicious expenditure having that end in view.

Miss Cadenhead, a graduate of the Hamilton General Hospital, was appointed to the general charge of the Hospital, and is ably assisted by a staff of male and female nurses, selected from our regular staff of nurses, each nurse serving on the hospital staff for a period of two weeks in rotation. In that way we hope from the training which each nurse receives at the hospital from practical experience, together with a course of lectures from the medical staff, to inaugurate a training school for nurses equal to any general hospital.

While we have made ample provision for those physically as well as mentally afflicted, we rejoice to know that less than five per cent of our population require special hospital treatment. The large majority of our patients are physically healthy and their treatment is largely of a moral and disciplinary character. Experience proves that well directed mental and phyical exercise on industrial and educational lines are the means we must trust to for restoring discordant brain function. A wide field in this direction waiting to be exploited, unfolds itself to our view, and how to utilize it by well-directed, concentrated, systematic effort is a problem which presses upon us for solution.

Farm and Garden.

The products of the farm are well up to the average with the exception of the root crop. The intense drought during the months of July and August was very trying. Turnips and mangolds did not braird well and there were consequently numerous blanks. The early potatoes were a failure, the late varieties had the advantage of frequent rains and turned out a fairly good crop.

We threshed 550 bushels of fall wheat and 233 bushels of spring wheat, also 1810 bushels of oats. The hay crop was excellent, amounting to 160 tons. Corn was a fair crop and 220 tons were cut and placed in the silo. We sold 165 hogs for which we received $1,222.58. This is rather below our average receipts. I refer you to the table appended to this report for a detailed statement of the products of the farm with an approximate valuation.

Besides the ordinary work of our farm our teams were engaged during the winter in hauling 110 loads of gravel from the beach, also thirty loads of sand and forty loads of stone from the quarry for roadmaking and building purposes. In field draining 106 rods were laid with tile. Besides general repairs sixty rods of picket fence was constructed.

The products of the garden are a comparative failure, and never in my experience has there been such a poor return. As the garden comes very closely in touch with our dietary the loss has been severely felt. The gardener attributes the failure to lack of fertilizers and the severe drought, and there is no doubt an element of truth in this, but I doubt if this accounts for the whole of it. The ornamental grounds also suffered from the drought but were well looked after and at the time of writing this report are exceedingly beautiful.

Electric Light and Power.

The question of light at the asylum has been a perplexing one for years. The gas main from the city is a 4-inch pipe and was intended to supply an institution of one-fourth our present capacity. Large additions have been made from time to time to the original building and East House, Orchard House and Hospital have since been added, so that when the full number of jets in all the buildings are in active consumption the light is very defective. The gas company suggests the putting down of a larger main from the city which they say will overcome the defect.

It cannot be denied that for safety as well as healthfulness electric light is superior to gas. The question of relative cost is of course a prime consideration in deciding a question of this kind. For the year ending to day we expended $3,795.79 for lighting. This is a large sum and it is certainly worthy of our best consideration to enquire whether or not a change to electricity would effect any substantial reduction and at the same time furnish us with a more effective light. It is said the Cataract Power Company are prepared to furnish electric light and power in Hamilton at a cheap rate, and I understand the Company has already effected an agreement to light the city of Hamilton and that many manufacturing concerns are negotiating with the Company to furnish electric power instead of steam. It seems evident that the whole question of light and power in the city is to undergo a complete revolution in the near future.

Another heavy item of expenditure is for water. Last year we paid to the city for water $3,021.07. The water has to be pumped from the Queen street pumping house up the mountain to the reservoir. It has then to be pumped from the reservoir to the high level tanks for purposes of pressure. At Queen street there is a costly plant for pumping by steam. On an average 200 tons of coal screenings are consumed at an average of $1.80 per ton for hard and soft screenings, which is equal to $3 60 a ton for fuel alone. Two large boilers have to be kept in order and this year a new one is put in to replace an old one condemned At the asylum an equal quantity of coal is consumed in pumping the water from the reservoir to the high level tanks, except that hard coal is used at a cost of $4 87 per ton for 200 tons, which is equal to $974.00. For fuel alone the cost of pumping our water amounts to $1,334.00, this added to $3,020.07 the amount we pay the city makes a total cost of $4,355 07. The wages of two firemen and the loss from wear and tear in keeping up boilers and fire grates are not included. It is a question for consideration whether or not this large expenditure could be materially reduced by utilizing electric instead of steam power.

Capital Expenditure.

An appropriation of $500 was made for building a house for one of the farm hands. This work has been all done by asylum labor and is now approaching completion. Appropriations were also made for an iron fence and gate at front entrance to avenue at James street, also for alterations to water-closets and bathing system at main building, also for a new ice house, but for some reason these works have not been gone on with. The water-closet system at the main building is antiquated and insanitary. The bath tub system is inconvenient, uncleanly and extravagant in the use of water. I trust a substantial grant will be made next year to renovate the water closets and introduce the spray bath system. I referred last year to the inconvenient and dangerous position of the amusement hall; which can only be reached by a circuitous climbing of stairs and the accident of a fire might be attended by disasterous results. An amusement hall including a chapel on the level would be a great boon to us. A gymnasium and skating rink would also be a welcome addition to our equipment. A house for the gardener near the garden should be erected, since we suffer by stealing of fruit and vegetables sufficient each year to pay the interest on the investment.

Amusements.

The past year has been more than ever prolific in providing amusement and mental recreation for our patients. There was a time when we were largely dependent upon

outside help for amusement. I am glad to say that day has passed away, for by cultivating and utilizing the resident talent among our employees and patients, we are able to furnish on short notice a rich and varied programme of entertainment which is always highly appreciated. Dancing continues to be a favorite form of amusement and when alternated by the performances of our musical and dramatic club, the time passes pleasantly by, the minds of our people are refreshed and invigorated and many disordered minds are thus gently helped onward to a resumption of that mental balance which fits them to resume their citizenship and again return to their kindred and homes. The public have the idea that an asylum is a place of gloom and despair. It is not so, our beautifully kept lawns and richly crowned flower beds and shady groves all proclaim the wisdom and beneficience of an all-seeing Father who watches over and cares for all who are in trouble. The interior comforts and artistic furnishings of our buildings are scarcely less attractive than the exterior, and everything is made conducive to a quiet, happy and contented life. In this I am sure, lies the secret of a happy home whether inside or outside the asylum and in proportion as we reach up to this standard shall we be instrumental in reflecting ourselves for good upon the weak and disordered minds committed to our care.

In winter our somewhat rigorous climate prevents us from indulging in much outdoor sport. The game of curling on the ice for men and skating for women continues to be popular, and many curling matches are played amongst ourselves as well as with outside clubs. A large covered skating rink would be a great boon to us, and I trust you will remember this when the estimates for next year are made up. In summer base ball and bowling on the green are very popular among the men, and tennis and croquet among the women. Our brass band continues to flourish and is every year becoming more efficient. On the warm summer evenings, band concerts are held weekly on the lawns and are very enjoyable. The annual pic-nic and sports, which is always a gala day at the asylum, were held on the 26th of September, a long programme of events was presented and competed for. Many of our friends in the city contributed prizes for which I return my hearty thanks and everybody was happy. A splendid display of ladies' work was also on exhibition for which beautiful prizes were offered. Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Charlton of the city acted as judges, and once again put us under obligation to them for their kindness. During the summer the Hamilton Steamboat Company, the Street Railway Company and the Incline Railway Company offered free transportation to 200 of our inmates on a trip to Toronto on the steamer Modjeska, and to all of these companies I return my warmest thanks for their kindness.

Religious Service.

The Ministerial Association in the city takes charge of our religous service every Sunday morning at 9 a.m. During the summer we hold the service in the beautiful grove at the rear of the asylum. This summer we held no less than fourteen services in this grove. From 400 to 500 patients are seated as decorously and devoutly as within the walls of the most sacred edfice and with our splendid choir and orchestra under the leadership of chief attendant Thompson, sweet songs of praise reverberate among the trees and warble their way I trust to the throne of grace. I need not say the whole service is most refreshing and impressive spiritually as well as healthful and invigorating physically. I again tender to the Ministerial Association my warmest thanks for the regularity with which they minister to our spiritual wants.

General Remarks.

The past year has been uneventful in everything but good works. We have pursued the even tenor of our way undisturbed by any untoward circumstance. With over 1,000 people in all stages of mental alienation it is always a matter of deep concern to the officer in charge, to know that everything is going well with them. An ever vigilant and not too charitably inclined public is always on the alert to find fault. Many delicate

and perplexing problems have to be solved between patients and their friends outside of the asylum which require careful thought and consideration. The sense of responsibility resting with the superintendent puts him often in a very trying position.

Our East House building being set apart by order in council for the criminal insane of the Province, a number of lunatics are committed to our care who have been charged with the gravest crimes known to the law, and the pubilc look to us for protection against them. A different discipline has to be enforced to insure their safe keeping, which largely increases our responsibility. I am strongly of opinion that the insane criminal should be cared for in a separate institution from the ordinary insane. One of the chief aims of our asylum treatment is to rob it in every way of its penal aspect and make the surroundings as nearly as possible like a home insteed of a prison. I need not say this benign influence cannot be harmoniously wielded in an asylum where a section of it is set apart for the care of the insane criminal. I trust the time may soon come when the Government will determine to treat this class in a separate institution.

No changes have taken place among the staff officers since my last report and comparatively few among the employees and attendants. The relations between myself and subordinates have been most cordial, and only a few cases have arisen during the year where any form of discipline had to be enforced. It is often a greater hardship to enforce discipline than to receive it, and I trust all my decisions have been tempered with mercy as well as justice. Where there is so large a number of men and women engaged, there is always a tendency for some one to err, even though the greatest care is observed in their selection. I am glad to report that the past year has been almost free from wayward conduct requiring discipline, and that one and all, from the highest to the lowest, have given to the institution and myself their loyal support.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1897				455	511	966
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	29	14	43			
" medical certificate	49	55	104	78	69	147
Total number under treatment during year				533	580	1,113
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	34	20	54			
" improved	4	6	10			
" unimproved	2	3	5			
Total number of discharges during year	40	29	69			
Died	24	22	46			
Eloped		1	1			
Transferred				64	52	116
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1898				469	528	997
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1,795	1,795	3,590
" discharged	632	721	1,353			
" died	480	402	882			
" eloped	68	2	70			
" transferred	146	142	288	1,326	1,267	2,593
" remaining 30th September, 1898				469	528	997
No. of applications on file, 30th September, 1898	10	16	26			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of July, 1898)....	481	532	1,013
Minimum " " " (on the 1st of Oct., 1897)....	454	512	966
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	172,095	192,156	364,251
Daily average population	471,493	526 454	997,947

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social state.						
Married	32	42	74	826	1,027	1,853
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single.....	46	27	73	969	768	1,737
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	78	69	147	1,795	1,795	3,590
Religion.						
Presbyterians	19	16	35	336	315	651
Episcopalians	11	8	19	367	316	683
Methodists	24	14	38	420	443	863
Baptists	2	3	5	83	117	200
Congregationalists.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	21
Roman Catholics	9	18	27	326	361	687
Mennonites	1	1	2	17	9	26
Quakers.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations.....	8	6	14	139	165	304
Not reported	4	3	7	87	51	138
Total	78	69	147	1,795	1,795	3,590
Nationalities.						
English	11	6	17	295	209	504
Irish	4	9	13	222	331	553
Scotch	7	2	9	126	126	252
Canadian	52	49	101	993	981	1,974
United States	2	2	4	46	47	93
Other countries.....	2	1	3	66	65	131
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	78	69	147	1,795	1,795	3,590

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14
Brant	6	5	11	83	100	183
Bruce	1	.....	1	7	14	21
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	10	10	20
Dufferin	2	2	4	22	22	44
Elgin	.....	1	1	5	7	12
Essex	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	19	7	26
Grey	10	4	14	87	60	147
Haldimand	5	3	8	79	64	143
Halton	3	.....	3	59	59	118
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Huron	.....	.....	.....	5	10	15
Kent	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Lincoln	2	3	5	97	100	197
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	16	10	26
Muskoka District	1	.....	1	14	2	16
Nipissing District	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Norfolk	3	1	4	71	78	149
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	35	29	64
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	25	33	58
Oxford	.....	1	1	16	11	27
Parry Sound District	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Peel	.....	.....	.....	14	24	38
Perth	.....	.....	.....	7	10	17
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	8	15	23
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Rainy River District	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Simcoe	.....	1	1	204	159	363
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	13	10	23
Thunder Bay District	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	11	21	32
Waterloo	8	4	12	88	81	169
Welland	1	4	5	76	98	174
Wellington	9	13	22	163	170	333
Wentworth	22	27	49	322	366	688
York	3	.....	3	164	180	344
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total admissions	78	69	147	1,795	1,795	3,590

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	1	9
Brant	2	1	3	36	28	64
Bruce				6	8	14
Carleton				9	6	15
Dufferin	1	1	2	16	8	24
Elgin		1	1	2	2	4
Essex	1		1	2	1	3
Frontenac				18	2	20
Grey	7	4	11	57	30	87
Haldimand	1	1	2	31	14	45
Halton	1		1	28	19	47
Hastings				6	6	12
Huron				2	3	5
Kent				5		5
Lambton				7	1	8
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				7	5	12
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	1		1	62	38	100
Middlesex				8	5	13
Muskoka District				8	2	10
Nipissing District	1		1	2	1	3
Norfolk		1	1	39	34	73
Northumberland and Durham				22	14	36
Ontario				19	20	39
Oxford				13	8	21
Parry Sound District				3	2	5
Peel				5	8	13
Perth				6	6	12
Peterborough				8	11	19
Prescott and Russell				3	3	6
Prince Edward				3	2	5
Rainy River District				1		1
Renfrew				4		4
Simcoe				147	82	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6
Victoria				9	18	27
Waterloo	1		1	50	16	66
Welland		1	1	36	24	60
Wellington	3	2	5	63	39	102
Wentworth	8	2	10	59	50	109
York	2		2	137	135	272
Total admissions	29	14	43	972	658	1,630

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
3,076	M. W	F	July 2, 1895	October 21, 1897	Improved.
2,812	A.C	F	January 19, 1894	November 11, "	Recovered.
3,275	M. McP	F	October 10, 1896	" 11, "	Improved.
3,401	L. Y	F	July 15, 1897	" 23, "	Unimproved.
3,451	E D	F	October 10, 1897	December 23, "	Recovered.
2,364	M. J. M	F	March 26, 1891	January 8, 1898	Unimproved.
3,460	J. H	F	November 6, 1897	" 17, "	Recovered.
3,351	M. K	M	February 23, 1897	" 26, "	"
3,471	S. P	F	November 30, 1897	" 29, "	Unimproved.
3,419	C. B	M	August 13, 1897	February 9, "	Improved.
2,530	R. J. McL	F	May 11, 1892	March 11, "	Recovered.
3,434	A. M. G	M	September 15, 1897	" 15, "	"
3,393	S. K. H	F	July 3, 1897	" 19, "	"
3,380	M. McG	F	May 29, 1897	" 25, "	"
3,487	A. N	M	January 4, 1898	Aprfl 1, "	"
3,437	D. E	M	September 21, 1897	" 2, "	"
2,038	C P	M	April 10, 1889	" 12, "	"
3,183	W. P	M	February 7, 1896	" 13, "	"
3,390	J. I	F	June 24, 1897	" 18, "	"
3,368	J. D	M	April 8, 1897	" 26, "	"
3,462	C. A. D	M	November 10, 1897	" 27, "	"
3,504	C. B	M	February 14, 1898	" 27, "	"
3,510	N. H. F	F	March 19, 1898	" 30, "	"
2,355	E. N	F	February 25, 1891	May 2, "	"
3,444	L. H	F	October 1, 1897	" 9, "	"
3,186	J. T	M	February 23, 1896	" 11, "	"
3,350	D. B	M	" 23, 1897	" 16, "	Unimproved.
2,632	V. H	F	January 14, 1893	" 16, "	Recovered.
3,414	J. O'B	M	August 6, 1897	" 27, "	"
3,536	W. R	M	May 17, 1898	" 30, "	Unimproved.
3,520	T. H	M	April 17, 1898	June 4, "	Recovered.
3,293	J. F. M	M	November 5, 1896	" 18, "	"
2,716	M. L	M	August 1, 1893	" 20, "	"
3,496	W. V. R	M	January 29, 1898	" 20, "	"
3,286	G. R	M	October 28, 1896	" 24, "	"
3,131	C. W	F	" 28, 1895	" 27, "	Improved.
3,472	G. A.B	M	December 2, 1897	" 28, "	Recovered.
3,191	C. S	F	February 22, 1896	July 6, "	"
3,407	G. T	M	July 23, 1897	" 7. "	"
3,519	M. M	F	April 15, 1898	" 13, "	Improved.
3,384	T. D. H	M	June 6, 1897	" 15, "	"
3,534	E. A. M	F	May 14, 1898	" 30, "	Recovered.
3,461	J. J	F	November 10, 1897	August 1, "	Improved.
3,515	L. E. B	F	April 5, 1898	" 2, "	"
3,470	M. H	F	November 27, 1897	" 8, "	Recovered.
3,531	H. L	M	May 10, 1898	" 13, "	"
3,136	J. H	M	November 25, 1895	" 23, "	"
3,484	K. W. I	M	January 3, 1898	" 27, "	"
3,563	C. C	F	July 22, 1898	" 27, "	"
3,431	E. A	F	September 9, 1897	" 30, "	"
3,548	M. E. McL	F	June 11, 1898	September 8, "	"
2,636	H. K	M	January 24, 1893	" 13, "	Improved.
3,345	C. R. F	M	February 11, 1897	" 14, "	Recovered.
3,192	J. B	M	" 27, 1896	" 14, "	"
3,473	S. D. G	M	December 8, 1897	" 14, "	"
3,481	T. E. McN	M	January 3, 1898	" 14, "	"
3,505	A. E. D	F	February 17, 1898	" 14, "	"
3,508	S. M	M	March 10, 1898	" 14, "	"
3,518	A. V	M	April 15, 1898	" 14, "	"
3,569	E. A	F	August 1, 1898	" 17, "	"
3,383	C. Y	M	May 31, 1897	" 19, "	Improved.
3,425	B. S	F	August 26, 1897	" 19, "	Recovered.
3,500	W. M	M	February 9, 1898	" 19, "	"
3,408	R. H	M	July 27, 1897	" 24, "	"
3,551	W. McD	M	June 21, 1898	" 28, "	"
3,579	J. McN	M	August 19, 1898	" 28, "	"
3,139	G. R	M	November 28, 1895	" 29, "	"
3,392	J. M. R	M	June 27, 1897	" 29, "	"
3,527	W. M	M	April 30, 1898	" 29, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
3,292	M. J. M	M.....	33	October 1, 1897..	....	9	27	Phthisis.
3,316	M. J. Z	F	35	" 7, " ..	....	9	17	Acute phthisis.
2,109	T. R.....	M.....	70	" 21, " ..	8	1	27	Senile decay.
2,810	M. McC	M.....	39	" 22, " ..	3	9	6	Bright's disease.
2,286	A. M. E	F	28	" 28, " ..	7	....	29	Dysentery.
1,535	J. B., Jr....	M	33	" 31, " ..	10	6	22	Phthisis.
3,439	J. H.....	M	57	November 30, " ..	....	2	7	Pneumonia.
3,065	S. F	M	27	December 3, " .	2	5	22	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
3,137	E. A. S	M	35	" 5, " ..	2	....	9	General paresis.
3,438	E. A. P	F	27	" 12, " ..	....	2	19	Pneumonia.
3,402	C. S	M.....	35	" 21, " ..	....	5	2	Chorea.
2,957	L. B.....	F	73	January 15, 1898..	3	4	19	Senile decay.
3,272	D. R.....	M... .	71	" 19, " .	1	3	14	"
3,435	E. E.....	F	69	" 19, " ..	....	4	2	Cancer of rectum.
3,116	J. R	M.....	53	" 28, " ..	2	3	27	Exhaustion dementia.
3,262	C. E	F	67	February 23, " ..	1	5	21	Heart disease.
2,776	W. R	M	61	" 27, " ..	4	2	16	Pneumonia.
3,166	M. J. M	F	40	March 1, " ..	2	2	8	Phthisis.
3,358	M. J. T	F	63	" 3, " ..	....	11	22	Paretic dementia.
2,807	M. F.....	F	44	" 8, " ..	4	1	24	Hepatitis.
2,516	F. W. S	M.....	37	" 26, " ..	5	11	11	Tubercular peritonitis.
29	M. T.....	F	69	April 14, " ..	22	....	28	Exhaustion of dementia,
3,493	M. J. M	F	35	" 24, " ..	....	2	15	Phthisis.
1,435	N. S	M.....	73	" 25, " ..	11	10	1	"
925	A. McN	M	59	May 6, " ..	15	6	8	Heart disease.
2,439	H. B.....	F	54	" 7, " ..	6	7	14	Exhaustion of dementia.
1,890	A. M. McK.	F ...	52	" 24, " ..	9	9	20	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
1,247	A. McR	F	41	" 27, " ..	13	1	19	Serous apoplexy.
2,783	E. T	F	32	" 28, " .	4	5	9	Epilepsy.
1,087	R. M	M.....	64	June 2, " ..	14	2	29	Paralysis of the heart.
3,506	T. R. W	M.....	50	" 2, " ..	....	3	5	Paralytic dementia.
3,027	J. D	M.....	48	" 3, " ..	3	3	23	Epileptic dementia.
3,485	J. J. L	M.....	36	" 13, " ..	....	5	10	Tuberculosis.
3,149	J. R.....	M.....	50	" 18, " ..	2	5	30	Pernicious anæmia.
3,159	M. A. L	F.....	73	" 25, " ..	2	6	6	Cerebral thrombosis.
2,692	J. A.....	M.....	69	July 9, " .	5	....	22	Epileptic dementia.
2,996	M. P.....	F	79	" 16, " ..	3	8	4	Senile dementia.
3,523	M. F	F	74	" 18, " ..	....	2	25	Cerebral hemorrhage.
1,985	J. C	M.....	60	August 1, " ..	9	6	21	Tuberculosis.
1,315	J. A. P	F	60	" 1, " ..	2	9	24	"
3,069	C. G.....	F	73	" 5, " ..	3	1	23	Cerebral hemorrhage.
3,422	C. C.....	F	31	" 7, " ..	....	11	20	Tuberculosis.
3,256	J. H. H	M.....	46	" 8, " ..	1	11	27	General paresis.
1,783	W. A	M.....	55	" 21, " ..	10	....	20	Phthisis.
3,494	M. A. H	F	42	September 1, " ..	...	7	6	"
2,409	J. W.....	M.....	80	" 23, " ..	7	2	13	Exhaustion of dementia.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				9		9	9
Architects				2		2	2
Artists					1	1	1
Book-keepers				8		8	8
Bakers				3		3	3
Bricklayers				5		5	5
Butchers	2		2	8		8	10
Blacksmiths				25		25	25
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Bookbinders				1	1	2	2
Brickmakers				2		2	2
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Basket-makers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers				3		3	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	4		4	61		61	65
Clerks	1		1	43	7	50	51
Clergymen	2		2	8		8	10
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks		1	1		2	2	3
Carders				2	1	3	3
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				5		5	5
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants				1		1	1
Carters	1		1	3		3	4
Dyers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	2	415	417	424
Dressmakers		3	3		31	31	34
Det ctives				1		1	1
Druggists				6		6	6
Dentists	1		1	1		1	2
Engineers				7		7	7
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	23		23	533	3	536	559
Fishermen	1		1	4		4	5
Furriers				1		1	1
Firemen				1		1	1
Florists				1		1	1
Gardeners	1		1	9		9	10
Grocers				6	1	7	7
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen				7		7	7

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
Hostlers				2		2	2
Harness-makers				6		6	6
Housekeepers		46	46		860	860	906
Inn-keepers				11	1	12	12
Jewellers				3		3	3
Janitors	1		1	2		2	3
Labourers	23		23	481		481	504
Laundresses					6	6	6
Ladies					3	3	3
Lawyers				2		2	2
Lumbermen	1		1				1
Lithographers				1		1	1
Milliners					5	5	5
Masons				4		4	4
Machinists	1		1	23		23	24
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders	1		1	7		7	8
Merchants				18	9	27	27
Mechanics				28	2	30	30
Music-teachers					3	3	3
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
Matrons					1	1	1
Midwives					1	1	1
No occupation	6	11	17	32	92	124	141
Night-watchman				2		2	2
Nurses					4	4	4
Not stated				25	75	100	100
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	2		2	45	9	54	56
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers				3		3	3
Painters				28		28	28
Printers				8	1	9	9
Peddlers				7	1	8	8
Physicians				2		2	2
Pump-makers	1		1	1		1	2
Porters				2		2	2
Railway employees				4		4	4
Spinsters					14	14	14
Sailors				11		11	11
Students	1	1	2	12	2	14	16
Spinners	2		2	6	7	13	15
Stone-cutters				4		4	4
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers	1		1	25		25	26
Seamstresses					26	26	26
Station-masters				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen				2		2	2
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers	1		1				1
Ship-builders				4		4	4
Sawyers				1		1	1
Teachers				13	21	34	34
Tinsmiths				7		7	7
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors				12	13	25	25
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				5		5	5
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood-workers				2		2	2
Weavers				5	7	12	12
Waggon-makers				6		6	6
Wool-workers	1		1		1	1	2
Waiters				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	78	69	147	1,717	1,726	3,443	3,590

TABLE No. 8.

Showing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	8	10
Religious excitement				3	2	5
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				10		10
Love affairs, including seduction				2		2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	4	6
Fright and nervous shocks					1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				3	2	5
Intemperance, sexual						
Venereal disease				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				4		4
Over-work				3	2	5
Sunstroke				4	1	5
Accident or injury				3		3
Pregnancy					2	2
Puerperal					8	8
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life						
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1	2	3
Other forms of brain disease				2		2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				3	3	6
Fevers				2	1	3
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	29	23	52	2	2	4
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1		1	1		1
Unknown	48	46	94	30	29	59
Total	78	69	147	78	69	147

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
2632	F	V. H	October 2, 1897	3 months	Recovered.
3223	M	W. A	" 5, 1897	3 "	Returned.
3390	F	J. I	" 5, 1897	3 "	Recovered.
3419	M	C. B	" 19, 1897	3 "	Improved.
3186	M	J. T	" 30, 1897	3 "	Recovered.
2355	F	E. N	Nov. 18, 1897	1 "	"
3350	M	D. B	" 20, 1897	3 "	Unimproved.
3460	F	J. H	" 20, 1897	1 "	Recovered.
3414	M	J. O'B	" 20, 1897	3 "	"
3451	F	E. D	" 27, 1897	1 "	"
3286	M	G. R	Dec. 6, 1897	3 "	"
3393	F	S. K. H	" 6, 1897	3 "	"
3191	F	C. S	" 11, 1897	3 "	"
2736	F	M. J. W	" 22, 1897	3 "	Returned.
3445	F	M. E. T.	" 23, 1997	3 "	"
3131	F	C. W	" 24, 1897	3 "	Improved.
3351	M	M. K	" 24, 1897	1 "	Recovered.
3462	M	C. A. D	Jan. 15, 1898	3 "	"
3472	M	G. A. B	March 3, 1898	3 "	"
3136	M	J. H	" 8, 1898	3 "	"
3383	M	C. Y	" 8, 1898	1 "	Improved.
2038	M	C. P	" 12, 1898	1 week	Recovered.
3473	M	S. D. G	" 14, 1898	3 months	"
3504	M	C. B	" 19, 1898	1 "	"
3481	M	T. E. McN	" 28, 1898	3 "	"
3496	M	W. V. R	April 2, 1898	2 "	"
3453	M	J. P	" 5, 1898	3 "	Still out.
3407	M	G. T	" 7, 1898	3 "	Recovered.
2636	M	H. K	" 5, 1898	3 "	Improved.
3444	F	L. E. H	" 9, 1898	1 "	Recovered.
3345	M	C F	" 12, 1898	3 "	"

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
3408	M	R. H	April 15, 1898	3 months	Recovered.
3384	M	T. D. H	" 15, 1898	3 "	Improved.
3500	M	W. M	" 28, 1898	3 "	Recovered.
3470	F	M. H	May, 3, 1898	3 "	"
3392	M	J. M. R	" 4, 1898	3 "	"
3139	M	G. R	" 11, 1898	3 "	"
3505	F	A. E. D	" 17, 1898	3 "	"
3508	M	S. M	June 9, 1898	3 "	"
3484	M	K. W. I	" 18, 1898	2 "	"
3035	M	C. H	" 22, 1898	3 "	Still out.
2150	M	T. H	" 28, 1898	3 "	"
3515	F	L. E. B	" 30, 1898	1 "	Improved.
3431	F	E. A	July 1, 1898	1 "	Recovered.
3548	F	M. E. McL	" 11, 1898	1 "	"
3518	M	A. V	" 14, 1898	2 "	"
3301	M	A. W. K	" 15, 1898	2 "	Still out.
3530	M	J. M	" 18, 1898	2 "	"
3541	F	C. S	" 22, 1898	2 "	Returned.
3527	M	W. M	" 29, 1898	2 "	Recovered.
3524	F	M. D	August 27, 1898	1 "	Returned.
3319	M	J. M	Sept. 1, 1898	3 "	Still out.
3521	F	M. P	" 3, 1898	2 "	"
3254	F	C. A. C	" 10, 1898	3 "	"
3488	M	R. McG	" 28, 1898	3 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				35	20	55
Discharged, recovered	22	12	34			
" improved	4	2	6			
" unimproved	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to asylum	1	4	5			
Absent on probation on 30th Sept., 1898.	7	2	9	35	20	55

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	3	2	5	3	1	4			
" 20 " 25 "	11	4	15	6	1	7			
" 25 " 30 "	8	8	16	3	1	4	1	2	7
" 30 " 35 "	10	14	24	6	6	12	2	2	4
" 35 " 40 "	6	13	19	2	2	4	5	2	8
" 40 " 45 "	8	10	18	2	4	6		4	4
" 45 " 50 "	6	4	10	5		5	2		2
" 50 " 55 "	5		5	2	2	4	3	2	5
" 55 " 60 "	5	3	8	4		4	3		3
" 60 " 65 "		2	11	1		1	3	2	5
" 65 " 70 "	4	2	6		1	1	1	3	4
" 70 " 75 "	2	3	5		1	1	3	4	7
" 75 " 80 "	1	2	3					1	1
" 80 " 85 "							1		1
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown		2	2		1	1			
Totals	78	69	147	34	20	54	24	22	46

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of Asylum residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	25	6	....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months	17	14	5	...	1
" 2 " 3 "	10	13	6	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	13	11	2	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	10	3	....	1
" 5 " 6 "	4	9	2	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	2	5	4	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	4	3	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	12	3	1	....
" 9 " 10 "	2	6	4	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	8	....	.....	....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	13	3	....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	13	37	4	3	1
" 18 months to 2 years	5	39	3	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	9	65	6	2	.....
" 3 " 4 "	7	48	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	71	1	.....	....
" 5 " 6 "	4	43	2	1	....
" 6 " 7 "	2	58	.....	.....	1
" 7 " 8 "	2	53	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	45	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	56	1	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	8	162	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	5	126	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	4	83	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	3	.....	....	.....	....
Totals	*147	997	54	10	5

* NOTE.—This total must agree with the total admissions of the year.

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	3	896	.....	896
Tailor's shop	2	541	.....	541
Shoe shop	4	828	.....	828
Engineer's shop	6	1,810	.....	1,810
Mason work	7	2,067	.....	2,067
Wood yard and coal shed	7	213	.....	213
Bakery	3	922	.....	922
Laundry	33	3,240	5,951	9,191
Dairy	8	2,500	.....	2,500
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	365	.....	365
Piggery	1	365	.....	365
Painting	7	1,943	.....	1,943
Farm	43	9,609	.....	9,609
Garden	84	19,924	.....	19,924
Stable	6	1,892	.....	1,892
Kitchen	31	3,049	7,222	10,271
Dining rooms	61	7,033	14,430	21,463
Officers' quarters	4	.....	1,555	1,555
Sewing rooms	47	.....	14,189	14,189
Knitting	42	.....	12,814	12,814
Mending	18	.....	3,119	3,119
Wards	12	210	810	1,020
Halls	408	77,849	69,216	147,065
Storeroom	1	310	.....	310
General	39	4,950	7,833	12,783
Total	878	140,516	137,139	277,655

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	3	.....	3
Brant	27	31	58
Bruce	2	2	4
Carleton	.....	1	1
Dufferin	8	7	15
Durham	.....	1	1
Elgin	1	2	3
Essex	2	.....	2
Frontenac	7	.....	7
Grey	37	31	68
Haldimand	19	23	42
Halton	17	18	35
Hastings	1	.....	1
Huron	2	2	4
Kent	2	1	3
Lambton	2	1	3
Leeds	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	.....	1	1
Lincoln	31	31	62
Middlesex	3	3	6
Muskoka District	4	.....	4
Nipissing District	.....	1	1
Norfolk	20	25	45
Northumberland	.....	1	1
Ontario	4	2	6

TABLE No. 13.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Oxford	5	5	10
Parry Sound District	1	4	5
Peel	2	5	7
Perth	3	2	5
Peterborough	.....	3	3
Prescott	.....	1	1
Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Simcoe	50	53	103
Stormont	1	1	2
Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Victoria	1	3	4
Waterloo	33	36	69
Welland	26	32	58
Wellington	60	56	116
Wentworth	76	109	185
York	16	34	50
Total	469	528	997

TABLE No. 14.

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	757	1,617	Shrouds	48	
Basques	49		Skirts	236	2,028
Bed ticks (straw)	230	1,684	Socks (pairs)	478	6,841
Bed covers		195	Stockings (pairs)	468	4,837
Bracket drapes	12		Mattress ticks	51	10
Caps (uniform)	126		Tablecloths	190	51
Caps (Knitted)	2		Table napkins	127	
Carpet balls	312		Table drapes	12	
Chemises	716	2,193	Tidies	47	
Coats (men's)	18	916	Tea bags	17	
Curtains (sets)	53½	62	Toilet covers	46	
Chair covers	5		Towels	826	
Clothes screens	3		Vests	3	235
Drawers (pairs)	623	1,326	Waists (under)	25	
Handkerchiefs	96		Window blinds	64	
Lace (pieces)	43		Combination suits		122
Mats (floor)	96		Crocheted mats	4	
Mitts (pairs)	96		Chairs cushioned	4	
Nightgowns	308	1,393	Pin cushions	9	
Pants		1,465	Mattresses re-made		260
Pillow slips	1,061	647	Window blind fringe (yards)	114	
Pillow shams	31		Pudding cloths	63	
Mantel drapes	3		Flower wreaths (paper)	31	
Table covers	23		Picture frames embroidered	9	
Doilies	15		Hall drapes	14	
Sofa covers	12		Neckties	6	
Dresses	579	4,379	Straw hats trimmed	304	
Pillow ticks	60		Bandages (dozen)	168	
Quilts	15		Night shirts	18	
Sheets	983	822	Capes	3	
Sofa cushions	46		Gloves (pairs)	4	
Shirts	473	2,204	Total	10,175	33,536

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons	24,493	Sheets	40,898
Blankets	5,312	Shirts	20,637
Blouses	548	Skirts	9,244
Bed ticks	4,543	Stockings (pairs)	25,656
Bolster covers	704	Socks (pairs)	14,322
Chemises	14,919	Towels	26,686
Collars	5,953	Table cloths	9,933
Cuffs (pairs)	3,878	Table napkins	4,956
Corsets	135	Tidies	503
Corset covers	609	Toilet covers	604
Curtains	1,889	Mats	234
Counterpanes	11,934	Vests	1,174
Drawers	2,380	Shawls	30
Dresses	10,401	Guernseys	1,872
Night dresses	9,636	Pillow slips	34,861
Handkerchiefs	5,593	Sundries	5,400
Jackets	1,754		
Pillow shams	2,529	Total	304,220

TABLE No. 16.

Number of articles made and repaired in tailor's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	124	52
Vests	92	6
Trousers	387	62
Coats, attendant's uniform	32	76
Trousers, " "	32	132
Summer Jackets	53	.....
Overalls	29	.....
Smocks	7	.....
Total	756	328

TABLE No. 17.

Amount of work done in shoe shop during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Articles.	New work.	Repairs.
	pairs.	pairs.
Men's shoes	251	155
Men's Cobourgs for farm work	347	134
Women's Oxford tie shoes	310	237
Men's braces	372	.....
Leather mitts	54	.....
Men's carpet slippers	12	.....
Women's carpet slippers	178	.....
Women's Balmorals	1	.....
Men's "	2	.....
Totals	1,527	526

TABLE No. 18.

Showing work done by carpenter for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Made two hay racks for farmer.

Erected three ventilators on garden root house.

Made wooden eave troughs for farm and root house.

" " " " " garden " "

Built screens for stage scenery.

Put in new water-closets in basement main building.

Put in wooden ceiling in female basement main building.

Repairs to horse stable.

Put up oak shelves and hooks at East House.

Repaired land roller for gardener.

Made two double cupboards for hospital.

" flour and meal bins " "

" eight screens " "

" four fly screens for windows at hospital.

" four towel rollers for hospital.

" ten guards for trees at pump house.

" curb and cover for valves for skating rink.

" cupboard drawers and shelves for hospital dispensary.

Put up 22 mantles in the wards.

Repaired the cow stable.

" silo.

" Queen street steps.

Made general repairs to all the sidewalks.

Built new steps and walks for the front and side entrance to Hospital.

Erected house 18x26 for assistant farmer, two stories high, and kitchen 14x18.

Built large refrigerator for hospital.

Made six farm gates 11 feet.

" three " " 3½ "

Cased eight posts for gates.

Built lattice work below verandahs at hospital.

Made box for carrying flowers.

Put up shelves in store room at hospital.

TABLE No. 19.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the Carpenter's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Catsors on invalid chairs		1
Dust boxes	1	2
Propogating box for gardener	48	
Ladders	3	
Step ladders	3	10
Bread cutters		4
Mat frames	4	
Handles for stone hammers		165
Base Boards		17
Chairs, arm		42
" rocker		19
" common		217
Window blind rollers put up		50
Pig troughs	12	
Billiard cues		54
Carts		4
Ottomans	4	6
Carpet strips		39
Easels	3	11
Doors		47
Water-closet seats	3	9
Wheel barrows		15
Window sash		9
" parting strips		110
" stops		175
" cords		187
Tables	4	15
Tables covered with G. iron		5
" " " oilcloth		7
Lounges		11
Large brushes	6	79
Picture frames	157	29
Perforated iron benches		57
" seats		24
Sinks		7

TABLE No. 20.

Work performed by the Engineer during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

New work done.

New basins at Orchard House, Dispensary and operating room at Hospital. New sink in kitchen at Hospital.

Designed and constructed an iron operating table with plate glass top for Hospital.

New steam coil at Main Building.

New 6 inch water main from Queen street Pumping House.

New return pipe from hot water cylinder at Orchard House, using 78 feet of 1¼ inch pipe.

New steam and return pipes put in from steam kettles in Main Building kitchen, using 150 feet of inch and 125 feet of ¾ inch pipes.

New return pipes put in Orchard House from steam kettle, using 75 feet of 1 inch pipe.

New return pipes put in from tea urns at Main Building, using 65 feet of ¾ inch pipe.

New steam pipes put in west boiler house at Main Building, using 125 feet of 1 inch pipe.

Water pipe and sewer put in assistant farmer's new house, using 25 feet of 1 inch pipe; also 30 feet of inch tile, 1 ventilation 6 inch trap and 10 feet 4 inches soil pipe.

New steam coupling for laundry.

New water supply put in assistant engineer's house at Queen street, using 150 feet of 1 inch pipe.

New water connections put in at Hospital boiler rooms, using 50 feet of ¾ inch and 25 feet of ½ inch pipe.

Put in 30 feet of 6 inch tile drain to basins in operating room and dispensary at Hospital.

Put up gas brackets and pendants at Hospital, using 15 feet of 1 inch and 20 feet of ¾ inch pipe.

New sink in kitchen at Hospital, using 40 feet of ¾ inch and 50 feet of ½ inch pipe.

New bath tub in Hall, 3 at Main Building.

New gas pipes and gas brackets in Hospital wards, 9 brackets and 300 feet of ⅜ inch pipe.

Connected hot water boiler to range at Hospital, using 15 feet of 1 inch and 20 feet ¾ inch pipe.

New steam coil put in hot water cylinder at Main Building, using 65 feet of 1 inch pipe.

TABLE No. 20—*Concluded.*

Work performed by the Engineer during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Repairs made.

Repaired baths		66	times.
"	Wash basins	47	"
"	Closets	82	"
"	Urinals	35	"
"	Sinks	51	"
"	Water taps	299	"
"	Gas leaks	24	"
"	Steam leaks	175	"
"	Water pipes	63	"
"	New springs for beds	67	"
"	Tins	270	"
"	Tea urns	20	"
"	Washing machines	30	"
"	Pipes at new barn	10	"
"	Night watch detector	20	"
"	Steam valves	50	"
"	Furnaces and ranges	45	"
"	Hose	34	"
"	Steam pumps	20	"
"	Electric bells	30	"
"	Gas stoves	10	"
"	Typewriter	6	"
"	Harness tools	50	"
"	Lawn machines	50	"
"	Settee ends	25	
"	Band instruments	35	"
"	Lanterns	86	"
"	Steam pots	35	"

Sharpened 45 pair of shears.

Repaired engine and pipes at new barn 15 times.

Repaired spectacles, 50 pair.

Repaired 20 window guards.

Overhauled all valves and joints in Main Building.

Boiler House at Orchard House, Queen street Pumping House.

TABLE No. 21.

Showing the amount of painting performed during each month of the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Month.	Amount of work performed.
October	Painted all the outside woodwork, including wire-guards in front of female side of Main Building.
November.....	Repainted dining-rooms in Halls "1," "3" and "5" in Orchard House and japanned and bronzed all pipes and radiators in above Halls.
December	Repainted 100 chairs, 30 small tables, 5 screens, 12 flower stands, 6 stools. Varnished 6 lounges and bronzed 12 picture frames for female Halls, Orchard House. Repainted 12 chairs, 12 tables, 3 screens, 1 sideboard for Female Halls, Main Building. Japanned and bronzed radiators in Hall 3, Main Building. Stained and varnished 9 small tables and 12 chairs for Male Halls, Main Building.
January.....	Repainted bath-rooms and closets in male and female Basement Halls.
February.....	Japanned and bronzed all pipes and radiators in Hall B, also stained and varnished benches and lounges Repainted woodwork and japanned pipes extending from kitchen to male and female Basements.
March.....	Kalsomined walls and painted woodwork in Orchard House kitchen and pantry. Repainted 6 chairs for same.
April.....	Repainted dining-room for officers at Orchard House. Repainted 1 room in officers' quarters, Main Building. Repainted Porch for assistant Storekeeper. Painted two Hay-racks for farm.
May.....	Painted 24 fire places for mantels in Orchard House and Main Building. Painted fence around city Pumping House, also outside woodwork connected therewith. Painted 12 chairs, 1 flower stand for Hall D.
June.....	Repainted floors, walls and woodwork in Hall C wing, also japanned and bronzed pipes and varnished and repaired woodwork in Front Hall. Painted 1 refrigerator, 1 table, 2 cupboards for kitchen Hospital, also varnished cupboard for Dispensary and painted steps leading to front and side doors.
July	Painted walls of Hall D also floors, and varnished woodwork and japanned pipes.
August.....	Repainted the wing of Hall 3 Main Building, including all the bedrooms and dining-room, pantry, also japanned all pipes and radiators. Kalsomined the ceiling of Hall 4.
September.....	Repainted all the floors in Hall 2, Main Building, also japanned and bronzed all pipes. Stained and varnished 4 screens and 3 step-ladders for Hospital. Primed and glazed 24 windows for Farm house. Enamelled 24 parts for beds at Hospital. Painted floors of Hall A and sitting-room walls and woodwork, also 1 large bedroom and dining-room.

TABLE No. 22.

Showing the amount of mason work done during each month of the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Month.	Work done.
October	Pointed and filled seams in stone foundation of Main Building.
November	Plastered parts of four halls and ten bedrooms on male and female wards of Main Building.
December	Plastered where repairs were needed in wards of Orchard House.
January	Put down a cement floor in Laundry.
February	" " " " "
March	Plastered parts of Main Building basement. Repairs to subways. Repairs to store rooms. Whitewashed Laundry.
April	Repairs and plastering at Main Building.
May, June, July	Completed the pointing and seam filling in stone foundation of Main Building. General repairs.
August	Put in new tile in Main sewer at head of Queen street.
September	Employed at mason work on assistant farmer's new house. Put in a stone foundation 28 x 36 feet. Built 3 chimneys. Plastered cellar. Put in cement floor in cellar.

TABLE No. 23.

Showing products of the garden during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Articles.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	2,848 bunches	0 01	28 48
Apples	208 bushels	60	124 80
Beans	110½ "	40	4 60
Beets	665 bunches	2	13 30
"	261 bushels	30	78 30
Corn	1,83¼ dozen	8	146 72
Cucumbers	3,949	1	39 49
Carrots	1,400 bunches	1	14 00
"	489½ bushels	20	97 90
Celery	1,536 heads	2	30 72
Cabbage	8,458 "	4	338 32
Currants, R. B	1,177 quarts	5	58 85
Cauliflower	1,230 heads	5	61 50
Gooseberries	560 quarts	5	28 00
Grapes	3,712 pounds	3	111 36
Kale	90 heads	1	80 90
Lettuce	3,700 "	1	37 00
Melons	469 "	5	23 45
Onions	10,890 bunches	1	108 90
"	103 bushels	60	61 80
Pears	17 "	1 00	17 00
Pumpkins	112 "	5	5 60
Parsnips	434 "	30	130 20
Peppers	220	1	2 20
Plants	23,000	6	1,380 00
"	1,000	50	500 00
"	2,000	25	500 00
Peas	130½ bushels	32	41 76
Raspberries	1,498 quarts	5	74 90
Radishes	2,400 bunches	1	24 00
Rheubarb	9,919 "	2	198 38
Salsify	3 bushels	50	50
Squash	97 "	5	4 85
Spinage	124 "	60	74 40
Strawberries	942 quarts	5	47 10
Tomatoes	221 bushels	30	66 30
Total			4,466 58

TABLE No. 24.

Products of farm and work done during the year ending September 30th, 1898

Produce.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Fall wheat	550 bushels	0 70	385 00
Spring wheat	233 "	70	163 00
Oats	1,810 "	28	506 80
Hay	100 tons	8 00	1,280 00
Silo corn	220 "	1 20	264 90
Potatoes	2,800 bushels	60	1,680 00
Mangolds	2,000 "	20	400 00
Carrots	600 "	20	120 00
Turnips	2,000 "	15	300 00
Straw	110 tons	6 00	660 00
Total			5,758 80
165 hogs were sold from the asylum piggery by live weight for			1,222 58
Total value of farm products			6,931 38

TABLE No. 25.

Work done on the farm.

112 loads of gravel hauled from lake shore.

30 loads of sand " "

40 loads of stone hauled.

106 rods of tile drain laid.

60 rods of picket fence constructed.

TABLE No. 26.

Table showing quantity of milk and cost of feeding cows for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Month.	Quarts of milk.	Value of milk at 3c. per quart.	Cost of feed.	Value of milk over feed.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
October	10,636	319 08	136 85	182 23
November	8,421	252 63	169 47	83 16
December	9,092	272 76	190 17	82 59
January	10,288	308 64	249 50	59 14
February	9,928	297 84	194 89	102 95
March	11,212	336 36	216 99	119 37
April	12,148	364 44	219 07	145 37
May	13,184	395 52	219 07	176 45
June	11,970	359 10	156 81	202 29
July	9,376	281 28	152 32	128 96
August	11,668	350 04	171 25	178 79
September	10,524	315 72	171 25	144 47
Totals	128,447	3,853 41	2,247 64	1,605 77
Total value of milk over and above the cost of feed				1,605 77

TABLE No. 27.

HAMILTON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

—	Disbursements.	Dr. $ c.	—	Receipts.	Cr. $ c.
1897.			1897.		
October 4..	To cash paid R. W. Worthington, for using Green's patent	20 00	October 1..	By balance on hand	684 57
" 7..	" Jas. Clark for threshing 2,982 bushels at 2c.	59 64	" 13..	By cash from D. Logan, for 2 sows, 390 lbs. at 6c	23 40
" 21..	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows	125 00	" 23..	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows	103 50
November 10..	" R. Evans & Co., p'ants for account	24 40	" 23..	" R. Harper, for 1 boar pig	4 00
" 27..	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	164 25	" 26..	" S. Mattice, for 1 " 145 lbs. at 6c	8 70
December 1..	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	193 50	" 28.	" F. W. Fearman, for 8 hogs, 1230 lbs. at 4⅜c	53 81
1898.			" 28.	" F. W. Fearman, for 1 hog, 200 lbs. at $2.18¾	4 38
January 13..	" R. Evans and Co., for plants	6 00	November 1..	" J. Robson, for 1 pig, 190 lbs. at 6c	11 40
" 13..	" S. P. Fester & Co., flower pots	10 50	" 5..	" Miss Chawls, for 1 pig	1 00
" 15..	" R. Hunter, for 10 cows	396 50	" 6 .	" J. F. Martindale, for 1 pig, 140 lbs. at 6c.	8 40
February 7..	" C. Marshall, for tile pipe	5 00	" 6..	" Thomas Elliott, for 2 pigs, 267 lbs. at 6c..	16 02
" 8 .	" Canadian Express Co., charges on 1 pig	75	" 10..	" Wm. Flatt, for 1 pig, 155 lbs. at 6c	9 30
" 8..	" J. W. Bull, for potatoes	73 58	" 17..	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	140 00
" 9..	" Hamilton Hardware Co., for nails	8 60	" 22..	" Joseph Brown, for 1 pig	3 00
" 10..	" C. E. Martin, for 1 boar	15 00	" 27..	" W. Menzies, for 1 pig	3 00
" 12..	" C. H. Thompson, for potatoes	79 25	December 1..	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows	70 00
" 15..	" W. Pringle & Son, for potatoes	300 75	" 1..	" R. Cook, for 1 sow, 115 lbs. at 6c	6 90
" 16..	" Jacob A. Shaver, for sawdust	3 00	" 1..	" " for 1 boar	3 00
" 16..	" D. GeGier, for sawdust	2 25	" 3..	" F. W. Schwenderman, for 1 sow, 140 lbs. at 6c	8 40
" 16..	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	169 25	" 3..	" F. W. Schwenderman, for 2 boars	6 00
" 23..	" David Fitch, for gravel	2 00	" 10..	" D. Dyer, for 1 boar	3 00
" 26..	" Albert Schooley, for wood	10 69	" 20 .	" Jas. W. Young, for 1 boar	3 00
March 1..	" Arthur Beck, for potatoes	142 88	" 28..	" L. Bank, for 8 hogs, 1,360 lbs. at 4½c	61 20
" 8..	" Tolls, for drawing gravel	13 28	" 31..	By cash interest for 1897	10 70
" 12..	" H. P. VanWagner, for gravel	30 00	1898		
" 17..	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	167 25	January 1..	By cash from W. Lemon, for 1 young sow, 125 lbs. at 6c	7 50
February 2..	" F. A. Walker, for apples	111 00	" 6	" G. Gilmour, for 1 " 140 "	8 40
April 12..	" Hamilton and Saltfleet Road Co., for toll..	48	" 8 .	" W. B. Rittenhouse, for 1 boar	3 00
" 13.	" R. Hunter, for 4 milch cows	182 50	" 10 .	" Adam Kelly, for 2 young pigs	6 00
" 29..	" Brantford Hedge Co., for 400 rods at 35c..	140 00	" 11 .	" Alex. Simpson, for 1 boar	3 00
May 6..	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows	137 50	" 11 .	" Geo. Miles, for 1 sow, 165 lbs. at 6c	9 90
June 4..	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows	137 50	" 17 .	" Adam Kelly, for 1 sow, 160 lbs. at 6c.	9 60
" 4..	" John A. Bruce & Co., for seeds, etc.	24 86	" 19 .	" O. Hammell, for 1 sow, 120 lbs. at 6c.	7 20
" 28..	" W. Macklem, for 1 load straw	4 85	February 4	" Thos. Mecklem, for 1 sow, 200 lbs. at 6c .	12 00
July 2..	" Fred. Reinke, for straw, 9,760 lbs at $5	24 39	" 9..	" F. W. Fearman, for 7 hogs, 1,120 lbs. at 5c	56 00
" 21..	" W. Macklem, for straw, 8,470 lbs. at $5	21 17	" 10..	" D. W. Farley, for 1 sow, 130 lbs. at 6c	7 80
August 5..	" R. Hunter, 3 cows, 4,517 lbs	135 50			
" 9..	" O. Smuck, for straw, 17,250 lbs, at $5	43 12			

Septe mber	20..	"	Jas. Dunlop, for 9 bushels potatoes at 75c..	6 75	"	16	"	R. Hunter, 6 cows, 6,550 lbs.....	200 00
"	20..	"	W. H. McLaren, for 329½ bushels potatoes at 75c.....	228 94	"	17..	"	Simon Hyslop, for 1 sow, 310 lbs. at 6c...	18 60
"	20..	"	Wm Irvine, for threshing grain.....	51 88	"	19..	"	H. L. Beckett, for 1 sow, 350 lbs. at 6c. ..	21 00
"	20..	"	A. Ballentine Bros., for 5 bushels potatoes at 75c.....	3 75	"	19..	"	W. Tait, for 2 pigs, 260 lbs. at 6c	15 60
"	20..	"	R. Evans & Co., for seeds for farm.....	9 63	"	22..	"	W. G. Thompson, for 1 pig, 130 lbs. at 6c.	7 80
"	20..	"	John A. Bruce & Co , for seeds for farm...	1 71	"	22..	"	W. Tait, for 1 boar pig	5 00
"	20..	"	J. Bowker, for 8 bushels potatoes	6 00	"	23..	"	J. G. McNiven, 2 sows, 295 lbs.....	16 50
"	20..	"	R. Hunter, for 4 cows, 4,619 lbs..	184 75	"	23..	"	W. J. Bull, for 2 boar pigs	6 00
					"	24..	"	R. Hunter, for 2 cows, 2,250 lbs. at $35 ..	70 00
					"	28..	"	L. Beck, for 10 pigs, 1,415 lbs. at 5c... ..	70 75
					March	23..	"	R. Hunter, for 3 cows, 3,600 lbs. at $36.55.	110 00
					April	5	"	Thos. McQueen, for sheep worried by dogs	6 34
					"	13..	"	Joseph Telfer, for 2 hogs, 340 lbs. at 6c ...	20 40
					"	13..	"	A. Menzies, for 1 sow, 140 lbs. at 6c.	8 40
					"	13..	"	" for 1 pig	3 00
					"	12..	"	R. Hunter, for 3 dry cows, 3,550 lbs. at $36 66.....	110 00
					"	20..	"	R. Hunter, for 7 dry cows, 8,180 lbs. at $35.06...	215 40
					"	27..	"	R. Hunter, for 4 dry cows 4,600 lbs. at $37.38	149 50
					May	11..	"	I. Lawry & Sons, for 9 hogs, 1,500 lbs. at 4¾c	71 25
					"	17..	"	John Eustice, for 1 small pig	3 00
					"	18..	"	John Elliott, for 1 boar.....	3 00
					"	26..	"	I. Lawry & Sons, for 10 hogs, 1,140 lbs. at $4 80	54 72
					"	26..	"	I. Lawry & Sans, for 3 hogs, 450 lbs. at $4.25	19 12
					"	26 .	"	R. Thompson. for 1 boar pig	4 00
					June	10..	"	Mrs. Gourlay, for 2 pigs	7 00
					"	29..	"	E. Oakes, for 1 pig, 160 lbs. at 6c	9 60
					"	30..	"	F. W. Fearman, for 13 hogs, 2,150 lbs. at 5c	107 50
					"	30..	"	R. Hunter, for 2 dry cows, 2,050 lbs. at $35	70 00
					July	6..	"	J. Caw, for 1 pig.....	3 00
					"	17..	"	J. Cartwright, for 1 sow, 150 lbs. at 6c....	9 00
					"	28..	"	F. W. Fearman, for 1,685 lbs. live hogs at 5¾c	96 88
					August	1..	"	Jas. T. McNiven, for 3 sows, 400 lbs. at 6c.	24 00
					"	6..	"	R. Hunter, for 3 cows, 4,166 lbs	125 00
					"	10..	"	L. Lawry & Sons, for 8 hogs, 1,350 lbs. at 6c	81 00
					"	23..	"	F. W. Fearman, for 9 hogs, 1,480 lbs. at 5⅜c.....	79 55
					"	25..	"	E. Vansickle, for 1 sow, 300 lbs. at 6c	18 00
					September	7..	"	F. W. Fearman, for 8 hogs, 1,330 lbs. at 4½c.....	59 85
					"	10..	"	R. Hunter, for 4 cows, 4,800 lbs. at $40 ..	160 00
					"	19..	"	W. Lapman, for 1 sow, 358 lbs. at 3c.	10 74
				3,479 60	"	30..	By balance		2 02
October	1..	To balance		2 02					3,479 60

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1898.

To ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to submit the fourth annual report of this asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1897	297	295	592
Admitted during the year by warrant	15	15	30
" certificate	22	36	58
Total number under treatment during year	334	346	680
Discharged during year recovered	16	14	30
" unimproved	1	.....	1
Total number discharged during year	17	14	31
" died "	17	18	35
" transferred "	.....	14	14
" leaving institution during year	34	46	80
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1898	300	300	600

ADMISSIONS.

During the official year there were 88 patients admitted to this asylum, and of this number 34 were reported to have been insane over one year, and one other was an epileptic; from this it will be seen that only 53 were suffering from acute mental disease at the time of admission, providing, of course, that the information on this point in the history papers was accurate. It will be observed that of the total number of admissions 15 were over 60 years of age, and the reason for their admission was more that they should be cared for than that their friends expected them to recover. Of the total number of admissions, 30 were admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant showing them to have been residents for some days or weeks, or perhaps even months, of a gaol before their admission to the asylum, thus in some instances giving them an unfavorable start towards recovery in the course of their mental illness. Considering, therefore, the large number of chronics admitted, and the large number beyond the recovery age admitted, and the unfavorable start of many who were residents of the gaol, there remains but a small number, somewhat under 50, of those admitted whose prospects of recovery could be considered at all favorable.

Discharges.

The number of discharges during the year was thirty-one and the number of transfers was fourteen. Computed on the basis of the acute admissions for the year the percentage of discharges would amount to sixty per. cent, and if those acute admissions who died during the year were deducted from the actual acute admissions, the discharges would amount to seventy-five per. cent of the possible recoverable patients admitted. But some of those discharges were admitted during previous years, and others admitted during the year will be discharged during the coming year, so that anything like useful deductions from the recovery rate cannot be satisfactorily made.

Deaths.

The number of deaths was exactly the same as last year namely thirty-five and of this number fourteen were between sixty and seventy years of age, five were between seventy and eighty, two were between eighty and ninety and one had reached her ninety-first year, showing that a large proportion had reached a good average duration of life. In two instances death occured from unusual causes : in one case a man who suffered from alcoholic insanity recovered and went out on probation to work for a former employer, but he found the burden of life too great and drowned himself : in the other case a woman who had practically enjoyed the freedom of the institution for nearly a year, and who was apparently happy in her daily occupation in the Kitchen, suddenly and with no warning decided to end her life and did so with the aid of a small cord.

Water Supply.

After three years repeated recommendations a well was put down last fall at the pumping station so that now the water enters it by gravity, and by this provision not only is there a considerable saving in the consumption of coal which was formerly necessary to bring the water by suction to the pump, but there is also secured an exemption from polluted water entering at any small imperfections in the joints of the intake pipe. Unfortunately however when the connection was being made between the old intake pipe and the well, at the point of junction between the new pipe and the old one, a defect in one end of a section of the new pipe was soon followed by a break which allowed local contaminated water to enter the well with the usual result under like circumstances, namely an epidemic of typhoid fever among the Asylum residents. On account of the lateness of the season when this work was completed there was no opportunity before the bad weather of the fall to properly inspect it and the break was not discovered till the spring after the fever had furnished strong inferential evidence of the existence of some serious defect. From the time of the appearance of the typhoid cases till the complete restoration and repair of the pipe the supply of water for drinking purposes was taken from the well in the garden and delivered daily to every cottage After having the necessary repairs made in the broken pipe the Provincial Architect ordered that part near the pier which was most exposed and most likely to be disturbed by heave seas, to be securely rock-bolted to prevent the possibility of the joints becoming loosened or opened by the action of the water and ice. The Architect also secured the services of a reliable diver who calked all the defective joints, and there were many, throughout the whole course of the intake pipe : about one hundred feet from the outer end of the intake pipe a large break was found and repaired with a sleeve. Now at the present writing, for the first time since the water supply system was put in, all the water supplied to the institution is admitted from the outer end of the intake pipe, and the water supply is now what it appears to be, namely lake water taken nearly two thousand feet from the pump.

Disposal of Sewage.

In the annual report of 1895, I had the honor of pointing out the inadequacy of the present filtration system for the disposal of the sewage of the institution, owing to the presence of soapy water from the laundry in the sewage four days of each week. In the

annual report of 1896, this inadequacy was again pointed out: the danger of polluting the water supply of the institution was indicated; and a better system of land disposal was urgently suggested. In the annual report of 1897, the same question was again reviewed and the provision of a sewage farm earnestly recommended.

When sewage containing saponaceous material is turned upon the filter beds an impervious incrustation soon appears on their surface and on this account from 250·000 to 300.000 gallons of unfiltered sewage have necessarily to be emptied into the lake every week. It is true that this unfiltered sewage is turned into the lake on the east side of the Asylum property, but as the intake pipe for the water supply on the west side of the property is only 400 yards distant and is liable to breakage from storms and ice, the danger of pollution is by no means theoretical even when the outer end of the intake pipe is nearly 700 yards distant from the pumping station. In view of the above facts, I would now again urge upon you the extreme desirability of providing a better method for the disposal of sewage than that at present in operation.

Garden and Grounds.

The work of laying out and grading the grounds around the cottages has been steadily pursued by the gardener and a large staff of patients during the past year and it has now been sufficiently advanced to indicate in an imperfect way the general design. If a sound body is a prerequisite to a sound mind that occupation which favors the re-establishment of normal physical health will most efficiently contribute to mental restoration. Of all forms of outside manual labor there is perhaps no other variety so useful to men as employment in making and taking care of ornamental grounds and working in a garden, and it would be almost impossible to over-estimate the benefit accruing to many of the male patients here, from the patience, skill and tact exhibited by Mr. Matheson in this department.

The yield of garden products has been large considering the small available garden area and it is devoutly to be hoped that a more extended scope in this direction will be provided before the lapse of another year, by the acquisition of adjacent ground on the west side of the present Asylum property.

Farm.

The work at the farm under the management of Mr. Boulton, has been conducted in his usual careful and efficient manner. A good deal of under draining has been done and the yield as shown in the following tables has been such as to prove the most prudent and assiduous attention to the possibilities of the ground. Even in four years there has been a marked improvement in the general condition and fertility of the soil and in a few years more what was at one time an unpromising and unproductive piece of land will have been converted into the most valuable and most productive in the community.

During the past summer an implement shed which has been so long needed for the protection of the farming implements and large wagons from the weather, has been erected by the carpenter.

Completion of Chapel and Amusement Hall.

Since last year's report was written the Chapel and Assembly Hall have been finished and at the present time the cement floor which will soon be put down is about all that is required to complete the store for use. The Assembly Hall was used for patients' dances during the last six weeks of last winter's season, and it has been used ever since on Sundays for divine service. The accommodation furnished by the hall is ample for the needs of an institution of this size, and the whole structural arrangement and location have proven to be convenient and satisfactory.

Hot Water Heating in Cottages 5 and E.

I am glad to be able to report that the important work of heating cottages 5 and E. with hot water has been successfully carried forward to completion by the Public Works Department this year and during the coming winter these cottages will be comfortably heated for the first time since their occupancy. As pointed out last year a four-inch steam main was divided in the subway behind cottage 4 into two other four inch pipes, one of these supplying cottage 4 and the other was extended through the subway to cottage 5, the largest of the group, in the vain attempt to supply it with heat. As it was impossible for one four-inch volume of steam to be successfully sub divided into two other volumes of the same size, the supply of steam to cottage 5 was always uncertain and often lamentably insufficient. Nor was this engineering anomaly the only one in the heating of these cottages, for it was found by the engineer when dismantling them that there were 1,260 feet of direct radiating surface in cottage 5, and 1,540 feet of indirect radiating surface, upon which latter columns of cold air were admitted from the outside; so that even if there had been sufficient steam conveyed to the radiating surface to afford adequate heat for the patients, it would have been largely neutralized by the imperfectly heated columns of air entering the large cold air shafts. All this waste of coal and suffering from cold is now happily remedied by the introduction of hot water heating in these two cottages. It would appear, however, that a further extensive saving of coal could be effected in all the other eight cottages by adding somewhat to the direct radiating surface in each cottage and cutting off the indirect radiators. While there will now be no suffering by the patients because of insufficient heat, I would strongly urge on the ground of economy in the coal consumption, the above modification in the steam heating system of the cottages, together with an over-hauling of the return pipes to cause them to operate more efficiently than at present.

Fire Protection.

The fire hydrant system when originally put down was so placed as to afford protection to the cottages, Centre Building and Administration Building. In order to provide similar fire protection for the Chapel and Assembly Hall and Medical Superintendent's house, it became necessary to extend the fire hydrant system in the direction of these buildings, and this was done during the past summer by laying two new mains and connecting them with new hydrants situated near these buildings. The labor involved in digging trenches, and laying 1,100 feet of 4-inch pipe for this purpose, added greatly to the ordinary work of the engineer and gardener, but the protective value of the work cannot well be over-estimated.

Side Walk and Cinder Path.

The old sidewalk from the Asylum gate eastward to New Toronto had become much worn and out of repair from long use and notwithstanding annual repairs were carefully made, there was always some danger to pedestrains using it. Although this walk was put down by the institution for the accommodation of friends of patients visiting them at the Asylum and also for the use of employees, the necessity for it largely passed away with the extension of the electric railway westward to the Asylum gate. On account therefore of the reduced necessity of its existence—the annual outlay to keep it in repair—the element of danger to those who continued to use it—and the fact that it occupied the space desired by the Cinder Path Association for the extension of their bicycle path westward from New Toronto—the sidewalk was removed this summer.

At your suggestion a cinder path was constructed by institution labor along the whole front of the Asylum property so that the Cinder Path Association will be relieved of the labor and expense of building this somewhat extended section of their path.

Public Works Department.

The chief works undertaken during the past season by this department were the heating of Cottages 5 and E. with hot water and the repairs upon the intake water pipe in the lake. While the responsibility for the heating of these Cottages was assumed by this department the actual labor connected with removing the old steam pipes from both Cottages, and the placing of the hot water system in Cottage 5 (the larger of the two) was performed by the Engineer Mr Gourlay and his staff. The building of the chimneys and bricking in of the boilers and making coal vaults in each Cottage was done by the mason Mr. Watson. In this way and by using the old reconstructed steam boilers no longer required in the boiler house, the outlay of this department for this most important work was greatly lessened.

Too much praise cannot well be bestowed upon the Architect for the thorough manner in which he has secured the repairs and improvements to the intake pipe.

Sunday Services.

A much larger number of the patients have been able to attend services on Sundays during the past spring and summer than formerly on account of the accommodation afforded by the new chapel, and the institution is indebted to Rev. Mr. Tremayne Rev. Mr. Hamilton and Rev. Mr. Caldwell for their continued faithfulness in conducting these services. Rev. Father Cherier has also been assiduous in his attention to those of the Roman Catholic faith.

Officers and Employees.

There have been no changes in the staff of Officers during the past year and very few changes among the employees. All the members of the staff understand the responsibility belonging to their respective posts and I have only words of commendation for the manner in which they perform their duties: they live in peace and amity with each other and in unsurpassed loyalty to their chief. On their behalf and on my own I desire to thank you for your consideration and counsel in the many perplexities which we have encountered during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. H. BEEMER.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Mimico, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1897	.....	.....	.....	297	295	592
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	15	15	30			
" Medical certificate	22	36	58	37	51	88
Total number under treatment during year	37	51	88	334	346	680
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	16	14	30			
" improved						
" unimproved	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year	17	14	31			
Died	17	18	35			
Eloped						
Transferred		14	14	34	46	80
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1898				300	300	600
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				564	565	1129
" discharged	76	74	150			
" died	121	117	238			
" eloped	7		7			
" transferred	60	74	134	264	265	529
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1898	.....	.....	.....	300	300	600
Applications on file	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1897, to the 30th September, 1898.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 26th of March.)	305	304	609
Minimum " " " (on the 2nd of May.)...	301	288	589
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	110,274	108,342	218,616
Daily average population.....	302.12	296 83	598-95

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social state.							
Married	19	28	47	158	283	441	488
Single	18	23	41	369	231	600	641
Total	37	51	88	527	514	1,041	1,129
Religion.							
Presbyterians	15	6	21	86	82	168	189
Episcopalians	4	11	15	111	113	224	239
Methodists	9	6	15	109	112	221	246
Baptists	3	4	7	11	18	29	36
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Roman Catholics	4	11	15	142	135	277	292
Other denominations	2	2	4	36	23	59	63
Not reported	.....	1	1	30	30	60	61
Total	37	51	88	527	514	1,041	1,129
Nationalities.							
English	1	4	5	66	49	115	120
Irish	4	7	11	98	120	218	229
Scotch	3	1	4	27	36	63	67
Canadian	28	38	66	298	274	572	638
United States	.....	.....	.....	10	15	25	25
Other countries	1	1	2	14	9	23	25
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	14	11	25	25
Total	37	51	88	527	514	1,041	1,129

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	1	2	3	4	2	6	9
Brant	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	8
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	5
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	10	11	21	21
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Essex	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	6
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	9	14	23	23
Grey	.....	.....	.....	17	8	25	25
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Halton	1	.....	1	1	4	5	6
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	22	30	52	52
Huron	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9	9
Kent	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	8
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	9	8	17	17
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	4	9	13	13
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	9
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Middlesex	1	.....	1	13	5	18	19
Muskoka District	4	1	5	5	4	9	14
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	6
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	27	28	55	55
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	8
Ontario	5	10	15	32	33	65	80
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10	10
Parry Sound	.....	1	1	8	2	10	11
Peel	3	7	10	14	15	29	39
Perth	.....	1	1	6	1	7	8
Peterborough	2	4	6	28	25	53	59
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	11
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	8
Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	9
Simcoe	10	14	24	38	39	77	101
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	14
Thunder Bay	1	.....	1	4	1	5	6
Victoria	6	4	10	27	28	55	65
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	6
Welland	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3
Wellington	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	3
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
York	3	6	9	158	180	338	347
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11	11
Total admissions	37	51	88	527	514	1,041	1,129

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District		2	2	3	2	5	7
Brant				3	1	4	4
Bruce				1	1	2	2
Carleton				8	6	14	14
Dufferin					1	1	1
Elgin				4		4	4
Essex				1	1	2	2
Frontenac				3	7	10	10
Grey				12	7	19	19
Haldimand							
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings				16	23	39	39
Huron				1	1	2	2
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				4	3	7	7
Lanark				7	6	13	13
Leeds and Grenville				3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington				3	6	9	9
Lincoln							
Middlesex				7	1	8	8
Muskoka District	1		1	2	1	3	4
Norfolk				2	1	3	3
Northumberland and Durham				16	14	30	30
Nipissing				5		5	5
Ontario	3		3	23	10	33	36
Oxford				7	2	9	9
Parry Sound		1	1	5		5	6
Peel	1	2	3	12	10	22	25
Perth				3		3	3
Peterborough	1	1	2	22	13	35	37
Prescott and Russell				7	3	10	10
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Rainy River				1	1	2	2
Renfrew				4	3	7	7
Simcoe	4	5	9	20	10	30	39
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay	1		1	3	1	4	5
Victoria	4	3	7	22	20	42	49
Waterloo				3	1	4	4
Welland				2	2	4	4
Wellington					1	1	1
Wentworth					3	3	3
York		1	1	120	120	240	241
Not classed				5	3	8	8
Total admissions	15	15	30	370	296	666	696

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	M. R.	F	October 21st, 1896.....	October 1st, 1897.....	Recovered.
2	W. J. W.....	M.....	May 22nd, "	October 8th, "	"
3	M. C.....	F.....	June 24th, 1897.....	October 14th, "	"
4	F. R	M.....	September 30th, "	November 9th, "	Unimproved.
5	F. G.....	M.....	June 9th, "	December 1st, "	Recovered.
6	H. P. McC....	M.....	November 6th, "	January 25th, 1898.....	"
7	M. J. M	F	August 21st, 1896.....	March 18th, "	"
8	G. P.....	F	February 3rd, 1897.....	April 1st, "	"
9	C. K.....	F	November 24th, "	April 1st, "	"
10	I. C	F	October 14th, "	April 21st, "	"
11	C. T.....	F	May 4th, "	April 21st, "	"
12	J. H. B	M.....	September 26th, 1896	May 2nd, "	"
13	J. P. F	M.....	July 27th, 1897.....	May 2nd, "	"
14	R. T. P.....	M.....	September 2nd, "	May 2nd, "	"
15	H. T	M.....	December 28th, 1896.....	May 2nd, "	"
16	E. H.....	F	November 19th, "	May 11th, "	"
17	S. H	M.....	August 3rd, 1895.....	May 19th, "	"
18	D. S	M.....	December 21st, 1897.....	June 1st, "	"
19	W. A	M.....	February 22nd, "	July 4th, "	"
20	J. A	M.....	March 18th, "	July 18th, "	"
21	E. C	M.....	March 15th, 1898.....	July 23rd, "	"
22	E. T	F	November 29th, 1897.....	July 23rd, "	"
23	A. O.....	F	April 1st, "	August 29th, "	"
24	M. E. O	F	May 19th, "	August 30th, "	"
25	W. M	M.....	May 7th, 1898.....	September, 1st, "	"
26	M. E. D	F	August 24th, 1897.....	September 8th, "	"
27	N. S.....	M.....	January 29th, 1898.....	September 30th, "	"
28	F. L.....	M.....	December 4th, 1897	September 30th, "	"
29	W. C	M	October 9th, 1896.....	September 30th, "	"
30	K. D.....	F	April 7th, 1897.....	September 30th, "	"
31	M. J	F	April 5th, "	September 30th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	C. C.	M.	40	October 1st, 1897.	6	4	3	Phthisis.
2	J. B.	M.	80	October 6th, "	5	0	16	Senile decay.
3	A. B.	F.	54	October 19th, "	.....	6	9	Tabes dorsalis.
4	F. M.	F.	66	November, 17th, "	5	6	29	Senile decay.
5	M. H.	F.	69	December, 22nd, "	2	6	8	Exhaust. of dementia.
6	C. G.	M.	59	January 4th, 1898.	.....	11	16	Epilepsy.
7	E. L.	M.	60	January 9th, "	6	1	17	Cardiac disease.
8	B. R.	F.	68	January 14th, "	3	.....	6	Carcinoma.
9	S. H.	F.	60	January 15th, "	5	8	26	Cardiac disease.
10	J. K.	M.	47	February 3nd, "	8	.....	11	Exhaust. of dementia.
11	L. R.	F.	21	February 4th, "	.....	2	5	Epilepsy.
12	J. H.	M.	62	February 7th, "	4	11	6	Ex. of melancholy.
13	D. M.	M.	55	February 17th, "	3	1	9	Exhaustion of mania.
14	L. L.	F.	59	February 24th, "	7	9	29	Chronic bronchitis.
15	A. S.	F.	55	March 8th, "	4	2	21	Exhaust. of dementia.
16	S. J.	F.	81	March 11th, "	.....	5	18	Ex. of senile dementia.
17	J. F.	M.	69	March 17th, "	4	1	11	Senile decay.
18	C. B.	F.	59	March 28th, "	.....	9	9	Exhaust. of dementia.
19	J. B.	F.	70	April 6th, "	3	5	7	Peritonitis.
20	W. E.	M.	60	April 8th, "	3	4	7	Carcinoma.
21	E. B. S.	M.	70	April 12th, "	1	4	23	Cardiac disease.
22	C. B.	F.	64	April 15th, "	.....	1	15	Cardiac disease.
23	M. M.	F.	76	May 13th, "	3	7	3	Apoplexy.
24	C. J.	M.	34	May 13th, "	.....	6	14	Drowning.
25	G. S.	M.	68	June 3rd, "	6	1	16	Apoplexy.
26	J. D.	M.	63	July 5th, "	5	4	20	Exhaustion of mania.
27	E. R.	F.	56	July 25th, "	7	5	.....	Tuberculosis.
28	F. P.	M.	50	July 25th, "	.....	4	7	Exh. of melancholia.
29	G. B.	M.	48	August 12th, "	8	6	23	Tuberculosis.
30	J. H.	F.	62	August 28th, "	.....	1	29	Dysentery.
31	C. S.	F.	90	August 31st, "	.....	4	2	Dysentery.
32	D. P.	F.	74	September 11th, "	4	8	27	Cardiac disease.
33	A. D.	M.	55	July 31st, "	3	6	23	Epilepsy.
34	C. G.	F.	50	September 28th, "	2	5	26	Strangulation.
35	J. A.	M.	77	September 30th, "	6	10	7	Exhaust. of dementia.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents				2		2	2
Architects							
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers				5		5	5
Bakers				2		2	2
Bricklayers							
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				7		7	7
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders							
Barbers							
Broom-makers				1		1	1
Barristers				1		1	1
Bookbinders							
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen							
Bailiff	1		1				1
Bootblack				1		1	1
Boilermaker				1		1	1
Commercial travellers	1		1	4		4	5
Cabinet-makers							
Consuls							
Confectioners							
Coopers				2		2	2
Carpenters	3		3	14		14	17
Clerks	5		5	9		9	14
Clergymen				4		4	4
Carriage-makers							
Cooks				1		1	1
Carders				1		1	1
Captains of steamboats							
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Custom-house officers							
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil servants							
Clock cleaners							
Carters							
Dyers							
Domestic servants, all kinds		4	4		115	115	119
Dressmakers		3	3		8	8	11
Detectives							
Druggists				5		5	5
Dentists							
Doctors	1		1				1
Engineers				2		2	2
Editors							
Engravers							
Farmers	11		11	133		133	144
Fishermen				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Founders							
Ferrymen							
Furriers					1	1	1
Firemen				1		1	1
Gardeners				4		4	4
Grocers							
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen							
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hucksters							
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers							
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers							
Housekeepers		35	35		236	236	271
Hack-drivers							
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors							
Knitter					1	1	1
Labourers	9		9	168		168	177
Laundresses							
Ladies							
Lawyers							
Lumbermen	2		2	6		6	8
Lecturer				1		1	1
Milliners					4	4	4
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists				5		5	5
Matchmakers							
Millers							
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants				1		1	1
Mechanics							
Music-teachers				2		2	2
Marble-cutters							
No occupation	2	4	6	23	61	84	90
Night-watchmen							
Nurses					4	4	4
Not state		1	1	37	32	69	70
Organ-builders							
Other occupations							
Professors of music							
Plasterers							
Pensioners							
Photographers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				8		8	8
Printers				4		4	4
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians				1		1	1
Pump-makers							
Porter				1		1	1
Plumber				1		1	1
Quarrymen				1		1	1
Railway foremen							
Railway conductors							
Spinsters					30	30	30
Sailors				7		7	7
Students		1	1	3	3	6	7
Spinners					1	1	1
Sisters of charity							
Soda water manufacturers							
Stone cutters							
Showmen							
Saddlers							
Shoemakers				4		4	4
Seamstresses					8	8	8
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station masters							
Soldiers							
Salesmen				1		1	1
Surveyors				3		3	3
Sail and tent-makers							
Shopkeepers		1	1	1	1	2	3
Ship-builders				1		1	1
Silverplater				1		1	1
Stenographer				1		1	1
Teachers	1	1	2	10	6	16	18
Tinsmiths							
Tavern-keepers							
Tailors	1		1	8	1	9	10
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters							
Toll-gate keeper							
Typesetter		1	1				1
Varnisher				1		1	1
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers							
Weavers					1	1	1
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				2		2	2
Unknown or other emp'oyments				2		2	2
Total	37	51	88	527	514	1,041	1,129

TABLE No. 8.

Showing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	1	1	1	7	8
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	2	1	3	3	3	6
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	.....	1	3	4	7
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink and drugs	3	.....	3	6	1	7
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	1	3	4	1	2	3
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pregnancy	.....	5	5	.....	1	1
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	1	5	3	3	6
Other forms of brain disease	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	4	6	2	2	4
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	11	10	21	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	8	20	28	16	18	34
Total	37	51	88	37	51	88

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
936	M.	J. G	October 2nd, 1897....	1 month	Returned.
970	M.	H. T.....	" 13th, "	3 months.....	Recovered.
993	F	C. M. D.....	November 4th, "	2 "	Returned.
987	F	A. B.....	" 19th, "	2 "	"
979	F	G. P	" 25th, "	2 "	Recovered.
945	F	M. M.	December 7th, "	1 month	"
1056	F	C. K.....	" 16th, "	2 months.	"
856	M.	S. H	" 20th, "	2 "	"
988	M.	W. A.	" 23rd, "	6 "	"
936	M. ...	J. G	" 24th, "	1 month	Returned.
1047	F	I. C	" 31st, "	3 months.....	Recovered.
1003	F . .	C. T	January 4th, 1898....	3 "	"
1051	M. ..	C. J	" 13th, "	3 "	Died.
1036	M.	R. P..	" 22nd, "	2 "	Recovered.
1032	M.	T. W.	" 27th, "	2 "	Returned.
953	M.	H. J	March 1st, "	6 "	"
1062	M.	D. S	" 5th, "	2 "	Recovered.
1066	M.	N. S	" 16th, "	4 "	"
992	M.	J. A.....	" 19th, "	3 "	"
1011	M.	M. V.	April 2nd, "	2 "	Returned.
966	F	E. H.....	" 11th, "	1 month	Recovered.
994	F	A. O.....	" 16th, "	3 months.....	"
1078	M.	E. C	May 3rd, "	2 "	"
723	F.	S. R. T.	" 25th, "	3 "	Still out.
1046	F	C. M. A. M..	June 11th, "	1 month	"
1061	M.	F. L	" 14th, "	1 "	Recovered.
995	F	M. J.....	" 15th, " ...	3 months.....	"
853	F	M. H.	" 16th, "	3 "	Still out.
936	M.	J. G	" 25th, "	6 "	"
730	M.	H. J. K	" 25th, "	2 "	Returned.
874	F	K. H.	" 25th, "	6 "	Still out.
734	M.	F. H. C.	" 28th, "	2 "	"
33	F	M. E. D	" 29th, "	2 "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued*

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probitional discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
1009	F.....	M. E. O.....	June 30th, "	2 "	Recovered
1090	M.	W. M.	" 30th, "	1 month	"
996	F.....	K. D.....	July 5th, "	2 months.....	"
1058	F.....	E. T	" 12th, "	1 month	"
1026	M.	R. S.....	" 13th, "	2 months	Still out.
1007	F.....	L. D.....	" 20th, "	3 "	"
959	M.	W. C.....	" 21st, "	2 "	Recovered.
1105	M.	A. J. R.....	" 25th, "	1 month	Returned.
1070	F.....	H. P	August 9th, " .. .	2 months..... ...	Still out.
1097	F.....	E. H	" 12th, "	2 "	Returned.
1083	M.	J. N	" 18th, "	2 "	Still out.
1106	M.	R. R.....	" 24th, " ...	2 "	Returned.
1098	M.	D. C.....	September 3rd, "	2 "	Still out.
1037	F.....	A. W.....	" 24th, "	3 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	.....	.....	.....	25	22	47
Discharged, recovered	11	12	23			
" improved						
" unimproved	.....	.. ..	.....			
Died before expiration of leave.....	1	... .	1			
Returned to Asylum.....	8	3	11	20	15	35
Absent on probation on 30th September, 189				5	7	12

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	1	1	2	1		1			
" 20 " 25 "	5	7	12	2	2	4		1	1
" 25 " 30 "	4	9	13	2	4	6			
" 30 " 35 "	6	6	12	5	3	8	1		1
" 35 " 40 "	3	4	7	3	1	4			
" 40 " 45 "	4	3	7	1	1	2	1		1
" 45 " 50 "	3	2	5		1	1	2		2
" 50 " 55 "	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	1	7	8	2	1	3	3	2	5
" 60 " 65 "	1	2	3				4	4	8
" 65 " 70 "	3	4	7				2	4	6
" 70 " 75 "	1	1	2				1	2	3
" 75 " 80 "							1	1	2
" 80 " 85 "		1	1				2		2
" 85 " 90 "		1	1						
" 90 " 95 "		1	1					1	1
Unknown									
Totals	37	51	88	17	14	31	18	17	35

TABLE No. 11

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to Admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	18	6			
From 1 to 2 months	10	11			1
" 2 " 3 "	6	10	1		
" 3 " 4 "	4	7	1		
" 4 " 5 "	2	4	3		
" 5 " 6 "	4	5	2		
" 6 " 7 "	5	5	1		
" 7 " 8 "	2	7	1		
" 8 " 9 "	1	4	2		
" 9 " 10 "	2	2	2		
" 10 " 11 "		4			
" 11 " 12 "		8	2		
" 12 " 18 "	6	27	11		
" 18 months to 2 years		16	3		
" 2 to 3 years	9	41	1		
" 3 " 4 "	5	77			
" 4 " 5 "	2	31			
" 5 " 6 "		37			
" 6 " 7 "	1	95			
" 7 " 8 "	3	126			
" 8 " 9 "		77			
" 9 " 10 "	2				
" 10 " 15 "	1				
" 15 " 20 "	1				
" 20 years and upwards	4				
Totals	88	600	30		1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter shop	7	1,731		1,731
Tailor's shop	7	879	957	1,836
Shoe shop	3	841		841
Engineer's shop	9	2,816		2,816
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work	3	982		982
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed				
Bakery	3	975		975
Laundry	17	1,225	3,604	4,829
Dairy				
Butchershop and subway	10	2,944		2,944
Piggery				
Painting	2	465		465
Farm	12	2,762		2,762
Garden	10	2,509		2,509
Grounds	30	8,942		8,942
Stable	5	1,595		1,595
Kitchen	14	3,764	1,026	4,790
Dining rooms	23	4,380	3,994	8,374
Officers' quarters and offices	7	1,329	1,065	2,394
Sewing room	8		2,398	2,398
Knitting	37	219	9,799	10,018
Spinning				
Mending	24		6,512	6,512
Wards	47	14,635		14,635
Halls				
Store	1	312		312
General	169	22,369	38,676	61,045
Mat making	13	1,636	2,495	4,131
Sewing in cottages	52		14,457	14,457
Total	513	77,310	84,983	162,293

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Countries and districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	4	1	5
Brant	3	2	5
Bruce		2	2
Carleton			
Dufferin	1	1	2
Dundas			
Durham	4	7	11
Elgin	5		5
Essex	3	2	5
Frontenac	1	3	4
Glengarry			
Grenville			
Grey	12	6	18
Haldimand		1	1
Halton	1	2	3
Hastings	6	3	9
Huron	3	1	4
Kent	2		2
Lambton	3	1	4
Lanark			
Leeds	1		1
Lennox and Addington			
Lincoln	1	1	2
Middlesex	11	5	16
Muskoka District	5	3	8
Nipissing District	3	1	4
Norfolk	1	4	5
Northumberland	8	8	16
Ontario	25	29	54
Oxford	7	1	8
Parry Sound District	3	1	4
Peel	13	15	28
Perth	3	1	4
Peterborough	18	18	36
Prescott			
Prince Edward		1	1
Rainy River District	2	1	3
Renfrew			
Russell			
Simcoe	23	31	54
Stormont			
Thunder Bay District	4		4
Victoria	20	22	42
Waterloo	4	2	6
Welland	2	1	3
Wellington		2	2
Wentworth		4	4
York	97	115	212
Not classed, unknown, etc		2	3
Total	300	300	600

TABLE

Patients transferred

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
1 J. A	55		F	Hastings				1		
2 C. B	53		F	Frontenac						1
3 M. C	77		F	"	1					
4 H. D	57		F	Prince Edward	2					
5 A. E	48		F	Hastings	3					
6 E. G	41		F	"	4					
7 E. J	52		F	"	5					
8 E. K	49		F	"	6					
9 C. L	57		F	Frontenac			1			
10 E. K	38		F	Prince Edward			2			
11 E. P	61		F	Hastings			3			
12 C. R	56		F	"						2
13 E. T	69		F	Frontenac			4			
14 C. D	51		F	York	7					

No. 14.

to other Asylums.

Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	13	.....	1	.....	Home duties	Brockville.
1	....	....	...	....	.....	1	27	.....	.....	1	None.....	"
....	....	....	1	....	2	.....	9	.....	2	.....	Servant	"
2	....	....	....	....	.....	2	15	... ..	.....	2	None.....	"
....	....	...	2	....	3	.....	12	....	.....	3	Teacher	"
....	....	2	....	....	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	Servant	"
....	....	....	3	....	4	.....	18	.....	4	.....	Home duties	"
....	....	....	4	....	4	4	18	.....	.....	4	"	"
....	1	....	....	....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	Servant	"
....	2	....	....	....	.....	6	5	6	6	.....	"	"
....	3	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	....	5	"	"
3	....	....	....	....	6	.....	8	.....	7	.....	"	"
4	....	....	....	....	.....	7	12	.....	.....	6	"	"
....	....	3	....	....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	7	Home duties	Toronto.

TABLE No. 15.

Work done in Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons	10,689	Petticoats	9,400
Blouses	385	Pillowticks	5
Bed-ticks	447	Pillowslips	33,406
Blankets	3,824	Pillowshams	724
Bibs	24	Pants	1,029
Collars	5,499	Quilts	2,071
Cuffs	3,680	Sheets	42,502
Chemises	14,483	Stockings	375
Curtains	828	Skirts of dresses	133
Coats	1,332	Socks	4,563
Counterpanes	1,652	Shirts	13,333
Clothes bags	603	Table cloths	7,684
Combinations	258	Toilet covers	1,487
Cushion covers	24	Table napkins	6,784
Dresses	7,187	Towells, diaper	7,116
Drawers	7,297	" roller	6,253
Dusters	1,472	" dish	4,561
Guernseys	3,575	" bath	9,912
Handkerchiefs	7,013	Tidies	41
Jackets	151	Uniforms	205
Neckties	1,963	Vests	190
Nightgowns	4,216	Waists	354
Nightshirts	1,041	Window blinds	61
Overalls	1,304	Total	231,136

TABLE No. 16.

Washing done in Cottages from October 1, 1897, to October 1, 1898.

Articles.	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Totals.
Aprons	286	11,277	11,563
Blankets	418	87	505
Bedticks	24	.....	24
Bureau covers	.....	59	59
Bath towels	71	13,768	13,839
Blouses	.....	43	43
Chemises (cotton)	.....	4,096	4,096
Counterpanes	.....	232	232
Curtains (pairs)	.....	23	23
Coats	624	.....	624
Drawers (cotton)	230	4,045	4,275
" (flannel)	3,541	4,227	7,768
Diaper towels	270	779	1,049
Dresses	.....	2,237	2,237
Dish towels	4,533	15,235	19,768
Dresses (flannel)	.....	1,353	1,353
Flannel chemises	.....	5,405	5,405
Handkerchiefs	330	4,028	4,358
Lambrequins	.....	18	18
Mattress covers	8	18	26
Napkins (table)	.....	740	740
Nightgowns	.....	4,775	4,775
Nightshirts	45	.....	45
Overall pants	911	.....	911
" jackets	217	.....	217
Pillowcases	769	1,539	2,308
Pillowshams	.....	37	37
Pillowticks	.....	.....	.....
Pants	959	.....	959
Petticoats	.....	3,887	3,887
Quilts	21	83	104
Rugs	151	.....	151
Roller towels	506	1,711	2,217
Sheets	1,306	1,593	2,899
Stockings	.....	16,790	16,790
Shawls	.....	36	36
Socks	11,070	.....	11,070
Shirts (cotton)	979	.....	979
" (flannel)	3,890	.....	3,890
Tablecloths	.....	44	44
Tidies	.....	754	754
Underwaists	.....	322	322
Vests	10	.....	10
Totals	31,169	99,241	130,410

TABLE No 17.

Work done in Cottages from Oct 1st, 1897, to Oct. 1st, 1898

Articles.	Made			Repaired.		
	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Total.	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Total.
Aprons		375	375	224	3,907	4,131
" uniform		72	72			
Blankets				93	563	656
Bed Ticks				26		26
Bureau Covers		28	28		5	5
Books covered					16	16
Braces				23		23
Blouses		8	8			
Counterpanes				30	101	131
Combination Suits					200	200
Chemises, cotton		386	386		3,982	3,982
Cuffs, nurses'		46	46			
Curtains pairs		10	10			
Chemises, flannel		287	287		2,595	2,595
Crochet, yards		43	43			
Cushion covers		31	31			
Coats				916		916
Caps				20		20
Candy bags		53	53			
Dresses		475	475		6,806	6,806
Dish towels		709	709		31	31
Drawers, cotton		31	31	138	2,293	2,431
" flannel		93	93	1,029	1,684	2,713
Hats trimmed		75	75			
Mattress covers				49	1,976	2,025
Mitts		58	58	25		25
Matts	23	62	85		210	210
Mattresses remade				31		31
Night gowns		70	70		2,130	2,130
Neck ties		4	4			
Night shirts				26		26
Night caps		14	14			
Overcoats				5		5
Overalls, pants				897		897
" jackets				156		156
Pants				1,258		1,258
Pillow cases		1,094	1,094	437	2,143	2,580
Pillow Ticks				47	1,577	1,624
Petticoats		151	151		3,989	3,989
Quilts				15		15
Roller towels		230	230	73	642	715
Pugs		69	69	67	445	512
Stockings		329	329		8,050	8,050
Socks, knitted	769		769	3,721		3,721
Sheets		690	690	288	2,195	2,483
Shirts, flannel				877		877
Shirts cotton		425	425	1,950	9	1,959
Socks finished		745	745			
Table cloths		148	148		287	287
Table drapes		2	2			
Tidies		111	111			
Table Napkins		12	12			
Uniform dresses		42	42			
" caps		94	94			
Vests				60		60
Waists		7	7			
Totals	792	6,079	6,871	12,481	45,836	58,317

TABLE No. 18.

Work done in Sewing Room for year ending September 30th, 1898.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	690	259	1
Blouse waists			
Book covers	102	102	
Bags	3	3	
Collars	15	15	
Cuffs	78		
Caps	145		
Curtains	89	85	
Chemises	755	107	
Dresses	423	61	120
Drawers	167	67	
Golf capes	9	9	
Lambrequins			18
Lace		17½ yds.	
Mattrass covers	59	59	
Mangle covers	4		
Mats	85		
Neckties	32	14	
Nightdresses	158	75	
Pillow slips	1,413	339	
Pneumonia jackets	1	1	
Petticoats	181	52	
Pudding cloths	36	36	
Pil'ow ticks	24	24	
Pillow shams	17	17	
Rugs	68		
Surplice	1	1	
Shrouds	12	12	
Sofa pillow covers	38	5	
Shirts	642	203	323
Sideboard covers	7	7	
Sheets	971	242	
Toilet covers	69	42	
Table cloths	199	51	
Towels, roller	305	97	
" dish	816	204	
Table napkins	84	38	
Ticks	8	8	
Tea cosies	3	1	
Table covers	14	3	
Uniforms	50	2	
Underwaists	2	1	
Total	7,863	2,222	462

TABLE No. 19.

Work done in Tailor Shop from October 1st, 1897, to October 1st, 1898.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons	6	130	136
Bags	1	.....	1
Caps	1	.....	1
Coats	122	242	364
Flannel undershirts	334	.....	334
Flannel drawers	556	.....	556
Gloves	.....	2	2
Canvas beds	1	.....	1
Dynamo covers	1	.....	1
Overall pants	145	458	603
Overall jackets	52	320	372
Overcoats	1	40	41
Pants	135	376	511
Robes	.....	18	18
Uniform coats (serge)	23	.....	23
Uniform pants (serge)	31	.....	31
Uniform coats (shirtings)	29	.....	29
Vests	90	87	177
Total	1,528	1,673	3,201

TABLE No. 20.

Work done in the Shoe Shop from October 1st, 1897, to October 1st, 1898.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Repaired.	Tota
Shoes and boots	59	374	433
Slippers (men)	110	254	364
Braces	168	53	221
Slippers (women)	143	25	168
Long boots	8	23	31
Laced boots	5		5
Harness pieces		93	93
Skate straps	58		58
Belts	2		2
Cricket pads		6	6
Leather coats	1		1
Total	554	828	1,382

TABLE No. 21.

Report of work done in carpenter's department for year ending 30th September, 1898.

Description.	New work.	Repaired.
Bridge	1	
Blinds		179
Broom handles	6	12
Boxes	3	
Closets	36	43
Cupboards		17
Chairs		183
Curtain poles	8	
Coffins	10	
Doors	4	144
Desks	1	2
Floors		19
Fly screens	21	6
Implement shed	1	
Knife boxes		6
Locks	10	29
Ladders	1	
Lounges		22
Meat trays	2	3
Mat frames	1	6
Mortar boards	2	
Pig troughs	4	5
Rubbers	7	20
Refrigerators		4
Shutters	1	22
Step ladders		2
Sash	2	33
Skirt boards	3	1
Seed boxes	30	20
Shelving	70 ft.	
Stairs	1	8
Stalls	4	6
Sidewalk	450 ft.	
Tables		31
Waggon boxes	2	1
Waiters		
Wash stands		5
Wheelbarrows		12
Windows		6
Wardrobes		32
Wash tubs		6
Wash boards		3
Mop handles		4
Settees		50

TABLE No. 22.

Report of work done in engineer's department during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Description.	New work.	Repairs.
Put down 1,400 ft. 1¼ inch pipe and cable for electric light	1	
Basin pipes repaired		82
Closets raked out and repaired		323
Sink pipes repaired		38
Compression bibbs taps repaired		156
Valves repaired		57
Soil pipes repaired		23
Steam pipe leaks repaired		16
Flange joints repaired		14
Urinal pipes repaired		11
Coal oil stoves repaired		11
Iron windows raised or put down		99
Boiler tubes put in		2
Radiators repaired		20
Bath pipes repaired		12
Waiters repaired		7
Water pipes repaired		41
Electric wires tested and repaired		60
Bedsteads repaired		12
Bath tubs removed		2
Bath tubs set up		2
Put galvanized iron floor in large refrigerator	1	
Lawn mowers sharpened and repaired		43
Tinware repaired		60
Steam heating taken out of cottages 5 and E	2	
Hot water heating put in cottage 5	1	
Hot water heating put in amusement hall	1	
Electric lighting put in amusement hall	1	
Moved two boilers from boiler room to cottages 5 and E	2	
Put in feed water heater	1	
Set up two steam pumps	2	
Set three hydrants	3	
Put down 1,100 ft. 4-inch hydrant pipe		
Put four radiators in nightwatches' rooms	4	
Plumbing done in amusement hall	1	
Connected large tanks with hydrants	2	

TABLE No. 23.

Work done in mason's department for year ending 30th September, 1898.

1	Laying cement in furnace room in Amusement Hall.
2	" cow stable at farm.
3	Lathing in Amusement Hall.
4	Cutting and changing doors in Amusement Hall.
5	Plastering in "
6	" store room in "
7	Repairing subways to cottages.
8	Pump foundation in pump room, centre building.
9	" " house.
10	Repairing two kitchen ranges.
11	" boiler in boiler room.
12	Patching in Cottage D.
13	Verandah foundation built.
14	One window cut and built.
15	Chimneys and foundations, Cottages 5 and E.
16	Drain cut in refrigerator.
17	Wall under water tank.
18	Stone well in Cottage 5.
19	Drain in "
20	Cutting holes for pipes at pump house.
21	" " Cottage 5.
22	" " " E.
23	Excavating for boiler at " 5.
24	Building in boilers at " E and 5.
25	Foundation for implement shed at farm.

TABLE No. 24.

Return of Garden and Greenhouse for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Article.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Apples	226 barrels.	2 50	565 00
Asparagus	630 bunches.	2	12 60
Beets	1,423 "	2	28 46
"	427 bushels.	40	170 80
Beans	975 pecks.	20	195 00
Carrots	1,534 bunches.	2	30 68
"	655 bushels.	40	262 00
Currants	876 quarts.	6	52 56
Cabbage	26,500 heads.	4	1,060 00
Cauliflower	2,750 "	6	165 00
Corn	3,526 dozen.	6	211 56
Celery	7,460 heads.	4	298 40
Cucumbers	811 dozen.	10	81 10
Mint	1,000 bunches.	2	20 00
Peas, green	1,225 pecks.	15	183 75
Parsley	1,000 bunches.	1	10 00
Parsnips	456 bushels.	60	273 60
Pears	125 baskets.	75	93 75
Potatoes, early	160 bushels.	1 00	160 00
Rhubarb	1,127 bunches.	3	33 81
Radish	1,250 "	2	25 00
Onions	2,113 "	2	42 26
"	254 bushels.	1 00	254 00
Spinach	376 pecks.	10	37 60
Sage	850 bunches.	2	17 00
Savory	1,546 "	2	30 92
Tomatoes	423 bushels.	80	338 40
Turnips	527 "	30	158 10
Vegetable oyster	142 "	60	85 20
Vegetable marrow and squash	374 "	8	29 92
Lettuce	35,000 bunches.	1	350 00
Water and musk melon	623	10	62 30
Raspberries and strawberries	1,276 baskets.	6	76 56
Grapes	27 "	25	6 75
Bedding plants	41,000	8	3,280 00
Plants in greenhouse	2,356	25	589 00
Annuals	10,365	5	518 25
Hay	10 tons.	8	80 00
Total		.....	9,889 33

TABLE No. 25.

Return of Farm Produce for year ending September 30th, 1898

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Wheat	55 bushels.	60	33 00
Oats	2,000 "	30	600 00
Peas	350 "	60	210 00
Potatoes	2,700 "	50	1,350 00
Hay	80 tons.	8 00	640 00
Straw	50 "	6 00	300 00
Mangolds	250 "	5 00	1,250 00
Ensilage corn	250 "	1 50	375 00
Eggs	450 dozen.	18	81 60
Milk	17,954¾ gallons.	16	2,872 64
Turkeys	15	1 00	15 00
Chickens	35	30	10 50
Calves sold	9	1 00	9 00
Beets	500 bunches.	2	10 00
Beans	30 bushels.	60	18 00
Cucumbers	400	1	4 00
Cabbage	700	5	35 00
Cauliflower	500	5	25 00
Corn	200 dozen.	10	20 00
Carrots	10 bushels.	30	3 00
Lettuce	500 bunches.	2	10 00
Onions (green)	1,000 "	2	20 00
Onions	12 bushels.	60	7 20
Peas (green)	30 "	40	12 00
Parsnips	25 "	50	12 50
Radishes	100 bunches.	2	2 00
Rhubarb	600 "	2	12 00
Tomatoes	20 bushels.	40	8 00
Hogs sold	5,807 pounds.	.....	266 38
" for Asylum use	1,937 "	.....	122 39
Total	.....	.....	8,344 21

TABLE No. 26.

Mimico Asylum.—Farm Exchange account for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

1897.	Disbursements.	$ c.	1897.	Receipts.	$ c.
October 1....	To balance due Bursar.....	4 96	October 1....	By cash from W. Boulton, for 1 calf.....	1 00
Novemb'r 30....	To cash paid R. Hunter, for 3 milch cows....	125 50	" 14....	" " 2 calves.....	2 00
December 3....	" R. Bowman for 1 boar.....	14 00	Novemb'r 30....	" R. Hunter, for 3 dry cows....	100 00
" 3....	" express charges on do.....	2 70	December 9....	" R. Thompson, for 4 hogs, 1,190 lbs. at 5¼c.....	62 45
1898.			1898.		
February 7....	" W. Beattie, for bronze turkey.	4 00	February 7....	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows.....	76 50
" 7....	" R. Hunter, 2 cows.....	88 25	" 14....	" A. Helpert, 900 lbs. culled rags.	11 25
March 5....	" " 4 cows.....	178 75	March 5....	" W. Harris & Co., for 427 lbs. pork at 6c.....	25 62
" 25....	" " 2 cows.....	92 00	" 5....	" W. Harris & Co., for 540 lbs. stag pork at 2½c.....	13 50
" 9....	" Wilkinson Plough Co. for cast brad for drill plough.....	1 75	" 5....	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows.....	129 00
May 3....	" R. Hunter, for 2 milch cows...	92 00	" 15....	" Pugsley, Dingman & Co., for 713 lbs tallow at 3c.....	21 39
June 13....	" " 3 milch cows...	141 50	" 25....	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows.....	75 00
" 24....	" T. Pattison, for weighing hogs.	25	April 1....	" W. Boulton, for 5 calves.....	4 75
July 28....	" John O'Connor, for 1 horse....	100 00	May 3....	" R. Hunter, for 2 dry cows....	68 25
August 1....	" R. Hunter, for 3 milch cows..	132 00	June 13....	" " 3 dry cows.. .	119 00
" 17....	" D. Culman, for 1 milch cow..	47 00	" 24....	" W. Harris, 8 hogs, 1,710 lbs at $5.00.....	87 21
" 23....	" A. Thompson, for 1 milch cow..	39 00	" 29....	" Inspector of pork, for 1,936lbs. pork at $6.00	116 16
September 6....	" Martin Tibb, for 107.22 oats...	29 11	July 22....	" W. Boulton, for 2 calves.....	2 00
" 19....	" D. Culman, for 1 horse.....	90 00	" 25....	" F. N. Wallis for 1 horse.....	25 00
			August 1....	" R. Hunter, for three cows....	115 50
			" 25....	" Wm. Harris, for 5 hogs, 1,940 lbs. at 4c	77 60
			September 2....	" W. G. Harris, for 2,450 lbs. rags at 1c	24 50
			" 30....	By balance due to Bursar	25 09
		1,182 77			1,182 77
October 1....	To balance due to Bursar	25 09			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1898.

Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Ontario.

SIR,—In compliance with the statutory requirements, I herewith submit the fourth annual report of this Asylum, for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in residence October 1st, 1897	257	194	441
" admitted during the year	40	101	141
Total number under treatment	297	295	592
Discharged:			
Recovered	16	19	35
Improved	3	5	8
Unimproved	3	2	5
Total discharged	22	26	48
Died	20	10	30
Eloped	1		1
Remaining in residence September 30th, 1898	254	259	513
Average daily population	259	229	488

ADMISSIONS.

There were 141 patients admitted during the year. Of this number, thirty-nine were transfers from the other provincial asylums, while sixty-two were admitted by medical certificates direct from their homes, and forty by warrant from the gaols. It is gratifying to observe that the number coming to us through the gaol process is diminishing yearly. This means of commitment is usually the result of either of two causes, viz., ignorance of the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the admission of a patient to an asylum, or hesitancy on the part of relations towards making application until violence on the part of the subject necessitates final and hurried measures. This reluctance, while of course natural, is to be deprecated as after the appearance of insanity the sooner a diseased mind is subjected to hospital treatment the better; and the most expeditious means of accomplishing this is to apply to the superintendent of the district asylum for the necessary papers.

As usual a number of old people, many having passed beyond the alloted span and who are merely suffering from the natural decadence of age, have been forced upon us. This I fear is an evil which can scarcely be overcome until the erection of district "homes for the aged" will enable us to refuse admission to all but those who are eligible.

Discharges.

The total number of discharges was forty-eight, of these thirty-five had recovered, eight had improved and five were unimproved. A large proportion of the transfers having been of the chronic class the percentage (twenty-five) of recoveries on the whole number admitted is no criterion. The percentage of recoveries on direct admissions was thirty four.

Deaths.

There were thirty deaths during the year, representing a percentage of five on the total under treatment.

Employment.

As will be seen by the appended tables, large numbers of patients have been encouraged to engage in occupation of some kind or other. Idleness in an Asylum as elsewhere is simply a synonym for mischief and if permitted gives opportunity for the abnormal mental conditions to feed and grow and for new erratic impulses to develop, while the physical identity suffers concurrently. Out door exercise works inversely, the attention to and interest in the work crowding out morbid ideas, and the body recuperates under the invigorating influence of the pure air and sunlight. Of course while all in a fit condition to work are encouraged to be actively employed, the material results of patient labor are held in only secondary consideration, and it is continually impressed upon attendants in charge of working parties that the work exists solely for the benefit of the patients, not vice versa. This fact combined with the enervated physical condition of so many of our people renders the result of their work disproportinate to that of a like number of sane men, yet when the limitation and the physical disability are considered the amount of work accomplished on the grounds and elsewhere during the last year is surprising.

General Improvements.

Since my last report, considerable progress has been made towards converting the eight acres of wood in front of the Asylum into a park, and though we found it in a very rough state with enormous boulders disputing the right of territory with the trees, it could be seen from the first that its possibilities were magnificent, and each month finds us progressing towards their realization though necessarily at a rather slow pace as our grounds are extensive, and their very picturesquesness renders work upon them more laborious than if a flat monotonous condition existed. The boulders in the park were pressed into service and form a permanent substratum for the main drive, and the soil excavated from the roadbed was utilized in levelling the park. We hope to complete the main drive this Autumn. and then we shall be in a position to pay attention to the laying out of the walks, flower beds and other details.

A number of ornamental and shade trees have been planted on the lawns, and on the borders of the drive parallel with the buildings.

Increased accommodation for 20 patients has been secured by the removal of the partitions over the dining rooms of two of the cottages, thus transforming the limited small rooms into two large dormitories, well lighted, ventilated and heated and more sanitary and pleasant than the individual rooms. The work was done by patients under the direction of the carpenter.

The Public Works Department have just completed a root house and a much needed addition to the carpenter shop. The carpenter work of the latter and the painting and and glazing of both were done by institution labor under the direction of the carpenter, and the excavation for the two buildings was done by the patients.

The interior walls throughout the executive building and two of the cottages have been painted and decorated by a couple of attendants assisted by patients. While only the ordinary painting materials were used the result is decidedly satisfactory, and the work has been commended as equal to that done by professional decorators. This improvement in the walls of the cottages is a welcome one to the attendants. as a laudable rivalry exists as to the substantial and ornamental nature of their respective wards, and co operation with them on these lines is appreciated.

The Engineer Department besides attending to the numerous alterations and repairs throughout the institution did the fitting for the steam heating in the carpenter shop, and hot water heating in the new dormitories.

The installation of a telephone system connecting all the cottages with the office and thus effecting direct and speedy inter-communication is a great advantage. The work was done by the Bell Telephone Co., and gives thorough satisfaction.

Besides assisting in the laundry and kitchen and accomplishing a large amount of sewing and mending, the female patients have under the direction of the nurses made a great deal of fancy work which goes far towards beautifying the wards.

Chapel and Recreation Room.

The want of a chapel and recreation room was specified in my report of 1896, and with the increase of population the necessity becomes more emphatic. Devotional exercises and amusements should form an integral part of the lives of all well regulated people, and as our aim is to redirect the mental and physical forces into the normal channel whence illness diverted them, we urge the attendance of patients at church and games whenever possible. The compound disadvantage of size and position possessed by our chapel and amusement room (it is 25 x 35 ft. and situated over the boilers) forced us to abandon religious services for the summer, as we concluded that this was a lesser evil than the crowding of patients into so small and hot a space.

When the indoor games and entertainments are resumed for the winter, we shall be obliged to send the patients in relays, and even when crowding is thus avoided, the temperature which holds high revel will make the attendance a questionable privilege. When the facilities for the erection of a combined church and amusement hall are taken into consideration, it seems all the greater pity that our equipment in this respect is practically nil. The walls of the present coal vaults would constitute a splendid foundation for a building which would be completed for about $4,000.

Enclosure.

I can only reiterate what I said on this subject in my report of 1897, time but emphasizing the necessity which existed then for a fence around the Asylum grounds. The patchwork affair that disfigures the precincts serves only to keep out wandering bovines, and to furnish visitors with material for good natured raillery on the subject of economy. So far as being of use in preventing the exit or ingress of human wanderers the present structure might just as well be cleared away.

I feel it almost superfluous to mention the fact that around a hospital of this nature there should be placed an enclosure, both to aid in the safe keeping of our patients, and to maintain a check on outsiders, a large proportion of whom are wandering Willies or members of gipsy bands who, once the warm weather sets in, infest the Prescott road. A picket fence six feet high would secure privacy to our inmates and enable us pretty effectually to exclude any undesirable element. I would suggest that the entrance gates at the south and west be of iron as the appearance and durability of wooden gates are soon sacrificed to continual opening and shutting, and to the effects of the weather.

A Greenhouse.

This still remains on the list of wants and I would urge that an appropriation for even a small greenhouse be granted. Under existing circumstances we do not possess means of housing during winter even the few plants that are purchased from year to year.

Recommendations.

I would again urge the desirability of supplying the patients with at least a small number of books. In respect of a library we are not even up to the standard of prisons which have the felons amply supplied with good reading matter. Surely when these places have their libraries, an institution with mental science for its watchword, should not be lacking in this respect after four years of existence. True, we are indebted to our local editors for newspapers, but the general matter that must necessarily be furnished in a daily paper is not always healthful food for melancholy, depressed or excited minds; consequently numbers of the patients are deprived of one of the chief pleasures of their lives.

A sidewalk from our gates to the town limits, 350 yards away, would be a great boon to the employees, the friends of patients, and the patients themselves, whose promenades would thereby be greatly extended. As the distance is comparatively short and as the work of construction could be accomplished by Asylum labor, the cost would not be large, and I would recommend that a small appropriation be made for the necessary lumber.

In the cottages which contain sixty patients three attendants are in charge, a number quite inadequate for the proper supervision of so many. As an attendant must accompany each walking or working party, it frequently happens that a large number are left to the care of one attendant, who in addition has to perform the work incidental to the meals, keeping the cottage in order, etc., etc. If an additional attendant were permitted for each cottage, the average number of patients to each would be fifteen, a number quite sufficient to tax the ability and energy of any one man, when the peculiar and responsible nature of the charge is considered.

Another pressing want is light for the grounds at night. When the moon does not favor us, we grope about in a state of Cimmerian darkness, and as a consequence those who, like the bats, prefer to roam under these conditions, make the asylum precincts their *rendezvous*, and the feeling of insecurity of those connected with the asylum increases in proportion with the frequency of the midnight prowlers' visits. The electric light company would supply sufficient lights for the proper illumination of the grounds at a moderate cost, and with the consequent opportunity afforded us of having the place patrolled, we would be in a position to indulge in more exclusiveness.

Our female patients have enjoyed many a pleasant hour through the medium of two pianos in their halls. The soothing effect of music on the disturbed mind is proverbial, and those amongst our women who are musicians enjoy themselves and at the same time give pleasure to their afflicted audience. Visitors, too, often perform for the benefit of those in the wards, and it is touching to witness the half abashed, half defiant way in which, perhaps, a noisy patient issues from her room, and sits quietly in a corner enjoying the concord of sweet sounds and with the look of care banished from her face for the time. And there are others who, when the rollicking airs are struck, gradually brighten up and execute a *pas seul* for the diversion of their co-inmates. The good effects of this diversion, exhilerating to some and soothing to others, is undoubted. I am almost ashamed to say that the pianos have been rented and are paid for by the nurses, and I would urge that they be relieved of an expenditure from which the patients derive more benefit than themselves.

Ornamental and fruit trees should be planted without delay. Every year of delay in this respect is so much time to be regretted in the future.

It would appear from the many wants and recommendations enumerated that the appetite of this institution is insatiable, but while I have to thank you for multiplied wants supplied during the past years, I would remind you that, owing to the demand for accommodation at the time, our hospital suffered what I might call a premature birth, and many of the essentials that combine towards forming a perfect whole were left for later consideration, but as the patients of to-day are of just as much importance as those who will follow in the future, I feel that my list of requests contains nothing but what I am justified in asking for. Even these, if granted without exception, would only find us well equipped from a custodial standpoint. We are doing, and shall do the best we can for our charges, realizing that each mind committed to our care is an additional responsibility to that list, for which one day we shall be expected to give satisfactory reckoning, but our opportunities as I said, with even this list of wants and recommendations supplied, must be limited greatly to custodial and hygienic means. I have not yet asked for any pathological equipment—not that it by any means is of secondary importance, but it, I suppose, must wait till the specified essentials are supplied. In the meantime we cannot help envying those of our confreres further afield, who have every opportunity of scientific research and experiment afforded them, and I believe that the time will come when the pathological will be considered as essential an adjunct of a hospital for insane as the culinary department. I have rather anticipated myself, however, and trust that a year or two will find me in a position to lay before you my wants relative to the subject.

The Farm.

The crop was very good with the exception of the potatoes, which, in consequence of the drought were almost a complete failure. The yield of our farm must necessarily be limited owing to the rough and rocky nature of a great portion of if.

The milk from our own cows was sufficient for the requirements of the institution

The Garden.

The yield of the garden was satisfactory, and the gardener may congratulate himself that the supply of vegetables will be almost sufficient for the year. The absence of fresh fruit upon which to regale the patients is to be regretted, but the currant and berry bushes planted last year are doing well and will, we hope, begin to bear next year. Besides cultivating vegetables, Mr. Richards has put in a great deal of work on the ornamental grounds, the result being quite apparent.

Amusements.

The usual games and amusements were indulged in during the winter, and provided a decided means of diverting the patients.

Several of the town choirs and secular organizations furnished us with concerts, and greatly delighted appreciative audiences.

The band of the 41st Battalion gave two open air concerts which were much appreciated.

A large number of patients attended the Walter Main's circus and it is safe to say that they added their quota of applause for the performers.

Acknowledgements.

The ministration of the clergymen of the various denominations has been a means of great spiritual comfort and solace to our afflicted family, in whose name we thank them.

We are indebted to the editors of the Recorder and Times respectively for exchanges, and for weekly editions of the local papers.

Mr. Patterson, our neighbor, won the thanks of the patients for a treat of apples from his fine orchard.

The Staff.

The medical staff is still limited to one assistant physician besides myself, and the inadequacy which made itself felt when mentioned in a former report, increases proportionately with the population.

The appointment of Mr. W. P. Dailey to succeed Mr. J. W. Baker as bursar is the only change which took place in the official staff.

The changes amongst the attendants and employees have been few. The existing staff of employees, a number of whom have worked in the interests of the asylum since its organization continue to exhibit their wonted interest, which augers well for another year's satisfactory progress.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY,
Medical Superintendent

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Brockville for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1897				257	194	451
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	17	36	53			
" Medical Certificate	23	65	88	40	101	141
Total number under treatment during year				297	295	592
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	16	19	35			
" improved	3	5	8			
" unimproved	3	2	5			
Total number of discharges during year	22	26	48			
Died	20	10	30			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred				43	36	79
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1898				254	259	513
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				378	355	733
" discharged	56	62	118			
" died	62	34	96			
" eloped	5		5			
" transferred	1		1	124	96	220
" remaining 30th Sept., 1898				254	259	513
Applications on file Sept. 30th, 1898	2	4	6			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1897 to 30th September, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 13th of May, 1898)	260	256	516
Minimum " " (on the 8th of October, 1897)	255	196	451
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	94,535	83,585	178,120
Daily average population	259	229	488

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	14	49	63	104	125	229	292
Single	26	52	78	231	129	360	438
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Total	40	101	141	338	254	592	7
Religion.							
Presbyterians	6	22	28	53	38	91	119
Episcopalians	4	19	23	68	39	107	130
Methodists	9	15	24	48	65	113	137
Baptists	1	3	4	8		15	19
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Roman Catholics	15	36	51	114	95	209	260
Other denominations	4	4	8	17	6	23	31
Not reported	.....	2	2	29	4	33	35
Total	40	101	141	338	254	592	733
Nationalities.							
English	2	5	7	30	13	43	50
Irish	1	13	14	34	45	79	93
Scotch	1	4	5	12	8	20	25
Canadian	33	70	103	217	176	393	496
United States	1	5	6	15	4	19	25
Other countries	2	3	5	12	3	15	20
Unknown	.....	1	1	18	5	23	24
	40	101	141	338	254	592	733

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bruce		1	1	4		4	5
Carleton	19	21	40	60	49	109	149
Elgin		3	3	2		2	5
Essex		3	3	2		2	5
Frontenac		5	5	10	7	17	22
Grey				1	1	2	2
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				2		2	2
Hastings		7	7	9	17	26	33
Huron		2	2				2
Kent		1	1	4		4	5
Lambton		1	1	6		6	7
Lanark	4	7	11	26	20	46	57
Leeds and Grenville	8	18	26	52	47	99	125
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Lincoln				2	3	5	5
Middlesex		12	12	8		8	20
Muskoka District				1		1	1
Norfolk				2		2	2
Northumberland and Durham				11	3	14	14
Ontario				1	3	4	4
Oxford		1	1	2	1	3	4
Peel				2	1	3	3
Perth				4		4	4
Peterborough				1	1	2	2
Prescott and Russell		2	2	23	25	48	50
Prince Edward		2	2	2	1	3	5
Renfrew		2	2	9	6	15	17
Simcoe				7	1	8	8
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	9	11	20	47	33	80	100
Victoria					4	4	4
Waterloo				1		1	1
Welland				3		3	3
Wellington				1	2	3	3
Wentworth		2	2	3	3	6	8
York				19	21	40	40
Not classed				5		5	5
Total admissions	40	101	141	338	254	592	733

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bruce				2		2	2
Carleton	12	13	25	45	28	73	98
Elgin		1	1	2		2	3
Essex		3	3	1		1	4
Frontenac		3	3	6	4	10	13
Grey				1	1	2	2
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton		4	4	1		1	5
Hastings				6	13	19	19
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton		1	1	5		5	6
Lanark	1	1	2	10	7	17	19
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2	20	11	31	33
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex		4	4	5		5	9
Norfolk				1		1	1
Northumberland and Durham				7	2	9	9
Ontario				2	4	6	6
Oxford		1	1	3		3	4
Perth				4		4	4
Peterborough				1	1	2	2
Prescott and Russell				17	14	31	31
Prince Edward		1	1	2	1	3	4
Renfrew				8	4	12	12
Simcoe				5	1	6	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	2	5	15	4	19	24
Victoria					4	4	4
Welland				3		3	3
Wellington				1		1	1
Wentworth		1	1	3	1	4	5
York				19	16	35	35
Total admissions	17	36	53	205	123	328	381

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum and of those discharged during the year

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. S	M	March 9, 1897	Octob'r 5, 1897	Improved.
2	L. C.	M	June 28, 1897	" 20, 1897	Unimproved.
3	A. S	F	Octob'r 15, 1897	" 28, 1897	Improved.
4	E. G	M	Sept. 14, 1897	" 30, 1897	Recovered.
5	A. D	F	June 25, 1896	Dec. 21, 1897	"
6	J. M	M	Jan'y 22, 1897	" 27, 1897	"
7	J. M	M	May 26, 1897	" 29, 1897	"
8	D. J. P	F	Feb. 6, 1897	" 30, 1897	Improved.
9	M. L. McC	F	April 20, 1897	" 30, 1898	Recovered.
10	A. L	M	" 5, 1897	Jan'y 13, 1898	"
11	J. R. McN	M	March 23, 1897	" 18, 1898	Improved.
12	J. J. O'R	M	May 4, 1897	" 21, 1898	Recovered.
13	E. P.	F	August 12, 1897	" 26, 1898	"
14	H. C	F	July 12, 1897	" 28, 1898	"
15	M. A. McI	F	August 4, 1897	Feb. 5, 1898	"
16	T. H. B	M	Jan'y 18, 1897	" 10, 1898	"
17	F. J.	F	May 22, 1897	" 23, 1898	"
18	T. E. S	M	March 29, 1897	" 23, 1898	"
19	G. P. S	M	August 18, 1897	" 23, 1898	"
20	M. H	F	July 10, 1896	" 25, 1898	"
21	L. R.	F	Jan'y 25, 1898	March 13, 1898	"
22	M. L. B	F	August 12, 1897	" 21, 1898	"
23	L. P.	F	Jan'y 23, 1897	" 26, 1898	Improved.
24	D. McD	M	Nov. 30, 1897	April 8, 1898	Recovered.
25	C. L.	F	October 1, 1897	" 21, 1898	"
26	E. A	M	August 26, 1897	May 10, 1898	"
27	A. H	F	May 5, 1897	" 13, 1998	"
28	A. R	F	Dec. 7, 1897	June 1, 1898	Improved.
29	M. L. P	F	Jan'y 19, 1898	" 1, 1898	Recovered.
30	A. D. McL	M	" 29, 1898	" 9, 1898	"
31	S. L. McC	F	May 6, 1898	" 15, 1898	"
32	F. S. W	M	June 20, 1898	July 2, 1898	Unimproved.
33	S. O'C	F	Jan'y 20, 1898	" 9, 1898	Recovered.
34	D. C	M	August 11, 1897	" 14, 1898	"
35	N. N	F	April 1, 1898	August 8, 1898	"
36	C. E. J	M	May 19, 1897	" 19, 1898	Improved.
37	A. J. W	F	Sept. 18, 1897	" 19, 1898	Recovered.
38	J. G	M	Nov. 22, 1897	" 19, 1898	"
39	J. T	F	March 30, 1898	" 23, 1898	Unimproved.
40	B. S	F	Dec. 2, 1897	" 25, 1898	Recovered.
41	B. P	M	Nov. 4, 1897	" 31, 1898	"
42	D. B	M	Jan'y 1, 1898	" 31, 1898	"
43	W. W. H	M	Nov. 10, 1897	Sept. 14, 1898	"
44	R. F	F	Aug. 8, 1898	" 19, 1898	Unimproved.
45	C. B	F	April 8, 1895	" 26, 1898	Improved.
46	I. C	F	July 25, 1898	" 28, 1898	Recovered.
47	J. S	M	July 10, 1897	" 28, 1898	Unimproved.
48	B. McI	F	April 8, 1898	" 30, 1898	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September 1898.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	G. D	M.	45	October 8, 1897	....	3	23	Phthisis.
2	K. F	F.	55	" 14, 1897	2	7	19	"
3	R. B	M.	56	" 31, 1897	....	1	17	General paresis.
4	E. C	F.	61	November 13, 1897	....	....	24	Exhaust. ac. melancholia.
5	D. McC	M.	75	December 1, 1897	....	3	25	Senile dementia.
6	A. P	F.	46	" 15, 1897	....	8	22	Suicide by drowning.
7	J. A	M.	37	" 18, 1897	...	7	10	Œdema of larynx.
8	L. W	F.	.....	" 19, 1897	....	10	17	Senile dementia.
9	P. M	F.	55	" 27, 1897	....	5	4	Apoplexy.
10	L. C	F.	63	Jannary 7, 1898	3	....	11	Epilepsy.
11	W. R	M.	28	" 26, 1898	2	1	21	"
12	M. L	F.	26	February 21, 1898	1	2	19	Phthisis.
13	H. C	M.	87	" 28, 1898	2	2	23	Pneumonia.
14	A. C	M.	.....	March 8, 1898	....	8	21	Marasmus.
15	W. L	M.	67	" 14, 1898	....	2	24	Exhaust. senile melancholia.
16	C. L. W	M.	55	April 25, 1898	...	4	26	Pneumonia.
17	H. B	M.	55	May 14, 1898	3	4	17	Marasmus.
18	J. H. D	M.	32	" 18, 1898	....	10	12	Peritonitis.
19	J. W	M.	42	June 1, 1898	....	8	18	General paresis.
20	R. R	M.	35	July 1, 1898	3	6	4	Pleurisy.
21	G. W	M.	.....	" 6, 1898	...	8	9	Hemmorrhage.
22	A. G	M.	45	" 13, 1898	1	....	15	Intestinal dilatation.
23	M. C	F.	77	" 15, 1898	...	3	19	Acute cerebral softening.
24	G. W. G	M.	50	" 24, 1898	1	2	....	General paresis.
25	M. M	F.	63	August 29, 1898	1	9	26	Cancer of liver.
26	A. L	M.	40	September 2, 1898	1	3	2	General paresis.
27	A. K	M.	66	" 7, 1898	3	7	27	Cerebral abcess.
28	T. H	M.	53	" 13, 1898	1	2	29	Stricture of stomach.
29	C. B	M.	48	" 13, 1898	....	1	29	General paresis.
30	C. S	F.	61	" 16, 1898	....	5	21	Ac. catarrhal enteritis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				2		2	2
Bakers				1		1	1
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths	1		1	6		6	7
Barbers				1		1	1
Bookbinders	1		1	1		1	2
Commercial travellers	1		1				1
Cabinet makers				2		2	2
Carpenters	2		2	7		7	9
Clerks				11	2	13	13
Clergymen	1		1	1		1	2
Carriage-makers	1		1				1
Coachmen				2		2	2
Civil Servants	1		1				1
Carters				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		28	28	1	60	61	89
Dressmakers		1	1		4	4	5
Detectives				2		2	2
Dentists				1		1	1
Engineers	1		1	1		1	2
Farmers	8		8	99		99	107
Gardeners				1		1	1
Grocers				1		1	1
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Harness makers	2		2	1		1	3
Housekeepers		37	37		124	124	161
Labourers	10		10	101		101	111
Laundresses				1	1	2	2
Lumbermen				2		2	2
Milliners		1	1				1
Machinists	1		1	2		2	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants				2		2	2
Mechanics				4		4	4
Music-teachers		1	1				1
No occupation	6	21	27	12	36	48	75
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses		2	2		1	1	3
Not stated		4	4	12	14	26	30
Other occupations				2		2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Prostitutes					2	2	2
Painters	2		2	2		2	4
Printers				2		2	2
Peddlers				1		1	1
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Spinsters					1	1	1
Sailors				3		3	3
Students	1		1	6	1	7	8
Spinners	1		1				1
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Stone-cutters				2		2	2
Shoemakers				5		5	5
Seamstresses		1	1		2	2	3
Salesmen				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Teachers		2	2	3		3	5
Tinsmiths				1		1	1
Tailors		2	2	4		4	6
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers		1	1				1
Wheelwrights				1			1
Unknown or other employments				17	5	22	22
Total	40	101	141	338	254	592	733

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admission for the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1		1	2	2	4
Religious excitement				2	1	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	1		1	1		1
Mental anxiety "worry"		1	1	1	2	3
Fright and nervous shocks		1	1		2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	2		2	4		4
Over-work					1	1
Pregnancy		1	1		2	2
Puerperal					4	4
Puberty and change of life		1	1		4	4
Uterine disorders		1	1		2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis		1	1		1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	3	1	4	4	1	5
Other forms of brain disease	1		1	1	1	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	2	4	2	3	5
Fevers	1	2	3	2	3	5
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	13	17			
With other combined cause not ascertained	8	13	21			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	3	7	3	2	4
Unknown	13	61	74	19	70	89
Total	40	101	141	40	101	141

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
1	M	J. R. McN.	October 1, 1897	3 months.	Discharged improved.
2	M	C. J	" 23, "	9 "	" "
3	F	E. P	" 27, "	3 "	" recovered.
4	F	A. R	" 30, "	6 "	" improved.
5	M	T. E. S	" 30, "	4 "	" recovered.
6	F	D. J. P	" 30, "	3 "	" improved.
7	F	M. L. McC.	November 3, "	2 "	" recovered.
8	M	J. J. O'R	" 10, "	3 "	" "
9	F	M. H	" 16, "	3 "	" "
10	F	H. C	" 25, "	2 "	" "
11	F	F. J	December 2, "	2 "	" "
12	M	G. P. S	" 10, "	2 "	" "
13	F	A. D	" 14, "	1 "	Committed suicide.
14	F	L. P	" 21, "	3 "	Discharged improved.
15	F	C. L	January 14, 1898	3 "	" recovered.
16	M	H. E	February 7, "	6 "	Returned.
17	M	E. A	March 10, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
18	F	A. H	" 10, "	2 "	" "
19	M	D. McD	" 14, "	2 "	" "
20	F	M. L. P	" 19, "	2 "	" "
21	M	A. D. McL.	" 24, "	2 "	" "
22	M	D. C	" 26, "	3 "	" "
23	M	D. B	April 8, "	4 "	" "
24	M	J. G	" 25, "	3 "	" "
25	F	A. J. W	May 3, "	3 "	" "
26	F	J. T	" 5, "	1 "	Returned.
27	F	E. J. S	" 9, "	6 "	Still out.
28	F	J. A. W	" 14, "	3 "	Returned.
29	F	B. S	" 16, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
30	F	M. J	June 7, "	1 "	Returned.
31	F	N. N	" 29, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
32	M	J. B	July 1, "	3 "	Still out.
33	F	F. McO	" 1, "	3 "	"
34	M	W. W. H	" 4, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
35	M	B. P	" 7, "	2 "	" "
36	M	A. W	" 8, "	3 "	Still out.
37	F	M. A	August 1, "	2 "	Returned.
38	F	I. C	" 10, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
39	M	E. B	" 21, "	2 "	Still out.
40	F	I. P	" 29, "	3 "	"
41	F	B. McI	September 3, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
42	F	E. J. C	" 6, "	1 "	Still out.
43	F	M. A	" 12, "	2 "	"
44	M	D N	" 15, "	2 "	"
45	M	G. M	" 30, "	3 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was grantad				19	26	45
Discharged, recovered	11	13	24			
" improved	2	3	5			
Died before expiration of leave		1	1			
Returned to asylum	1	4	5			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1898	5	5	10	19	26	45

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	1	3	4	1	1	2			
" 20 " 25 "	5	4	9	3		3			
" 25 " 30 "	5	9	14	2	4	6	1	1	2
" 30 " 35 "	7	12	19	5	2	7	1		1
" 35 " 40 "	5	7	12		3	3	3		3
" 40 " 45 "	3	10	13		2	2	3		3
" 45 " 50 "	5	15	20		3	3	3	1	4
" 50 " 55 "	2	12	14	1	2	3	2		2
" 55 " 60 "	4	6	10	2		2	2	2	4
" 60 " 65 "	1	11	12					4	4
" 65 " 70 "	1	8	9	1	1	2	2		2
" 70 " 75 "		2	2	1		1	1		1
" 75 " 80 "		1	1					1	1
" 80 " 85 "	1	1	2						
" 85 " 90 "							1		1
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown					1	1	1	1	2
Totals	40	101	141	16	19	35	20	10	30

TABLE No. 11.

Annual Report Brockville Asylum, year ending 30th September, 1898.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who where discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month	17	15		1	1
From 1 to 2 months	8	9	3		1
" 2 " 3 "	8	2	1		
" 3 " 4 "	7	1			1
" 4 " 5 "	5	10	4		1
" 5 " 6 "	3	12	3		
" 6 " 7 "	4	42	4	1	
" 7 " 8 "		1	2		
" 8 " 9 "	2	4	6		
" 9 " 10 "	1	4	3	1	
" 10 " 11 "	1	11	2	1	
" 11 " 12 "	1	4	3		
" 12 " 18 "	7	67	3	3	1
" 18 months to 2 years	6	87	1		
" 2 to 3 years	7	107			
" 3 " 4 "	2	137		1	
" 4 " 5 "	4				
" 5 " 6 "	3				
" 6 " 7 "	4				
" 7 " 8 "	3				
" 8 " 9 "	4				
" 9 " 10 "	1				
" 10 " 15 "	17				
" 15 " 20 "	12				
20 years and upwards	8				
Not stated	6				
Totals	141	513	35	8	5

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Working.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	12	1,362	.....	1,362
Tailor's shop	2	267	.....	267
Engineer's shop	6	1,353	.....	1,353
Mason work	3	267	.....	267
Bakery	2	394	.....	394
Laundry	16	932	3,214	4,146
Painting	5	748	.....	748
Farm	47	7,158	.....	7,158
Garden	73	12,021	.....	12,021
Stable	1	364	.....	364
Kitchen	13	434	1,710	2,144
Dining rooms	21	5,030	1,109	6,139
Officers' quarters	1	.....	365	365
Sewing rooms	28	.....	6,377	6,377
Knitting	20	.....	3,956	3,956
Mending	3	.....	241	241
Storeroom	1	207	.....	207
General	128	13,931	20,655	34,586
Total	382	44,468	37,627	82,095

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bruce	4	1	5
Carleton	47	47	94
Dundas	8	6	14
Durham	4	1	5
Elgin	2	3	5
Essex	2	2	4
Frontenac	5	10	15
Glengarry	7	13	20
Grenville	7	16	23
Grey	1	1	2
Haldimand	2	.....	2
Halton	2	.....	2
Hastings	6	23	29
Huron	.....	2	2
Kent	4	1	5
Lambton	5	1	6
Lanark	14	15	29
Leeds	24	24	48
Lennox and Addington	3	5	8
Lincoln	2	2	4
Middlesex	6	12	18
Norfolk	2	.....	2
Northumberland	5	2	7
Ontario	1	3	4
Oxford	3	1	4
Parry Sound District	.....	1	1
Perth	4	1	5
Prescott	9	16	25
Prince Edward	1	2	3
Renfrew	7	4	11
Russell	1	4	5
Simcoe	7	1	8
Stormont	26	10	36
Victoria	.....	3	3
Waterloo	1	.....	1
Welland	3	.....	3
Wellington	3	2	3
Wentworth	1	5	8
York	15	18	33
Not classed, unknown, etc	10	1	13
Total	254	259	513

TABLE No. 14.

Work done in sewing rooms during the year.

—	—	—	—
Aprons	424	Wheel picture frames	13
Chemises	319	Table covers	38
Curtains, pairs	106	Fancy mats, crocheted	28
Drawers, "	227	Tables, hour-glass	5
Dresses	324	Blinds	41
Mitts, pairs	20	Splashers	3
Pillow cases	553	Sofa pillows	64
Pillowshams embroidered	40	Socks, pairs	273
Panels "	13	Stockings "	180
Lace crocheted, yards	600	Shirts	345
Lamp shades	64	Sheets	465
Mantel drapes	11	Shrouds	12
Centre pieces	8	Table cloths	157
Cosy corner seats	12	Towels	771
Rugs	13	Undershirts	213

TABLE No. 15.

Work done in Laundry during the year :

Aprons	16,015
Blankets	2,424
Bibs	141
Collars	4,473
Cuffs, prs	4,173
Chemises, cotton	15,189
Coats	709
Curtains, prs	676
Counterpanes	1,058
Blouses	273
Drawers, cotton	4,999
Drawers, flannel	7,721
Dresses	9,821
Guernseys	2,137
Handkerchiefs	2,571
Nightgowns	1,794
Pillow cases	26,077
Pinafores	250
Pants	1,326
Sheets	39,120
Shirts, colored	9,376
Shirts, white	1,890
Skirts, colored	4,593
Skirts, white	396
Night shirts	1,336
Pillow shams	1,185
Stockings, prs	986
Table clothes	6,041
Table napkins	3,605
Tray cloths	156
Toilet covers	492
Ties	573
Waists	803
Uniforms	1,696
Towels	24,300

TABLE No. 16.

Work done in Tailor Shop during year ending September 30th, 1898 :

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	131	86
Coats—uniform	22	.....
Pants	291	121
Pants—uniform	22	.....
Overalls	20	.....
Horse blankets	.....	15
Robes	.....	5
	489	227

TABLE No. 17.

Annual statement of the products of Garden and Improvements on grounds for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Articles.	Brockville Asylum.		
	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Beans, green, bushels	56½	50	28 25
Beans, dry, bushels, for seed	1	.....	2 00
Beets, bunches	200	2	4 00
Beets, bushels	28	40	11 20
Corn, green, dozens	750	8	60 00
Corn, dry, bushels, seed	2	60	1 20
Cabbage, heads	3,500	3½	122 50
Cauliflower, heads	630	6	37 80
Celery, heads	2,150	3½	75 25
Carrots, bunches	62	2	1 24
Carrots, bushels	95	40	38 00
Corn, fodder, tons	10	2 00	20 00
Chard, bushels	6	40	2 40
Cress, bunches	49	3	1 47
Cucumbers, dozens	316	10	31 60
Currants, red, boxes	27	6	1 62
Currants, black, boxes	24	8	1 92
Lettuce, heads	1,393	2	27 96
Onions, bunches	1,946	1½	29 19
Onions, bushels	127	60	76 20
Peas, bushels	21	60	12 60
Parsnips, bushels	26	50	13 00
Parsley, bunches	150	2	3 00
Rhubarb, bunches	1,290	2	25 80
Radishes, bunches	252	2	5 04
Radishes, winter, bushels	10	40	4 00
Raspberries, black, boxes	6	8	48
Spinach, bushels	37	40	14 80
Salsify, bushels	4	80	3 20
Squash, Fordhook, dozens	9	40	3 60
Squash, Hubbard, single	185	5	9 25
Summer Savory, bunches	75	3	2 25
Sage, bunches	70	3	2 10
Turnips, bushels	20	25	5 00
Tomatoes, bushels	145	50	72 50
Plants grown in hot beds, cuttings, etc.			
Flowering annual plants	900	3	27 00
Tomato plants	800	1	8 00
Cabbage plants, per 100	4,000	20	8 00
Cauliflower plants, per 100	650	50	3 25
Currants plants, red, one year	90	4	3 60
Currants plants, black, one year	80	5	4 00
Bouquets cut from flower plants grown in garden	350	5	17 50
			$321 77

IMPROVEMENTS.

Graded and finished 4,084 square yards of lawn. Bedded, filled and nearly finished with broken stone, 100 lineal yards of road which had been excavated last year, and excavated 191 lineal yards of road of which 128 yards is bedded, filled and partly covered with broken stone.

TABLE No. 18.

Produce of Farm for year ending September 30th, 1898.

Article.	Rate.	Value.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mangolds, 2,000 bush	15	300 00
Turnips, 500 "	15	75 00
Carrots, 50 "	25	12 00
Potatoes, 400 "	45	180 00
Ensilage corn, 150 tons	2 00	300 00
Hay, 7 "		49 00
Milk, 68,160 quarts	3	2,044 80
Pork, live weight, 21,980 lbs.		917 17
" " " 2,361½ lbs.	4	94 46
53 young pigs	2 50	130 00
16 " "	3 08 1-3	52 75
2 Calves		2 50
Total		$4,157 68

Excavated two cellars for root houses, 765 cubic yards.
Dug open ditch, 50 rods.

TABLE No. 19.

Work done in Carpenter's Shop during year ending September 30th, 1898.

Name of article.	Made.	Repaired.
Brushes	15	8
Blinds	42	35
Book cases	1	
Cabinets	2	
Chairs		317
Chairs, rocking		45
Closet seats	62	55
Clothes reels	2	
Cupboards for medicine	10	
Curtain poles	16	
Coal bins	4	
Doors	17	287
Flower boxes	30	
Floors		8
Lounges		40
Locks		230
Locks exchanged		65
Lambrequin frames	75	
Meat boxes	2	2
Medicine chest	1	
Mop handles		18
M squito frames	6	
Mattrasses	4	
Ottomans	10	
Packing cases	4	
Pic ure frames	42	
Patteros		3
Retrigerators		6
Screens	6	
Storm sashes	21	
Stone boats	7	
Step ladder	1	
Stairs	3	3
Tables	12	18
Towell rollers	12	
Window frames and sash	10	28
Wire screens	10	5
Windows resilled		42
Wash stands		6
Waggon boxes		2

Laid 150 feet sidewalk and track.
Laid sidewalk in front Med. Superintendent's house.
Put up 96 feet shelving.
Put up moulding in four rooms.
Built addition to carpenter's shop 24 x 36 feet.
Charged back halls in two cottages into dormitories, laying new floor in each.

TABLE No. 20.

Work done in engineer's shop for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

——	Number.
Beds, iron, repaired	10
" set up	54
Basins, wash, removed	14
" put in	4
Bells, electric, put in	3
" repairs on	1
Buttons, push, electric, put in	4
" positions changed	3
Boilers, steam, repairs	2
" tea and coffee, repairs	2
Battery, electric, repairs	2
Cans, sprinkling, repair	1
" oil, repair	1
Conductor, rain water, repair	2
Covering, boiler, repair	5
Cleaners, gas tips, made	10
Closets, water, repairs on	145
" cleaned out	31
Cups, drip, made	2
" oil, repaired	1
Dampers, air shoot, repaired	1
Engines repaired	2
Extinguishers, fire, charged up	9
Fixtures, gas, repairs on	6
" " removed	3
" " put in	6
Grates, shaking, repaired	2
Hose, fire, large, repaired lengths	16
" small	2
Hydrant, small, made	1
" repaired	3
Heaters, Foly, repaired	1
Heads, exhaust, repaired	1
Tubs, bath, repaired	1
Taps refound	10
" repaired	55
" put in	1
Tanks, feed water, repaired	1
" position changed	2
" expansion, changed	2
Tips, gas, repaired	76
Telephones repaired	5
Urinals cleaned out	6
Utensils, kitchen, repaired	13
Urinals put in	1
" repaired	22
Valves, steam and water, repaired	70
" radiator air, put on	13
" refaced	1
" replaced	7
" put in	4
Windows repaired	8
Whistle, fire, repaired	1
Wire, telephone, repaired	1

Wire strung for electric call bells, 300 feet.

" " telephone, 70 feet.

Pumped for the year, 16,259,448 gallons water for building.

TABLE No. 21.—Brockville Asylum—Farm exchange account for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

1897.	Disbursements.	$ c.	1897.	Receipts.	$ c.
October 7	To cash paid J. Dunn for 1 milch cow	35 00	October 1	Balance on hand	307 45
" 12	" H. Young for manure	9 00	" 1	By cash from Wm. Jones for 2 young pigs	5 00
" 12	" A. Wright for repairs	5 40	" 6	" F. White for 1 "	2 00
" 12	" T. Ferguson "	12 43	" 21	" G. McRae for 1 sow	7 60
" 12	" M. Higgins for manure	16 40	Nov'mb'r 23	" D. Ross for 1 sow, 425 lbs. @ 3½	14 88
" 28	" J. Blair for 1 milch cow	31 00	" 23	" " for 1 stag, 430 lbs. @ 2½	10 75
" 30	" E. Kow for hay	20 00	" 23	" " for 4 pigs, 665 lbs. @ 4½	29 90
Nov'mb'r 11	" H. Doyle for repairs	11 20	" 23	" D. Bissel for 1 dry cow	20 00
" 17	" G. Rudd "	8 05	Dec'mb'r 3	" " "	20 00
" 30	" T. Humble for 1 milch cow	35 00	" 8	" T. Henderson for 1 dry cow	20 00
" 30	" Mrs. C. Jones for 1 milch cow	40 00	" 22	" Ross & B. "	20 00
" 30	" H. Bissell "	32 00	" 31	" Mtce. acct. for 353 lbs. pork	18 48
Decemb'r 3	" " "	35 00	1898.		
" 8	" J. Henderson "	40 00	January 2	" Wm. Jones for 4 sucking pigs	10 00
" 22	" H. Bissell "	32 00	Dec'mb'r 30	" Mtce. acct. for 497 lbs. pork @ 5¾	28 34
" 30	" T. Burns for straw	25 00	January 7	" " " 457 " 6	27 42
1898			February 7	" F. Hogg for 1 dry cow	20 00
January 5	" R. Easton for repairs	15 00	March 1	" Ross & Bissell for 1 sow 456 lbs. @ 4	17 80
" 31	" J. Gillerain for 3 tons 1,990 lbs. straw @ $6	23 97	" 1	" " " 6 pigs, 1,000 lbs. @ 5¼	52 50
February 7	" F. Stagg for 1 milch cow	37 50	" 26	" Mtce. acct. for 445 lbs. pork @ 6	26 70
March 7	" T. Burns for 2,650 lbs. straw	6 62	" 26	" " 1 sucking pig	2 00
" 29	" H. Doyle for re-cushioning phaeton	10 00	April 14	" J. J. Henderson for 1 dry cow	20 00
" 29	" H. H. Young for manure	10 80	May 17	" Henry Freeman for 264 lbs. tallow	7 15
" 29	" P. Higgins "	15 00	March 30	" D. W. Ross for 880 lbs. pork at $4.25	41 80
" 31	" J. Judson for harrow	15 00	" 30	" W. H. McNish for 10 young pigs at $2.50	25 00
" 31	" Brown & Son for seeds	4 23	April 5	" John Dalton for 1 young pig	2 50
" 29	" H. Doyle for harness	3 30	" 11	" Richard Malone "	2 50
" 26	" McNish & McKenzie for 4 loads of sawdust	6 00	" 20	" B. Cowan for 1 calf	1 50
April 1	" D. McAlpine, for veterinary services	9 00	May 10	" T. Perrin for 1 young pig	2 50
" 14	" Jas. Henderson for 1 milch cow	40 00	" 10	" G. A. Marshall "	2 50
" 14	" Wm. Dyer, for 4,920 lbs. potatoes @ 36½	17 82	" 7	" A. McLean for 2 young pigs	5 00
" 15	" John Sharpe for 8½ bush. "	3 07	" 9	" J. McCord "	5 00
" 23	" J. W. Leach for 6 mos.' rent of barn	12 50	" 10	" R. Dunn for 4 young pigs	10 00
May 16	" Henry Freeland for 76 bush. potatoes @ 35	26 60	" 18	" G. Dellar for 2 " "	5 00
			" 13	" " for 2 " "	5 00
			" 19	" S. Kennedy for 3 " "	7 50
			April 28	" W. Henderson for 1 calf	1 00
			May 29	" R. Dunn for 4 pigs at @ $4 25	17 00
	Carried forward			*Carried forward*	

TABLE No. 21.—BROCKVILLE ASYLUM—Farm exchange account for the year ended 30th September, 1898.—*Concluded.*

1897.		Disbursements.	$ c.	1898.		Receipts.	$ c.
		Brought forward				*Brought forward*	
				May	10	By cash paid T. Dudley for 2 pigs	5 00
July	8	To cash paid J. Judson for plow share	2 00	June	1	" Bissell & Ross for 915 lbs pork @ 5¼c	48 03
"	8	" J. J. Henderson for 1 milch cow	35 00	May	3	" H. Bissell for 14 hogs, 2,920 lbs. pork @ 4¼c	124 10
"	8	" John Murray for 4,920 lbs. hay @ $10	24 60	"	24	" Ross & Bissell for 1,210 lbs. pork @ $4.75	57 47
"	8	" A. S. Wright for repairs	27 75	"	26	" L. Cossitt for 5 young pigs	12 50
"	21	" Cossitt Bros. for coupling shaft	3 00	June	8	" F. Stagg for 2 young pigs	5 00
"	21	" Wm. Dyer for 30⅔ bu. seed potatoes @ 30	10 98	"	8	" J. L. McRae for 2 young pigs	5 00
"	21	" J. Judson for castings for plow	3 45	"	15	" F. Stagg for 2 young pigs	5 00
"	25	" P. Ferguson for horseshoeing	7 20	"	22	" P. White for 1,400 lbs. rags @ $8.00	5 60
"	27	" R. B. Easton "	14 50	1898.			
"	27	" Cole Bros. for repairing sleigh	2 75	February	8	" Ross & Bissell for 1 boar	10 00
August	3	" H. Brown & Sons for bran	26 00	May	17	" W. Haggerty for 1 young pig	2 50
"	3	" Cossitt Bros. for repairing mower	1 75	"	11	" L. Cossitt for 1 young pig	2 50
"	10	" A. S. Wright " Bursar's rig	3 00	June	11	" Elgin Row for two young pigs	5 00
"	10	" M. Ryan for 1 milch cow	35 00	"	4	" Ross & Bissell for 5 hogs, 1,340 lbs. @ 4⅜c.	62 65
"	6	" Jas. Cornell for 337 bush. oats	118 83	July	1	" H. Caldwell for 100 flour barrels	10 00
"	7	" Wm Hogan for 76⅔ "	19 15	"	5	" A. Abbott for 200 " "	20 00
"	9	" Kenneth Morison for 1 milch cow	40 00	"	7	" J. J. Henderson for 1 dry cow	20 00
"	9	" B. L. Howard "	35 00	"	21	" Ross & Bissell for 2 sows, 540 lbs. @ 3½c	18 90
"	9	" Boyd & Co. for painting & repairing wagon	15 00	"	21	" " for 3 hogs, 700 lbs. @ 4¾c	33 25
"	9	" " " buggy	21 30	"	21	" " for 2 sows and boar, 665 lbs. @ 4c	26 60
"	30	Baker's deficit	274 04	"	28	" " for 4 pigs, 825 lbs. @ $4.90	40 42
"	30	To balance	226 30	August	9	" A. S. Fisher for 50 barrels	6 00
				"	17	" Ross & Bissell for 5 hogs, 1,070 lbs. @ 5c	53 50
				"	17	" J. J. Henderson for 2 dry cows	58 00
				Sept'r	10	" F. Stagg for 4 young pigs @ $4	12 00
				"	10	" E. Glazier for 1 pig	5 00
				"	19	" J. Findon for 5 pigs @ $3	15 00
				"	20	" Ross & Bissell for 7 sows, 2,160 lbs. @ 3½c.	75 60
				"	21	" Thos. Perrin for 2 pigs at $2.50	5 00
				"	22	" Geo. Harper for 3 young pigs	7 50
				"	23	" Daniel White for 1 young pig	3 25
				"	24	" J. L. McCrae for 45 bbls	5 40
				"	27	" A. S. Fisher, for 50 bbls	6 00
			$1,594 54				1,594 54
				Oct.	1	By balance	226 30

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1898.

To James Noxon, Esq.

Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario:

Sir,—I beg to submit the twenty-second annual report of the operations of this asylum, being for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

There were in residence on October 1, 1897, 344 Males, 286 females, total 630. There were admitted during the year by Lieutenant Governor's warrant, three males and one female, and by medical certificate 27 males and 34 females, total 65, which added to the number in residence made 695. Of this number there were discharged during the year six males and four females, seven of whom were much improved. 18 males and 26 females died, leaving in residence 359 males and 291 females, total 641.

It has been my privilege and duty to submit each of those twenty-two annual reports, and many and great have been the changes since the first. From the old building on the shore of Couchiching, to the magnificent pile overlooking Simcoe is a long step; from the 130 inmates of our first year to the 641 of to day is a large increase; from the old and almost helpless dements and idiots gathered from the insane asylums to the hundreds of young boys and girls with happy countenances and mirthful laughter is a great change. During those twenty-two years there have been no less than six ministers in charge of this institution, and four inspectors. We have had four bursars, and four matrons; while the changes in the staff generally have been many; and yet the work goes on, and the institution has not only justified the wisdom of the Government and Legislature that gave it existence, but has won for itself a prominent position among the large and important institutions of the province.

Applications.

There are no less than 220 applications for admission on file as against 139 last year. This is a large increase and calls for some action on the part of the Government to extend our accommodation. It is but fair to say, however, that many of those applications are unsuitable for this institution. As a rule, when some of those are refused admission to an asylum for the insane, the applicants are referred to this asylum as a more suitable place for them. Some of these are either subject to a mild form of insanity or suitable subjects for a poor-house. Again there are many epileptics who certainly should not be admitted here, and who are more insane than idiotic; but while this is true, there still remains a large number for whom provision should be made. And while recognizing the fact that the largest expenditure from the public revenue goes for the maintenance of our public institutions, and that there must be a limit to this form of expenditure, the knowledge that the Government has assumed the full care and support of the insane and defective must also be recognized. In my opinion it is only a question of time when it will be found necessary to require the counties to assume a portion of this expenditure. It would not only be a relief to the Government, but it would be a positive good to the municipalities in causing them to take a greater interest in their unfortunates; and it would have the effect of increasing the number of industrial homes.

How to Provide Room.

The question of increased accommodation is a serious one, and will require careful consideration, and a few thoughts and suggestions may not be amiss here.

First, either the erection of new buildings here, or the acquisition of buildings already erected in some other locality, where 300 custodial cases could be cared for, would make ample provision for at least ten years. The State of New York had this problem to solve, and it was done by opening an institution for feeble-minded women at Newark, N. Y., where about 500 of this class are provided with a comfortable home, and are at the same time kept beyond the possibility of multiplying their kind. Heredity being the most fruitful source of idiocy, it follows that anything that can be done to curtail that source would be a long step towards the decrease of idiocy and imbecility. A custodial asylum has also been opened at Rome, N. Y., where there are now between four and five hundred cared for, and Ontario should follow the example of New York and at least establish a custodial asylum, which would afford relief to this institution and allow it to deal with the younger and more hopeful for which it was particularly designed.

Second, another plan well worth considering is to begin the establishing of a colony for epileptics. This plan has been urged in previous reports and reasons given for such a step. This would not only relieve our institution of about 140 epileptics, but it would relieve the asylums for the insane of some 400 more, thereby making provision for five or six hundred patients in various asylums. There is no question about the advantage and wisdom of colonizing epileptics. It is being done in many of the neighboring States and many European countries, notably in Germany and England, with most satisfactory results. Such a colony becomes self supporting, and if economy alone were considered the thing would pay.

Third, purchase more land and provide suitable buildings to accommodate forty or fifty of our working patients. Now that the clearing of land owned by the Government is near completion, it will be an absolute necessity to buy more if for no other reason than to provide work for our inmates. It would be a great mistake to keep so many here without supplying them with ample employment, more especially as a large number of them are ablebodied men and capable of doing a vast amount of work. It is hoped therefore that two or three hundred acres af land surrounding us may be purchased soon. It would be a paying investment from the start, and would have the additional recommendation of providing room for some of those whose applications are being constantly urged from time to time. If a house were erected for the medical superintendent, that portion of the building now occupied by him could be fitted up for the reception of paying patients. There are many who would willingly pay five dollars per week, or even more, if they could be provided with suitable rooms for their unfortunates, and where it would be possible to keep them from mingling with the general crowd of our inmates. Twenty such patients would mean one hundred dollars per week, and there is not the slightest doubt but that number would take advantage of such a provision; indeed many have already made application and visited the institution to see what kind of accommodation could be obtained, and while expressing themselves as well satisfied with the general appearance of the building and surroundings, yet desired a sharper classification, and expressed themselves as willing to pay handsomely. More room, therefore, could be obtained at a moderate outlay—First, by colonizing the weak minded women either here, which would be the preferable plan, or elsewhere. Second. erect a custodial asylum, or utilize the building at Penetanguishene or Cobourg for the old and useless inmates of both sexes, with a capacity for three or four hundred. Third, establish a colony for epileptics, which would not only relieve us of 140, but would also relieve the insane asylums of many more. Fourth, buy a sufficient area of land and make a farm colony, and build a house for the medical superintendent.

The Schools.

Since my last report the Department has thought advisable to make some changes in the school by which the number of teachers has been reduced, and which have in view the making of better provision for the industrial instruction of the more capable inmates, that they may be trained to fill positions of greater usefulness in the industrial work of the institution. Those changes are now in course of formation and not yet being com-

pleted further reference to them is unnecessary. The work of the four teachers to which our staff is reduced has been and is satisfactory and those in school are making progress, but more attention requires to be given to industrial training and it is to be hoped the changes now being made will supply this need About six years ago I made a special report on our system of training and the results that might be expected from it, and so pertinent is it to our present condition that I insert a portion of it here :—

"It is long since the training and education of idiots or imbeciles passed the experimental stage, and it has been proven beyond all manner of doubt that all imbecile children, except the paralytic, can be improved to a certain point, that a large majority can be so improved as to make them not only helpful to themselves, but to others; that a certain percentage, depending very largely on the plane from which they start, can be made self supporting. Speaking of some of those who occupied the higher plane, Dr. Brown, of Barre, Mass., says in one of his reports: "several of those who have been cared for and educated by me are now filling stations of usefulness and responsibility in life, having served in the army and navy during the war, are managing small farms or maintaining themselves by some mechanical trade." Dr. Kerlin in one of his reports says: "Of five hundred individuals received and treated at this institution eighty-one are capable of earning their own support." Dr. S. G. Howe, of Mass., many years ago wrote of one of those institutions: "It has given speech to some who were dumb, and who, if left without special aid would have remained dumb. It has greatly improved the condition of more than four-fifths of its pupils. They have been put into a higher state of health and vigor, they have been trained to the command of muscle and limb, they feed themselves, dress themselves, and conduct themselves with decorum."

We have here two very remarkable instances of giving speech to the dumb. First, nearly three years ago we received a girl, twelve years of age, who did not articulate one word, and to-day she talks so fast and loud that she has almost become a nuisance. Second, a short time ago a boy, fourteen years of age, the son of one of Ontario's most distinguished educationists, was received here. He could not articulate a word except no; for yes he would say ugh. He is now after six or seven months beginning to talk. The other day an attendant brought him and another boy into my office to be disciplined for fighting, and to my question the boy answered he-struck-me; when the other boy gave the reason for striking him that he had thrown slippers at him. The boy instantly exclaimed no-,one-boot. Now, this boy had every advantage at home, had been sent to school, had been instructed by mother and father and yet could not speak, and here a few months after his admission he can make himself understood perfectly. The girl mentioned above can read and write and sew, and has made remarkable progress. Her father, who comes to see her twice a year, is perfectly amazed at the improvements made, and stated that he could do nothing with her at home. I may say that these two are the better grade of children and like a good many others here could be brought up to the self supporting point.

Dr. H. B. Wilbur, who did more in establishing these institutions in America than any other man, in his twentieth annual report of the institution at Syracuse thus wrote: "seven experimental schools, started under State patronage, have resulted in the establishment of as many public institutions, built and supported by these several States. In nearly every instance these experiment schools have been located at the State Capital, where their modes and operations and their results, could be conveniently scrutinized by the members of the legislative bodies, upon whose favour they were dependent. They are, therefore, now the exponents of the intelligent conviction of the respective legislatures that founded them." The seven States referred to were Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, and since then eight other States have founded splendid institutions. If no benefit resulted from the instruction given in those institutions, the respective States would not maintain them. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio have institutions dating back in the fifties, and they are among the most popular in their respective States.

We have commenced our instruction on the same lines followed by those older ones, and we think with very gratifying results. Our system consists of physical as well as

mental training; indeed the physical with the majority of cases received here, should receive the greater prominence; and it is one of the essential qualifications of the successful teacher with this class that she should be a woman of remarkable patience and firmness, refined, ladylike, and well educated. The inmates are benefited by the instruction imparted, in their general appearance and demeanor, in making them more happy and cheerful, in making them helpful to themselves and kind to each other, in making some to walk who could not stand alone when they came here, in making some to talk who could not utter a word when admitted, in teaching many to read and write, so that they write letters home to their friends, in teaching the girls to sew and knit and other useful employments. In fact there is no limit to the benefits that flow from the instructions imparted to those poor creatures. Many of them, in fact, the great majority of our most hopeful cases, if allowed to grow up without training, as thousands have done before them, would become hopeless, drivelling idiots, instead of the bright, happy active boys and girls they are now, with a certainty of being useful men and women, useful to themselves and others and capable of engaging in useful and profitable employments.

The system of instruction, therefore, should embrace the physical as well as the mental, for neither art nor book, but life itself is the ground work of education and teaching. To produce improvement we must act on the whole being, body as well as mind, for idiocy is not simply a mental deficiency to be remedied by a course of instruction directed to the mental faculties, but is also a deficiency of nervous functional power, the result of nervous or brain diseases, largely depending on a feeble constitution. The aim should be to improve the bodily frame by exercises of some kind to be adapted to the individual cases in hand. This we try to do, and we think with very fair results."

"The methods of instruction vary with the varied capacities of the children, and much must depend on the varied capabilities of the individual teacher. According to an eminent authority "the ideal teacher is well educated, refined, intensely interested in her pupils, and has a professional zeal to grow in her work. She is original, striving to introduce new and bright methods, but not passing hastily from subject to subject before the child has grasped the first. She is patient but energetic, sweet tempered but persistent, and to the influences of her education she adds the charms of personal neatness and attractive manners. She possesses naturally, a well-grounded religious sense, which finds its best expression in self sacrifice, conscientious duty and instinctive kindness."

Industrial Training.

As already pointed out, all our efforts to educate or train the feeble minded will be of little practical use unless they are taught to work so as to be useful to their friends or to the institution if it is found necessary to keep them here. In this country where the winters are so long that at least for half the year neither farm nor garden labor is practicable, it is clear that we should have shops of different kinds fully equipped, and with industrial teachers under whom the boys can learn some of the simpler trades, such as shoemaking, carpentering, mat weaving and brush and broom making. We have now four boys working with the tailor since last June, and one of them runs the sewing machine very well. The others make all the button holes and sew on the buttons as readily as expert workmen. This class should be increased to eight, and so with the other trades. Owing largely to the patience and care of our baker, three or four of the boys have been made very useful in the bakery For the girls an intelligent, well-educated woman of a kind and gentle disposition should be appointed to take a class of ten or fifteen girls to learn dressmaking and sewing generally. One-half of each day should be spent in the workrooms, and the other half in the schoolrooms. There should be no let up on Saturday. Teachers and instructors in an institution for the feeble-minded have as much right to work six days in the week as the attendants and employees in all the other departments have to work seven. A holiday for our children is not appreciated by them, for they are better and happier in school, and so express themselves.

Military Drill.

For the last year a company of the boys have been under a drill instructor (one of the attendants), and a very marked improvement is noticeable in their general bearing and physical appearance. They are becoming quite proficient in the various movements.

A class of girls is also instructed in physical culture and calisthenics, and their exercises will compare very favorably with those of the public and high schools. It is to be regretted that these exercises were not continued in connection with the school proper, for there can be no question as to their benefit to the class of children sent here.

The Band.

About a year ago a band was organized under the instruction of one of our attendants, who had been a band master before coming here. The progress made has been very gratifying. It is made up of about an equal number of inmates and employees, and the intention is to have it composed exclusively of inmates as soon as a sufficient number can be trained to the use of the instruments. It is needless to say that this music is much enjoyed by our boys and girls, and it adds cheerfulness and life to the whole institution.

The Garden.

The products of the garden have been fairly satisfactory. They would have been much better, however, had it not been for the long spell of dry weather. You will see from the following table that the results have been up to the average.

Asparagus	200 bunches.
Beans, green	44 bushels.
Beets	400 "
Beets	60 bunches.
Cabbage	7,550 heads.
Cabbage, red	300 "
Cauliflower	400 "
Carrots	600 bushels.
Celery	1,500 heads.
Corn	975 dozen.
Cucumbers	60 "
Lettuce	280 "
Onions, green	196 bunches.
Onions, dried	100 bushels.
Parsnips	60 "
Peas	12 "
Parsley	200 bunches.
Peppers	12 dozen.
Radish	40 "
Rhubarb	4,040 bunches.
Spinach	50 bushels.
Squash and Marrow	20 dozen.
Tomatoes	130 bushels.
Turnips	150 "
Apples	5 "
Currants, red	301 quarts.
Currants, white	38 "
Currants, Black	487 "
Citron	4 dozen.
Grapes	58 pounds.
Gooseberries	362 quarts.
Musk Melon	16 dozen.
Raspberries	860 quarts.

Strawberries	399 quarts.
Mint	70 bunches.
Summer Savory	300 "
Sage	100 "
Thyme	400 "

Improvements.

Some improvements have been made in connection with our heating plant, which now, I think, is nearly perfect both in respect to efficiency and economy.

The new cow stables have been completed, which gives us ample room for some time to come.

A verandah was added to the gardener's house, and in addition to these some finishing touches were given to the grounds and roads.

Wants.

The convenience and economy of having coal vaults in connection with our boiler house have been frequently referred to in my reports. The loss in the frequent handling of our coal and the time consumed might be saved if my suggestions were acted upon, and I would again respectfully urge that an appropriation be asked for this very desirable improvement.

The laundry has been taxed to its utmost capacity in keeping up with the work, and more machinery is required to meet the demands of our increased and ever increasing population. At present we have three washing machines, one of which is worn out and useless. There should be four good machines, and as we have only two that can be depended upon, two new ones should be procured. We should also have an ironing machine as well as a starcher. With these four machines our laundry would be no more than properly equipped for the large amount of work passing through it.

I call your attention again to the necessity of improving or changing our system of lighting. For the last two or three years it has been anything but satisfactory. The present plant is too small for so large an institution, and in the early part of the night, with the large number of burners in use, the power or pressure is so weak that the flame is sometimes little better than a candle. This should not be, and I would again recommend the installation of electric light, which in the end would be not only cheaper but much safer than gas.

During the summer months we have found our water supply almost too low. This is especially the case if there is an extended drought, and something should be done to increase the supply. Of course, we would have ample supply if the pumping plant were removed to the lake, but this will not be necessary for some time, as there are several springs that might be conveyed to the reservoir if we had a supply of piping. With the additional supply we could get in this way there would be no danger of failure for several years.

Attendants and Employees.

A word of praise is due to our staff of attendants and employees generally. I often think we are exceedingly fortunate in being able to secure the services of such an efficient staff, of attendants especially. In point of intelligence and education they are much above the average found in similar institutions, so that their duties are performed not only faithfully, but intelligently as well.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1897	.....	.....	.....	344	286	630
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	3	1	4			
" Medical Certificate	27	34	61			
Total number under treatment during year	30	35	65	374	321	695
Discharges during year	.....	.....	.....			
As recovered	.....	.....	.....			
" improved	4	3	7			
" unimproved	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during year	6	4	10			
Died	18	26	44			
Eloped	.....	.....	.....			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....			
Remaining in asylum 30th September, 1898	.....	.....	.....	350	291	641
Total number admitted since opening of asylum	.....	.....	.....	706	634	1340
" discharged	53	41	94			
" died	281	280	561			
" eloped	2	.....	2			
" transferred	20	22	42			
" remaining 30th September, 1898	.....	.....	.....	350	291	641

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the asylum, from the 1st October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of August, 1898) ..	351	295	646
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 14th of November, 1897)	342	286	628
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	126,164	105,983	232,147
Daily average population	345 653	290·364	636·019

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social state.						
Married	.....	.....	.....	1	9	10
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Single.....	30	35	65	705	624	1,329
Total	.....	... . ..	.....	706	634	1,340
Religion.						
Presbyterians	5	7	12	128	120	248
Episcopalians	4	8	12	137	144	281
Methodists	6	10	16	184	167	351
Baptists....	3	... .	3	24	25	49
Congregationalists	.... .	1	1	2	1	3
Roman Catholics	4	3	7	115	79	194
Mennonites	....	... ...	.....	10	6	16
Quakers	.....	....	... ...	3	1	4
Other denominations	2	2	4	17	22	39
Not reported	6	4	10	86	69	155
Total	30	35	65	706	634	1,340
Nationalities.						
English	1	1	2	42	42	84
Irish	.. ..	.... .	.....	39	36	75
Scotch	.....	.....	.	25	18	43
Canadian	29	31	60	554	498	1,052
United States	....	2	2	6	10	16
Other countries	.... ..	.... ..	....	16	8	24
Unknown	.....	1	1	24	22	46
Total	30	35	65	706	634	1,340

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	1	2	2	7	9
Brant		2	2	10	12	22
Bruce		2	2	22	19	41
Carleton		1	1	23	15	38
Dufferin				1	7	8
Elgin				6	12	18
Essex	1	2	3	16	15	31
Frontenac	3		3	30	27	57
Grey				23	24	47
Haldimand				17	4	21
Halton		1	1	12	9	21
Hastings	1	2	3	13	19	32
Huron	1		1	23	16	39
Kent	1		1	13	18	31
Lambton				15	12	27
Lanark				8	4	12
Leeds and Granville	1		1	21	16	37
Lennox and Addington		1	1	16	11	27
Lincoln				6	4	10
Middlesex	3	1	4	33	21	54
Muskoka District		1	1	13	6	19
Nipissing District				2		2
Norfolk		1	1	8	8	16
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	20	24	44
Ontario	2	2	4	24	19	43
Oxford	1		1	17	15	32
Parry Sound	1	2	3	4	3	7
Peel	1		1	4	16	20
Perth	1	1	2	11	15	26
Peterborough	1	2	3	5	12	17
Prescott and Russell				1	2	3
Prince Edward				4	9	13
Renfrew				3	11	14
Simcoe	3	2	5	56	43	99
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				22	7	29
Victoria		1	1	13	9	22
Waterloo	1		1	18	17	35
Welland				5	8	13
Wellington				22	8	30
Wentworth	1	1	2	31	32	63
York	6	8	14	113	98	211
Total admissions	30	35	65	706	634	1,340

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1898.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District					1	1	
Brant				1		1	
Bruce				5	3	8	
Carleton				4	4	8	
Dufferin					2	2	
Elgin					4	4	
Essex				2	3	5	
Frontenac				12	13	25	
Grey				9	5	14	
Haldimand				3		3	
Halton				1	2	3	
Hastings				2	4	6	
Huron				5	3	8	
Kent					3	3	
Lambton				2	4	6	
Lanark				4	1	5	
Leeds and Grenville				5	3	8	
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9	
Lincoln				2	2	4	
Middlesex	1		1	4	1	5	
Muskoka District				2	1	3	
Norfolk				5	5	10	
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7	
Ontario				4	1	5	
Oxford	1		1	6	1	7	
Parry Sound					1	1	
Peel				1	3	4	
Perth				5	2	7	
Peterborough					3	3	
Prescott and Russell					1	1	
Prince Edward							
Renfrew				1	5	6	
Simcoe	1	1	2	10	6	16	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				14	1	15	
Victoria				3	1	4	
Waterloo				1		1	
Welland					1	1	
Wellington				2	1	3	
Wentworth				2	7	9	
York				10	8	18	
Not classed							
Total admissions	3	1	4	133	116	249	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	N. W	M	May 30, 1895	October 31, 1897	Improved.
2	F. W. L.....	M	March 6, 1896	February 28, 1898	do
3	W. L	M	February 25, 1889	" " "	do
4	V. M. C	F	March 30, 1897	April 12, 1898	do
5	J. G	M	April 16, 1898	May 21, 1898	Unimproved.
6	J. M..... .	F	August 11, 1896	July 1, 1898	do
7	F. F.....	M	July 16, 1998	Sept. 12, 1898	do
8	M. A. McI....	F	May 9, 1894	" 15, 1898	Improved.
9	K. M. H.....	F ...	October 19, 1897	" 15, 1898	do
10	A. E. T.	M	November 2, 1896	" 15, 1898	do

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	E. K.....	F	57	October 7, 1897....	7	1	11	Bronchitis.
2	A. R.....	M	62	" 18 ...	11	10	17	"
3	G. B.....	M	.....	" 28	15	1	7	Debility.
4	D. D.....	M	....	Nov. 3	21	1	5	Epilepsy.
5	H. R. H.....	M ..	21	" 4	5	11	16	Phthisis
6	R. C...	F	16	" 11	3	9	11	"
7	W. B	M	27	Dec. 15	9	11	8	Epilepsy.
8	C. B. E	F ...	7	" 23 ...	1	8	.....	Heart Disease.
9	M. R.....	F	17	" 31 ...	9	9	30	Phthisis.
10	C. E. McB....	M ...	19	Jan. 1, 1898....	6	6	7	"
11	E. A. W	F	13	" 20 ...	.....	4	8	Peritonitis.
12	R. K.....	F	13	Feb. 13	.....	11	17	Phthisis.
13	G. A. S	F	19	" 19	2	.... ..	12	Broncho Pneumonia.
14	C H...	F	9	" 21 ...	2	8	28	Debility.
15	V. A. D	F	11	" 26 ...	3	9	2	"
16	J. W. H S....	M	9	March 25	4	1	25	Capillary Bronchitis.
17	W. G. C ...	M ...	18	" 27	5	6	12	Diarrhœa.
18	J. P.....	M	34	April 2	.....	7	30	Tub'rc'l'r Perit'nitis.
19	L. S	F	36	" 3	. . .	10	*24	Heart Disease.
20	W. G. H	M	19	" 30	4	2	28	Enteric Fever.
21	C. R....	M . ..	19	May 8	4	11	1	Septicemia.
22	K. H. D	F	14	" 11	4	10	28	Meningitis.
23	F. C	F ..	30	" 11	6	3	22	Phthisis.
24	M. M. McL....	F	11	" 13	.....	5	19	Broncho Pneumonia.
25	I. E. H	M	16	" 13	2	10	9	Pleurisy.
26	J. C	M	30	" 23	5	....	14	Phthisis.
27	E. F.....	F	26	" 27	8	1	12	"
28	L. M. G.....	F	16	June 3	4	2	11	"
29	M. F. D	F	36	" 9	.....	11	28	Epilepsy.
30	M. F	M . ..	.....	" 9	15	8	19	Dysentery.
31	S. E	M	33	" 13	3	1	26	Bright's Disease.
32	M. M. M.....	F	27	July 3	5	11	18	Debility.
33	C. M. D	F	23	" 6	2	6	6	Phthisis.
34	N. McL.....	F ...	15	" 13	.....	9	15	Tuber. Boncho Pne'a
35	J. R..... ...	M	39	" 14	10	2	13	Phthisis.
36	L. Mc...	F	25	" 22 ..	3	4	7	Epilepsy.
37	K. C.....	F	21	" 28	7	3	18	"
38	R. McD	F	42	August 1 ...	20	4	13	Phthisis.
39	B. B....	F	20	" 4	1	10	24	Heart Disease.
40	S. M.....	F	43	" 11	19	4	3	Phthisis.
41	C. B	F	27	" 18	10	5	10	"
42	D. C	M	42	Sept. 10	14	9	4	Heart Disease.
43	D. Y..... .	M	40	" 23	4	5	5	Cellulitis.
44	E. E. M.....	F ...	29	" 38	. 6	.....	28	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	21	15	36				1	7	8
" 15 to 20 "	3	6	9				5	5	10
" 20 to 25 "	2	4	6				1	3	4
" 25 to 30 "	2	6	8				1	5	6
" 30 to 35 "	2	2	4				3	1	4
" 35 to 40 "							1	2	3
" 40 to 45 "							2	2	4
" 45 to 50 "		1	1						
" 50 to 55 "									
" 55 to 60 "		1	1					1	1
" 60 to 65 "							1		1
" 65 to 70 "									
" 70 to 75 "									
" 75 to 80 "									
" 80 to 85 "									
" 85 to 90 "									
" 90 to 95 "									
Unknown							3		3
Total	30	35	65				18	26	44

TABLE No. 8.

Period.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on Sept. 30th.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month		3			
From 1 to 2 month		5			
" 2 " 3 "		10			
" 3 " 4 "		12			
" 4 " 5 "		5			
" 5 " 6		3			
" 6 " 7 "		3			
" 7 " 8 "		5			
" 8 " 9 "		2			
" 9 " 10 "		5			
" 10 " 11 "		4			
" 11 " 12 "		4			
" 12 " 18 "		44			
" 18 month to 2 year		27			
" 2 to 3 year		65			
" 3 " 4 "		53			
" 4 " 5 "		58			
" 5 " 6 "		33			
" 6 " 7 "		47			
" 7 " 8 "		75			
" 8 " 9 "		10			
" 9 " 10 "		17			
" 10 " 15 "		70			
" 15 " 20 "		49			
" 20 year and upward		32			
To tal		641			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	260	....	260
Tailor's shop	4	264	.....	264
Shoeshop	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer's shop	4	1,290	.....	1,290
Blacksmith s shop	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairing roads	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed	15	975	.....	975
Bakery	3	861	.....	861
Laundry	14	626	3,444	4,070
Dairy	6	.....	2,190	2,190
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	156	.....	156
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	1	78	.....	78
Farm Garden Grounds	33	6,032	.....	6,032
Stable	3	1,095	.....	1,095
Kitchen	4	730	730	1,460
Dining rooms	24	4,380	4,380	8,760
Officers' Quarters	2	.....	730	730
Sewing rooms	4	.....	1,148	1,148
Knitting	23	.....	5,886	5,886
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wards	125	27,375	18,250	45,625
Halls	6	1,878	.....	1,878
Storeroom	1	305	.....	305
General	21	2,002	1,647	3,649
Basement	2	78	.....	78
Superintendent's house	3	365	730	1,095
Total	303	49,480	39,135	88,615

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	5	6
Brant	6	6	12
Bruce	9	7	16
Carleton	10	6	16
Dufferin	.....	3	3
Dundas	4	2	6
Durham	2	1	3
Elgin	4	3	7
Essex	13	8	21
Frontenac	14	8	22
Glengarry	1	1	2
Grenville	1	2	3
Grey	8	8	16
Haldimand	4	2	6
Halton	4	6	10
Hastings	7	10	17
Huron	15	5	20
Kent	4	8	12
Lambton	5	6	11
Lanark	3	1	4
Leeds	8	5	13
Lennox and Addington	11	5	16
Lincoln	1	1	2
Middlesex	27	8	35
Muskoka District	7	3	10
Nipi-sing District	2	.....	2
Norfolk	5	4	9
Northumberland	6	5	11
Ontario	8	8	16
Oxford	8	5	13
Parry Sound District	4	2	6
Peel	3	7	10
Perth	8	6	14
Peterborough	4	7	11
Prescott	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	2	2	4
Rainy River District	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	1	6	7
Russell	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	24	25	49
Stormont	2	1	3
Thunder Bay District	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	5	4	9
Waterloo	8	12	20
Welland	2	3	5
Wellington	12	2	14
Wentworth	16	17	33
York	61	55	116
Not classed, unknown, etc	.....	.....	.....
Total	350	291	641

TABLE No. 11.

Mending, from October, 1897, to October, 1898.

Aprons	1,861
Bedticks	175
Bibs	185
Blankets	5
Blouses	7
Chemises	723
Counterpanes	6
Dresses	935
Drawers	1,309
Night Gowns	45
Pillowslips	25
Pillowshams	22
Sheets	124
Shirts	39
Stockings	1,224
Straight jackets	4
Frills	1,745
Waists	26
Mattresses	25
Roller towels	7
Feather pillows	8
Trousers	9

Knitted, from October, 1897, to October, 1898.

Stockings	262 pairs.
Socks	420 "

TABLE 12.—Orillia Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

——	Disbursements.	Dr.	——	Receipts.	Cr.
		$ c.			$ c.
1897.			1897.		
October 9..	To cash paid M. Allen for 1 milch cow	35 00	October 1..	By balance	722 57
" 22..	" R. Dunlop for 4 small pigs	8 00	Nov. 2..	By cash from A. Kerr for 6,240 lbs. pork	265 20
" 22..	" M. Harvie for 1 milch cow	37 00	" 2..	" J. J. Hatley for 1 dry cow	40 00
" 30..	" R. Ratcliff for 4 small pigs	7 00	Dec. 21.	" " 3 "	95 00
" 30..	" J. Thornburn for 4 small pigs	7 00	1898.		
Nov. 10..	" J. J. Smith for repairs	16 00	January 8	" " 1 "	40 50
" 15..	" W. Brown "	16 50	" 28..	" C. Antipityky for rags, 1,275 lbs. at 80 c	10 84
" 19..	" M. Lamb for 1 milch cow	40 00	Feb. 7..	" J. J. Hatley for 1 dry cow	39 00
Dec. 2..	" Mrs. Briggs for 8 small pigs	14 00	March 2.	" " 2 "	78 00
" 2..	" D. M. McKinley for exchange on horse	65 00	" 22..	" A. Kerr for 2 "	70 00
2..	" S. Black for stove	5 76	" 22..	" J. J. Hartley for 1 "	37 00
" 4..	" E. Ratcliffe for *re* cow	2 00	" 24..	" J. H. Wilson for 24 barrels	8 80
" 6..	" G. Street for plants	6 85	April 16..	" J. J. Hatley for 2 dry cows	69 00
Oct. 30 .	" D. Fletcher for 10 small pigs	20 00	" 30.	" A. Oscella for rags	5 35
Dec. 11..	" W. McLean for 4 "	5 00	May 3..	" D. Cotton for old stone machine	10 00
" 21..	" Pat. Ryan for 1 milch cow	36 00	" 17..	" A. Kerr for 6,625 lbs. pork at $4 40	291 50
1898.			" 27..	" C. Ogle for 5,200 lbs. bones at 35c	18 20
Jan. 6..	" R. Hillburn for travelling expenses	6 10	" 30..	" Long & Thompson for 532 lbs brass at 6 c	31 92
" 8..	" J. J. Hattey for 1 milch cow	37 00	June 3..	" R. Cotton for old iron	1 70
" 12..	" T. Claxton, for band instruments	150 00	July 7..	" J. J. Hatley for 2 dry cows	76 00
Feb. 3..	" D. C. Thomson for 1 milch cow	38 00	" 12..	" Long & Thompson for old iron	114 53
" 12..	" M. Lamb for 2 sticks of timber	10 00			
" 14..	" W. Bowman for 1 milch cow	38 00			

"	10	"	T. Johnston for 1 "	34 00				
"	26	"	H. Cooke & Co. for garden seed	26 27				
March	18	"	A. Kerr for 1 milch cow	30 00				
"	19	"	C. L. Robinson for 1 milch cow	38 00				
"	19	"	C. Pomery & Co. for sash	14 00				
"	22	"	J. McKenzie for 1 milch cow	35 00				
April	2	"	McNab Bros. & Co. for garden tools	40 45				
"	14	"	R. Mandelay for 1 milch cow	35 00				
"	16	"	J. Thornburn for 1 "	34 00				
May	6	"	W. H. Wainwright for harness	27 00				
"	6	"	W. Tudhope & Co. for waggonette	230 00				
"	7	"	R. Dunlop for 11 small pigs	24 75				
"	9	"	P. Jamison for 6 "	13 50				
"	10	"	D. Fletcher for 10 "	22 50				
"	10	"	A. Kerr for 8 "	18 00				
June	1	"	W. Tudhope & Co. for Gladstone	121 00				
"	20	"	C. McPherson for mower	48 00				
July	7	"	W. Thompson for 1 milch cow	35 00				
"	7	"	J. J. Hatley for 1 "	32 00				
Aug.	3	"	W. H. Perry for 1 "	35 00				
"	17	"	W. W. Petrie for exchange of boiler	45 00				
"	24	"	W. Tudhope & Co for 6 barrows	18 00				
Sept.	12	"	J. Sinclair for mason work	49 80				
"	30	To balance		418 13				
				2,025 11	October 1	By balance		2,025 11 418 13

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

TABLE No. 1

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1897				8	8	16
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant						
" Medical Certificate				3	4	7
Total number under treatment during year				11	12	23
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	4	2	6			
" improved	2	1	3			
" unimproved	1		1			
				7	3	10
Total number of discharges during year						
Died						
Eloped						
Transferred						
Remaining in Asylum 30 Sept., 1898				4	9	13
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				114	95	209
" discharged	91	83	164			
" died	17	3	20			
" eloped	2		2			
" transferred				110	86	196
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1898				4	9	13

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1897				2		2
Admitted during year, voluntary				16	1	17
Total number under treatment during year				18	1	19
Discharges during year				13		13
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1898				5	1	6
Total number admtted since opening of Asylum				278	41	319
" discharged	266	40	306			
" died	1		1			
" eloped	3		3	273	40	313
" remaining 30th Sept., 1898				5	1	6

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS

AND

REFORMATORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1898.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1898.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-first Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honorable E. J. Davis, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, November, 1898.

To the Honorable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, *Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-first Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

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Guelph " 61

Hamilton " 62

Kingston " 62

London " 64

Lindsay " 64

L'Orignal " 65

Milton " 65

Napanee " 66

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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Considerable improvement has been made in the gaols throughout the province during the past year, but much more remains to be done before they will be in a creditable state of repair and perfectly safe for the detention of criminals.

Quite a number of the county councils have, during the year, put in furnaces for heating the gaols, new cells, electric light, town water supply, etc. But there are still a number of counties, some of them the most wealthy in the province that seem determined to do nothing in this direction. Their sole consideration appears to be to have a place where they can imprison their aged destitute people and keep them at the lowest possible cost to the municipalities.

It is gratifying to know that during the year a number of comfortable and well equipped county homes have been erected for the care of the poor, and that other counties are now moving along the same lines. The very liberal grant of money which the Legislature offers for this purpose should induce the others to provide such institutions for their aged pauper class, and discontinue the practice of committing them to the gaols under the Vagrancy Act. I trust that the coming year will show a still greater increase in the number of these homes throughout the province and especially in the eastern section.

The gaols and lock-ups in the districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Muskoka have been kept in good repair, and much improved by introducing proper heating, lighting and drainage. The gaol at Parry Sound requires enlarging; the gaol yard at Mattawa should be extended; and the gaol and court house building at Rat Portage requires a new system of heating, all of which will have to be completed during the coming year.

There has been quite a large decline in the number of prisoners committed during the past year, viz., 628, the total being 8,256, as compared with 8,884 in

1897. The number of adult males committed was 559 less than last year; while the number of adult females showed a decrease of 100. Of boys under sixteen years of age there was an increase of 49; and of girls under sixteen years of age a decrease of 18.

The number committed for crimes against the person was considerably less than in any previous year for twenty-two years; while the committals for crimes against property the number was slightly more than in previous years with the exception of 1888.

The committals for crimes against public morals and public decency were less than they have been for the past five years.

For offences against public order and peace the decrease is about twenty-five per cent. as compared with previous years.

All other causes for which persons were detained as prisoners, including insane persons and dangerous to be at large, show a smaller number than in any other year since 1877.

The committals for drunkenness were less than for the past seven years, being 1,707.

The total number of prisoners in the gaols of the province at the end of the year was 644, an increase over the previous year of 34.

The total gaol expenditure of the province during the past year was about $5,000 less than in 1897.

In the tables will be found details as to prisoners committed to gaols, the places where they resided, the gaols to which they were sent, their crimes, nationality, religion, cost of maintenance, etc.

In my notes of inspection of the gaols for the past year will be found details as to the condition of buildings, crimes for which prisoners were committed recommendations for improvements, etc.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1869, to the 30th September, 1898.

Date of commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1869.....	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " 1870.....	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " 1871	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " 1872.....	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " 1873.....	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " 1874	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " 1875.....	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " 1876.... .	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " 1877.....	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " 1878.....	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " 1879.....	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " 1880.....	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " 1881.....	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " 1882.....	7,236	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " 1883.....	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " 1884.... .	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " 1885	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " 1886	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,645
" " 1887.....	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " 1888.....	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " 1889.....	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " 1890	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " 1891.....	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " 1892.....	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
" " 1893.....	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" " 1894.....	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" " 1895.....	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" " 1896	7,622	265	1,147	24	9,058
" " 1897.....	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" " 1898.....	6,974	284	969	29	8,256

The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1897 and 1898, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1897.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1898.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	209	18	227	182	19	201		1		27		26
Berlin	96	7	103	103	5	108	7		5		2	
Belleville	135	15	150	141	18	159	6	3	9			
Brantford	220	15	235	190	8	198				30	7	37
Brampton	120	6	126	51	12	83		6		69		63
Brockville	143	17	160	142	11	153				1	6	7
Bracebridge	57	3	60	49	7	56		4		8		4
Cayuga	125	4	129	86	3	89				39	1	40
Cornwall	79	3	82	102	8	110	23	5	28			
Cobourg	135	27	162	129	22	151				6	5	11
Chatham	176	7	183	156	17	173		10		20		10
Goderich	70	6	76	41	3	44				29	3	32
Guelph	94	11	105	83	7	90				11	4	15
Hamilton	388	69	457	408	58	466	20		9		11	
Kingston	107	10	117	113	14	127	6	4	10			
London	454	34	483	444	53	497		19	9	10		
Lindsay	55	14	69	57	6	63	2				8	6
L'Orignal	32	1	33	10		10				22	1	23
Milton	320	5	325	234	3	237				86	2	88
Napanee	39	9	48	63	3	66	24		18		6	
Ottawa	463	101	564	438	104	542		3		25		22
Owen Sound	169	15	184	176	8	184	7				7	
Orangeville	122	11	133	105	9	114				17	2	19
Perth	70	9	79	108	12	120	38	3	41			
Picton	47	2	49	54	4	58	7	2	9			
Pembroke	55	16	71	74	9	83	19		12		7	
Peterborough	157	9	166	159	27	186	3	18	20			
Port Arthur	39	6	45	35	3	38				4	3	7
Parry Sound	28	1	29	51	7	58	23	6	29			
Rat Portage	160	1	161	178	10	188	18	9	27			
Simcoe	91	14	105	83	11	94				8	3	11
St. Catharines	52		53	64	3	67	11	3	14			
Sarnia	178	5	133	184	5	189	6		6			
Stratford	119	14	133	104	3	107				15	11	26
Sandwich	161	18	179	132	12	144				29	6	35
St. Thomas	120	11	131	99	2	101				21	9	30
Sault Ste. Marie	66	5	71	43	6	49		1		23		22
Toronto	1,724	497	2,221	1,632	445	2,077				92	52	144
Walkerton	102	3	105	72	7	79		4		30		26
Woodstock	178	6	184	163	6	169				15		15
Welland	253	6	259	171	5	176				82	1	83
Whitby	52	8	60	52	2	54					6	6
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay	6		6	10		10	4		4			
Little Current	6		6	7		7	1		1			
Manitowaning	10	1	11	10		10					1	1
Mattawa	15		15	8	1	9		1		7		6
Minden	11	1	12	4		4				7	1	8
Sudbury	99	3	102	78	3	81				21		21
Huntsville	24	2	26	12	1	13				12	1	13
Fort William	70	14	84	62	6	68				8	8	16
Burk's Falls	40	2	42	35	2	37				5		8
North Bay	39	3	42	36	8	44		5	2	3		
Massey	4	3	7	19		19	15		12		3	
Webwood	30	1	31	16		16				14	1	15
	7,815	1,069	8,884	7,258	998	8,256	239	107	265	796	178	893

The number of commitments in each of the past twenty-two years is shewn in the subjoined tables divided into five classes.

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Assault, common ..	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469	482	534	476	491	420	347	389	369	387	416	334
" felonious..	164	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153	210	197	157	167	116	136	135	133	106	128	139
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99	94	138	96	105	91	71	97	77	86	49	49
Rape and assault with intent.....	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44	68	39	31	40	99	59	53	55	41	67	39	45	43	54
Murder	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45	25	32	19	37	31	28	20	18	34	32	24	29	20	21
Manslaughter	7	16	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13	21	18	18	11	13	9	4	6	4	7	10
Attempt at suicide..	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8	7	9	10	8	5	7	17	5	7	17	8
Miscellaneous	31	28	25	31	95	43	48	32	46	39	46	32	2	26	10	7	6	30	20	10	36	34
Total	990	1009	847	904	853	920	859	933	1043	907	838	923	968	870	865	725	651	771	673	674	716	619

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Arson and incendiarism	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21	36	51	42	33	33	27	37	71	43	57	45
Burglary	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35	72	76	81	65	46	62	100	96	75	89	73
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15	25	4	5	13	12	4	5	21	8	7	4
Destroying and injuring property	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	94	73	75	86	96	93	88	82	57	56	61	71	82
Embezzlement	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26	32	17	25	29	18	27	10	8	5	5	2
Forgery	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30	60	52	38	64	49	46	20	34	31	23	36	41	38	33
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113	149	118	85	136	125	98	116	98	91	123	149	134	119	129
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79	80	81	45	68	66	66	79	78	72	72	74
Housebreaking and robbery	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112	156	164	159	175	141	215	229	246	284	180	168
Larceny	2070	1818	1626	1669	1363	1401	1278	1742	1589	1396	1370	1698	1606	1590	1498	1419	1329	1615	1564	1506	1537	1602
Receiving stolen goods	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34	38	47	27	38	48	50	27	31	29	46	35	29	35	36
Trespass	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212	315	329	314	289	273	220	356	336	365	339	259
Miscellaneous	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90	85	....	78	49	15	14	21	50	...	....	277
Total	2773	2686	2523	2523	1990	2175	1989	2676	2614	2314	2183	2812	2636	2623	2475	2274	2197	2701	2746	2623	2545	2784

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Bigamy	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15	8	16	12	17	14	15	23	12	6	13	14
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146	190	136	207	148	100	148	134	107	120	80	78
Keeping houses of ill-fame.	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89	110	103	111	62	70	107	80	69	74	68	52
Perjury	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14	21	25	11	10	23	10	30	19	10	15	30
Seduction	2	2	2	...	.....	.....	1	.....	2	....	8	14	19	10	16	16	16	26	23	21	34	32
Indecent assault and exposure	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48	40	48	49	64	76	66	68	70	53	62	81	82	85	68
Miscellaneous	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80	39	59	12	12	34	25	87	82	57	80	80
Total	415	519	452	492	399	466	336	418	376	346	401	446	434	429	333	327	374	442	393	370	375	354

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE,

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Abusive and obscene language	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76	44	50	42	49	70	58	62	54	65	47	53	49	35	54
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166	167	163	166	124	134	118	131	143	138	145	148
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35	42	29	34	29	22	30	22	31	20	23	25
Deserting employment	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5	7	6	2	1	4	4	3	8	6	2	1
Drunk and disorderly	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3895	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451	4777	4573	3614	2736	2652	2274	2237	1907	1716	1707
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving to Indians.....	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	60	106	128	246	157	90	70	62	48	52	62	49	39	32
Threatening and seditious language.	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43	38	40	40	29	61	23	22	25	44	22	26
Vagrancy	3888	2524	2536	2210	1580	1449	1554	2130	2455	2243	2192	2301	2164	1958	1877	1775	1665	2125	2261	2328	2403	1969
Miscellaneous	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145	213	316	212	240	229	221	273	196	292	326	...
Total.....	8554	7066	6700	6640	5388	5391	6068	7341	6671	6350	6886	7514	7722	7133	6046	5077	4836	4949	5016	4833	4711	3962

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Contempt of Court..	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111	120	134	130	135	117	119	104	93	128	86	95
Debtors	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53	63	47	60	78	107	63	66	53	36	28	36	16	29	20
Detained as witnesses	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15	31	49	22	24	16	19	18	15	20	19	13
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460	475	437	491	412	394	351	398	383	332	377	351
Non-payment of fines and costs	41	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....
Want of sureties to keep the peace....	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63	57	45	49	67	28	36	39	25	32	26	28
Total	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709	759	772	755	704	608	561	587	552	558	537	507
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229	9620	9880	12081	11426	10645	11017	12451	12521	11810	10423	9011	8619	9450	9380	9058	8884	8256

A table shewing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 is annexed. The figures for 1897 and

Name of gaol.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1885.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1886.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1887.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1888.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1889.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1890.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1891.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	47
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	251
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	125
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	204
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	17	13
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	19
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	20	45	24
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	9	.....
Rat Portage	87	53	56	73	74	66	66
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4
Sandwich	47	31	45	46	47	35	57
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
Lock-ups:							
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	3	1	4	1
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	19	32
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	7	3
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	55	77
Huntsville	17	1	.....	2	1	3	.....
Fort William	.....	36	64	59	43	47	50
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16
Massey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,693	3,555	4,180	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614

during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1898 are compared and the increase or decrease in each place are shewn,

Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1892.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1893.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1894.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1895.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1896.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1897.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Increase or decrease during the year ending 30th September, 1898.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
19	10	21	9	24	21	11	.. ..	10
4	6	6	7	10	12	10	.....	2
18	24	25	19	16	12	13	1	.....
89	120	125	124	106	115	85	.....	30
10	9	9	11	6	2	3	1	....
44	77	86	70	43	48	49	1	.....
5	5	5	4	4	3	2	.....	1
7	.....	5	6	6	9	10	1	.....
22	27	10	24	9	11	28	17	....
25	11	19	18	16	12	15	3	.....
26	28	22	17	9	13	13	.....	.....
2	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	....	1
14	9	23	17	7	9	9	.....	.....
142	148	55	36	60	56	60	4	....
87	102	72	89	49	51	50	....	1
150	218	219	187	177	139	163	24	.....
5	2	5	2	5	4	5	1	....
1	2	1	3	2	2	.....	.....	2
6	4	8	3	8	3	4	1	.....
12	9	20	8	6	5	13	8	.....
182	105	111	157	152	164	137	.....	27
14	11	6	.....	8	6	11	5	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1	.....
3	2	3	6	3	3	7	4	.....
11	11	21	11	22	31	23	.....	8
5	7	4	7	3	5	5	.....	.....
22	16	15	13	10	11	11	.....	....
3	4	1	3	5	12	4	.....	8
2	4	5	7	2	3	3	.....	.....
81	75	65	31	76	96	111	15	.. ..
5	3	11	17	6	6	16	10	....
9	21	17	26	23	5	17	12	.....
27	36	69	116	57	62	49	.....	13
7	9	15	7	10	15	5	....	10
38	21	29	39	16	23	20	.....	3
12	15	19	22	13	12	9	.....	3
12	8	5	2	12	9	8	.....	1
1,444	1,207	960	918	790	569	592	23	.....
3	13	8	21	5	3	1	.....	2
24	38	21	29	37	35	32	.....	3
13	12	11	19	17	16	14	....	2
1	2	1	2	.....	1	4	3	.....
2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
19	9	12	9	2	6	5	.....	1
22	16	5	16	4	3	4	1	.....
9	22	40	32	.....	3	.....	....	3
1	1	4	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4
5	119	38	42	25	41	34	.....	7
2	5	.....	4	4	6	3	.....	3
51	30	30	10	24	30	20	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....
14	15	7	10	5	.....	4	4	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	6	.....	1
2,736	2,652	2,274	2,237	1,907	1,716	1,707	147	156

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :

Acquitted on being brought to trial and discharged	1,479
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts including remand cases	699
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	33
Detained as witnesses	14
Detained as fraudulent debtors	29
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	340
Died before trial	3
Detained by civil processes other than above	19
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1897	88
Found guilty and sentenced	5,311
Discharged under suspended sentence	241
Total number of commitments	8,256

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year :

	1897.	1898.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	176	148
do to the Reformatory for Boys	45	67
do direct to the Central Prison	522	540
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	62	65
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	96	93
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	18	20
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	4,580	4,349
Died while undergoing sentence	41	29
Total	5,540	5,311

The summaries given below shew the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons :

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	334	233
Assault, felonious	139	102
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	49	24
Rape, and assault with intent	54	12
Murder	21	1
Manslaughter	10	4
Attempted suicide	8	2
Miscellaneous	35	7
Total	650	385

2, *Crimes Against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	45	14
Burglary	73	46
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	4	4
Destroying and injuring property	82	55
Embezzlement	2	1
Forgery	33	22
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	129	58
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	74	36
Housebreaking and robbery	168	108
Larceny	1,602	956
Receiving stolen goods	36	20
Trespass	259	217
Miscellaneous	80	....
Total	2,587	1,537

3. *Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	14	9
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	78	31
Keeping houses of ill-fame	52	33
Perjury	30	13
Seduction	32	2
Indecent assault and exposure	68	51
Miscellaneous	24	10
Total	298	149

4. *Offences Against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	54	42
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	148	113
Carrying unlawful weapons	25	20
Deserting employment, etc	1	2
Drunk and disorderly	1,707	1,276
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	32	33
Threatening and seditious language	26	8
Vagrancy	1,969	1,433
Miscellaneous	70	70
Total	4,032	2,997
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc	689	243
Total	8,256	5,311

The following tables shew the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed :

Periods of Sentence.

	1897.	1898.
For periods under thirty days	1,814	1,616
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	1,532	1,535
For sixty days, or two months	497	455
Over two months to three months	401	334
Over three months to four months	168	193
Over four months to five months	73	79
Over five months to six months	539	585
Over six months to nine months	64	70
Over nine months up to one year inclusive	78	106
Over one year and up to two years	150	124
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	88	68
Over three years in the Penitentiary	89	72
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	42	68
Sentenced to death and executed	1	2
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	....	2
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	4	2
	5,540	5,311

Sex.

Male	7,815	7,260
Female	1,069	996
	8,884	8,256

Nationalities.

Born in Canada	5,378	5,169
Born in England	1,178	1,021
Born in Ireland	1,074	981
Born in Scotland	373	266
Born in the United States	595	553
Born in other countries	286	266
	8,884	8,256

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	2,862	2,782
Church of England	2,551	2,202
Presbyterian	1,235	1,116
Methodist	1,464	1,433
Other denominations	772	723
	8,884	8,256

Social Conditions

	1897.	1898.
Married	2,874	2,742
Unmarried	6,010	5,514
	8,884	8,256

Habits.

Temperate	3,457	3,436
Intemperate	5,427	4,820
	8,884	8,256

Educational Status.

Could read and write	7,397	6,871
Could neither read nor write	1,487	1,385
	8,884	8,256

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	1897.	1898.
In the Common Gaols	610	644
In the Central Prison, Toronto	391	380
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	123	125
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	105	109
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	610	601
	1,839	1,859

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past twenty years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs.

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,229	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	51,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,673 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,667 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892	9,011	51,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896	9,058	49,107 73	79,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the municipalities:

	Days' stay.
2,904 Criminal prisoners remained in gaol.....	86,717
5,352 Municipal " " "	158,418
8,256 Prisoners in all " "	245,135

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder:

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1898, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, showing the offences for which prisoners were *committed.*

Table No. 5, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced.*

Table No. 9, showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, showing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, showing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

After these tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1898, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Name of gaol.	Classification.				Nature of imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1898.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	33	1			2	4	27		1		34
Berlin	9					8	1				9
Belleville	16	4			2	7	4		5	2	20
Brantford	8	1				5	4				9
Brampton	12	2	1			4	9		1	1	15
Brockville	11				3	3	3		2		11
Bracebridge	5	1	1		2	2	2		1		7
Cayuga	5				2	3					5
Cornwall	10	2			6	6					12
Cobourg	25	11				3	29		4		36
Chatham	12	1			1	5	6		1		13
Goderich	1	1				1			1		2
Guelph	3	1	1		2	1	2				5
Hamilton	15	8		1	1	13	8		2		24
Kingston	7	1			1	6	1				8
London	27	2			6	10	8		4	1	29
Lindsay	5					2	3				5
L'Orignal	3	1							4		4
Milton	3						2		1		3
Napanee	8		1		3		5		1		9
Ottawa	21	10	2		5	10	15		3		33
Owen Sound	9	4				4	6		3		13
Orangeville	10	3					10		2	1	13
Perth	13	5				5	12		1		18
Picton	1					1					1
Pembroke	6	2			1		7				8
Peterborough	10	1			1	4	6				11
Port Arthur	7	1				3	1			4	8
Parry Sound	6				2		4				6
Rat Portage	4				3	1					4
Simcoe	2	1					1		2		3
St, Catharines	7	1			3		5				8
Sarnia	14						10		4		14
Stratford	5				1	1	2		1		5
Sandwich	8				1	3	2		2		8
St. Thomas	5				3	1	1				5
Sault Ste Marie	6						6				6
Toronto	118	36	1		25	77	34		19		155
Walkerton	10	1		1		1	8		3		12
Woodstock	11	1			1	5	5			1	12
Welland	9				1	7	1				9
Whitby	8					7			1		8
Lock-ups—											
Gore Bay											
Little Current											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa											
Minden											
Sudbury	3						3				3
Huntsville	12	1							1	12	13
Fort William	6	1				3	4				7
Burk's Falls											
North Bay	1				1						1
Massey											
Webwood											
Totals	530	105	7	2	79	216	257		70	22	644

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed,* the number over and under sixteen to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquit trial, number sentenced, and num-

Name of gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie	182	19	201	4	2	6	178	17	195	150	30	5
Berlin	103	5	108	1	.....	1	102	5	107	66	21	10
Belleville	141	18	159	7	4	11	134	14	148	143	14	2
Brantford	190	8	198	2	.....	2	188	8	196	98	19	15
Brampton	51	12	63	1	.....	1	50	12	62	43	12	3
Brockville	142	11	153	2	1	3	140	10	150	72	26	22
Bracebridge	49	7	56	4	1	5	45	6	51	50	4	2
Cayuga	86	3	89	.....	.....	.....	86	3	89	29	15	13
Cornwall	102	8	110	.....	1	1	102	7	109	84	15	5
Cobourg	129	22	151	2	.....	2	127	22	149	62	21	13
Chatham	156	17	173	7	3	10	149	14	163	163	9	1
Goderich	41	3	44	.....	1	1	41	2	43	29	11	3
Guelph	83	7	90	15	.....	15	68	7	75	60	16	4
Hamilton	408	58	466	28	2	30	380	56	436	222	73	35
Kingston	113	14	127	3	1	4	110	13	123	120	7	.....
London	444	53	497	19	.....	19	425	53	478	262	80	34
Lindsay	57	6	63	7	.....	7	50	6	56	59	2	1
L'Orignal	10	.....	10	1	.....	1	9	.....	9	9	1	.....
Milton	234	3	237	1	.....	1	233	3	236	213	16	5
Napanee	63	3	66	7	.....	7	56	3	59	51	4	1
Ottawa	438	104	542	29	2	31	409	102	511	471	53	12
Owen Sound	176	8	184	12	1	13	164	7	171	88	33	14
Orangeville	105	9	114	1	2	3	104	7	111	92	14	4
Perth	108	12	120	1	.....	1	107	12	119	107	9	4
Picton	54	4	58	1	.....	1	53	4	57	44	5	3
Pembroke	74	9	83	9	1	10	65	8	73	58	15	4
Peterborough	159	27	186	8	.....	8	151	27	178	121	28	14
Port Arthur	35	3	38	.....	.....	.....	35	3	38	37	1	.....
Parry Sound	51	7	58	3	.....	3	48	7	55	49	6	1
Rat Portage	178	10	188	.....	.....	.....	178	10	188	169	3	5
Simcoe	83	11	94	8	.....	8	75	11	86	53	23	9
St. Catharines	64	3	67	2	.....	2	62	3	65	46	7	6
Sarnia	184	5	189	6	.....	6	178	5	183	129	22	19
Stratford	104	3	107	7	.....	7	97	3	100	95	6	6
Sandwich	132	12	144	7	1	7	125	11	136	121	8	6
St. Thomas	99	2	101	3	.....	3	96	2	98	73	18	5
Sault Ste Marie	43	6	49	2	.....	2	41	6	47	47	2	.....
Toronto	1,632	445	2,077	50	1	51	1,582	444	2,026	1,249	370	153
Walkerton	72	7	79	5	2	7	67	5	72	42	23	3
Woodstock	163	6	169	8	1	9	155	5	160	85	35	15
Welland	171	5	176	4	.....	5	167	5	172	119	22	9
Whitby	52	2	54	1	.....	1	51	2	53	25	9	7
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....
Little Current	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Manitowaning	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	4	6	.....
Mattawa	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	8	1	.....
Minden	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	3	1	.....
Sudbury	78	3	81	1	.....	1	77	3	80	73	.....	3
Huntsville	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	13	.....	.....
Fort William	62	6	68	.....	.....	.....	62	6	68	59	9	.....
Burk's Falls	35	2	37	.....	.....	.....	35	2	37	35	2	.....
North Bay	36	8	44	4	2	6	32	6	38	38	6	.....
Massey	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....
Webwood	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	15	1	.....
Totals	7,258	998	8,256	284	29	313	6,974	969	7,943	5,583	1,134	476

No 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals. the number for want of securities
ted on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting
ber *committed* under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and Idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Name of gaol.
16	.....	1	14	.....	2	29	7	6	.....	2	140	Barrie.
11	.....	1	3	.....	.....	5	9	5	1	.....	84	Berlin.
.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	40	4	8	.....	2	94	Belleville.
66	.....	.....	4	.....	1	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	Brantford.
5	1	1	7	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	44	Brampton.
33	2	1	5	.....	.....	32	3	11	.....	3	96	Brockville.
.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	44	Bracebridge.
32	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	17	.....	4	.....	2	61	Cayuga.
6	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	97	Cornwall.
55	1	....	8	.....	....	9	3	2	.....	...	128	Cobourg.
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	46	2	16	.....	1	100	Chatham.
1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	26	Goderich.
10	2	.....	7	.....	.....	2	13	19	.....	2	45	Guelph.
136	10	1	13	.....	.....	5	157	.....	.....	1	279	Hamilton.
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	17	3	.....	1	98	Kingston.
121	5	.....	11	6	.....	171	24	22	.....	6	252	London.
1	.....	....	8	.....	.....	5	3	4	.....	.....	43	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	5	L'Orignal.
3	1	.....	4	.....	...	12	182	3	.....	.....	35	Milton.
10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	1	3	.....	3	45	Napanee.
6	.....	.....	31	.....	1	177	2	.....	.....	5	326	Ottawa.
49	.....	..	10	1	.....	25	.....	4	.....	.....	144	Owen Sound.
4	.....	....	3	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	96	Orangeville.
.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	3	9	8	.....	.....	93	Perth.
6	.....	....	1	....	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	Picton.
6	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	3	5	.....	1	66	Pembroke.
23	.....	1	16	.....	4	30	48	3	.....	1	83	Peterborough.
.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	4	25	Port Arthur.
2	.....	.....	3	3	3	10	.....	2	....	2	35	Parry Sound.
11	.....	2	3	.....	2	25	.....	.....	.....	3	153	Rat Portage,
9	.....	....	4	.....	.....	7	33	5	.....	...	45	Simcoe.
8	.....	.....	2	1	1	8	2	1	.....	3	49	St. Catharines.
19	1	.....	12	1	.....	40	..	13	.....	.....	122	Sarnia.
.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	2	52	1	.....	1	40	Stratford.
9	..	.....	5	.....	.....	22	16	7	.....	1	93	Sandwich.
5	.....	.....	3	3	.....	26	.....	8	....	3	58	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	1	3	3	1	5	4	..	.....	.....	32	Sault Ste. Marie.
305	1	2	66	5	.....	506	27	54	2	25	1,389	Toronto.
11	2	.....	7	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	58	Walkerton.
34	.....	.....	10	1	.....	6	32	7	.....	1	112	Woodstock.
26	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	1	147	Welland.
13	...	.....	5	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	42	Whitby.
												Lock-ups –
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Gore Bay.
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	Little Current.
...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Mattawa,
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..	....	3	Minden
5	.....	1	2	....	.....	6	5	5	.....	.....	62	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	....	...	...	.....	....	.....	...	...	13	Huntsville.
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	....	...	.....	68	Fort William.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	...	.....	6	24	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	4	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	37	North Bay.
.....	.. ..	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	....	18	Massey.
.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	9	.....	1	....	.....	6	Webwood.
1,063	33	14	340	29	19	1,479	699	243	3	88	5,311	

TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

Name of gaol.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.
Barrie	1	1	2	12	3							1	4	1	
Berlin				6		1						1			
Belleville		4	2	14	1		1	1			1	1			
Brantford		2		7	3	1							1		
Brampton			1	1					1				1		
Brockville		4	4	7	8	1					2		1		
Bracebridge				3	2										
Cayuga		2		3	2						2				
Cornwall				9				1					5		
Cobourg			4	2								1			1
Chatham		3	1	15	2				3	10	8	2	5		
Goderich			1	5											
Guelph		1	1	3						1	2		2	1	
Hamilton		2	2	26							4	3	2		1
Kingston		1		2				2			1				1
London		6	5	13	10				2				10		1
Lindsay				3		1				1	2				
L'Orignal				2									2		
Milton		1											1		
Napanee				2							4		1		
Ottawa		10	1	24	1	1	1		28	3	2	1	21		1
Owen Sound			1	6	7		2				2		2		
Orangeville			1								1		1		
Perth		1		2	6						1		2		
Picton	1			3							1		1		
Pembroke			1		4			1			2		2	2	
Peterborough		1		3			1	1		4	5		1		1
Port Arthur				2	1		2				2				
Parry Sound				2									4		
Rat Portage		1	1	10		1					1				1
Simcoe		1		14					2				6		1
St. Catharines		1			3										
Sarnia		2		2											
Stratford	1		3	5							1	1	1		
Sandwich			2	9	4					2	3	3			
St Thomas		2		7			1				1		3		
Sault Ste. Marie				4									1		1
Toronto	3	2		58	74	1	1	5		10	13	4			1
Walkerton		1		3									4		
Woodstock	2	3	2		1			3			2				1
Welland				12	4						4	1	6		2
Whitby	1	1		1	1	1							2		
Lock-ups—															
Gore Bay													1		
Little Current															
Manitowaning				2											
Mattawa				1						1					
Minden															
Sudbury			1	6			1			5		1			1
Huntsville				2											
Fort William				13	2					2					
Burk's Falls		1		4			1				6		2		
North Bay				3								1			
Massey												4			
Webwood				1											
Totals	9	54	36	334	139	8	11	14	36	39	73	25	95	4	14

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1898.

Cutting, wounding, and attempting the same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constables.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Name of gaol.
....	....	....	1	1	11	....	2	2	2	3	....	....	13	3	....	2	Barrie.
....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	Berlin.
2	....	....	....	1	13	....	1	....	....	9	....	....	4	1	....	4	Belleville.
....	....	....	2	....	85	....	1	1	....	7	....	....	....	4	....	..	Brantford.
....	....	....	....	1	3	.. .	....	....	....	2	4	....	1	1	....	1	Brampton.
....	....	....	....	1	49	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	2	....	8	Brockville.
....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	..	1	3	....	....	4	1	..	....	Bracebridge.
1	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	Cayuga.
....	....	....	....	1	28	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	2	Cornwall.
....	....	....	3	....	15	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	1	Cobourg.
....	....	....	....	....	13	1	2	....	..	6	. .	2	2	1	....	4	Chatham.
....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Goderich.
....	..	....	15	....	9	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	Guelph.
1	..	....	11	1	60	....	12	....	1	9	....	....	4	25	....	1	Hamilton.
....	....	1	....	....	50	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	Kingston.
....	2	....	2	....	163	....	2	1	....	5	....	1	1	7	2	7	London.
....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	L'Orignal.
....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	Milton.
....	....	....	2	....	13	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	Napanee.
7	....	....	12	....	137	....	4	1	2	7	....	....	1	17	....	3	Ottawa.
....	1	....	1	....	11	....	....	....	2	3	....	..	2	3	....	2	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	Perth.
....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	Picton.
3	....	....	....	....	5	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Pembroke.
....	....	....	2	1	11	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	4	....	..	1	Peterborough.
....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	Port Arthur.
....	....	....	....	....	3	....	.. .	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	Parry Sound.
4	....	....	3	2	111	....	6	....	....	4	....	2	....	2	....	....	Rat Portage.
....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	1	5	....	..	....	3	....	....	Simcoe.
....	2	....	3	....	17	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	2	....	St. Catharines.
....	1	....	....	....	49	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	2	4	....	....	Sarnia.
....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	3	....	....	Stratford.
....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	Sandwich.
....	1	....	1	....	9	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	..	....	St. Thomas.
....	3	....	1	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	..	Sault Ste. Marie.
15	5	....	14	2	592	....	28	....	8	11	14	....	12	60	....	19	Toronto.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	3	2	1	....	....	Walkerton.
....	1	....	1	....	32	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	3	....	1	Woodstock.
....	....	....	4	....	14	....	....	1	1	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	Welland.
....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	Whitby.
....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	Lock-ups –
....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	Manitowtning.
....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	1	1	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	1	34	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	Huntsville.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.. .	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	Burk's Falls.
....	....	....	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	North Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Massey.
33	20	1	82	13	1,707	2	61	12	33	129	18	13	74	168	9	68	Webwood.
																	Totals.

TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

Name of gaol.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.
Barrie	1	1	32	14			1		1	2	
Berlin			17	3							
Belleville		1	45	10	1					1	
Brantford			36	4				1		4	
Brampton			8	7				5	1		
Brockville			21	5	1			1	1		
Bracebridge			12	4			2	1			
Cayuga			11	5							
Cornwall			13	4							
Cobourg	1	1	16	8				1	2	2	
Chatham	3	3	54	8			1		4	2	
Goderich			6	3	1						
Guelph			21	7				1		1	
Hamilton		3	81	21			1	2			
Kingston	1	1	29	3				1			
London	4	11	87	11						1	
Lindsay			15	8			1			4	
L'Orignal			2	1							
Milton			9	4							
Napanee			14	3					1		
Ottawa	20	8	148	31	1			1		3	
Owen Sound			30	10				1		3	
Orangeville			8	3				5			
Perth			9	5		1					
Picton			6	1							
Pembroke	5	1	34	2			1	1		3	
Peterborough	4	4	64	16				3	1	2	
Port Arthur			6	2			5		1		
Parry Sound			21	3						1	
Rat Portage			15	3				1			
Simcoe			19	4			2		2	2	
St. Catharines			18	2						1	
Sarnia			38	12							
Stratford		1	15	9						2	
Sandwich			59	5						2	
St. Thomas			41	3		1					
Sault Ste. Marie			10	3			1			2	
Toronto	34	16	411	66	6		2	4	1	11	
Walkerton			12	7				1			
Woodstock			23	10					3		
Welland			21	3					1	1	
Whitby			7	5						1	
Lock-ups—											
Gore Bay			6								
Little Current			1								
Manitowaning			3								
Mattawa			1	2						1	
Minden										1	
Sudbury			7	2			3		1		
Huntsville			3	1							
Fort William			17	2							
Burk's Falls			4								1
North Bay	5	1	9	4							
Massey			3								
Webwood			4	2						1	
Totals	78	52	1,602	351	10	2	21	30	20	54	1

No. 4.—*Concluded.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1898.

Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of securities to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	Name of gaol.
4	2	1		1		3		65		8	201	Barrie.
					1	6		49		9	108	Berlin.
	3		1		2	1		28		6	159	Belleville.
								34		5	198	Brantford.
						1		23		1	63	Brampton.
1	4				4	3		15	2	3	153	Brockville
						1		6	1	12	56	Bracebridge.
	1							47			89	Cayaga.
		2			2	5		28		3	110	Cornwall.
	3					1		82	1		151	Cobcurg.
	1		1					11		5	173	Chatham.
					1	1		19			44	Goderich.
1								13	1	3	90	Guelph.
10					1	23		75	10	74	466	Hamilton.
1				1	1	3		21		2	127	Kingston.
					4	8		106	5	19	497	London.
		1						15		2	63	Lindsay.
								3			10	L'Original.
					1	2	1	203	1	3	237	Milton.
								19		5	66	Napanee.
3		4						29		9	542	Ottawa.
	1				1	2		85		6	184	Owen Sound.
	1							91			114	Orangeville.
						6		74		2	120	Perth.
			2					13		5	58	Picton.
						1		11		1	83	Pembroke
	3				1			45		3	186	Peterborough.
				1				7		1	38	Port Arthur.
1	2	2					1	5		7	53	Parry Sound.
		1			2	1		3		13	188	Rat Portage.
	2				1			4		9	94	Simcoe
2			1			5		3			67	St. Catharines.
								63	1	11	189	Sarnia.
	1		1		1	12		33	1	4	107	Stratford.
1		1			2	3		14		10	144	Sandwich.
	1					16		7		2	101	St. Thomas.
								5		5	49	Sault Ste. Marie.
11	2	6	5			133		397	1	19	2,077	Toronto.
								33	2	5	79	Walkerton.
	2					7		58		7	169	Woodstock.
1						11		76		7	176	Welland.
	1							22		5	54	Whitby.
												Lock-ups—
								3			10	Gore Bay.
										1	7	Little Current.
										1	10	Manitowaning.
								2			9	Mattawa.
										1	4	Minden.
	1			1		2		3		6	81	Sudbury.
			1							1	13	Huntsville.
								9			68	Fort William.
							1	10	1		37	Burk's Falls.
	1	1				2		1		12	44	North Bay.
					1			1	1		19	Massey.
											16	Webwood.
36	32	19	12	4	26	259	3	1,969	28	313	8,256	Totals.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	8	1	9
Abusive and obscene language	49	5	54
Arson	35	1	36
Assault	314	20	334
Assault, felonious	135	4	139
Attempted suicide	8	.....	8
Abduction	9	2	11
Bigamy	10	4	14
Breaches of the peace	35	1	36
Breaches of by-laws	38	1	39
Burglary	73	.....	73
Carrying unlawful weapons	25	.....	25
Contempt of court	93	2	95
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	4	.....	4
Cruelty to animals	14	.....	14
Cutting, wounding and attempting	28	5	33
Debtors	20	.....	20
Deserting employment	1	.....	1
Destroying and injuring property	75	7	82
Detained as witnesses	13	.....	13
Drunk and disorderly	1,362	345	1,707
Embezzlement	2	.....	2
Escaping from or obstructing constables	60	1	61
Escaping from prisons	12	.....	12
Forgery	31	2	33
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	128	1	129
Gambling	18	.....	18
Giving liquor to Indians	13	.....	13
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	73	1	74
Housebreaking and robbery	167	1	168
Incendiarism	9	.....	9
Indecent assault and exposure	64	4	68
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	26	52	78
Keeping houses of ill-fame	12	40	52
Larceny	1,481	121	1,602
Lunatics and persons unsafe to be at large	252	99	351
Manslaughter	8	2	10
Misdemeanour	2	.....	2
Murder	13	8	21
Perjury	30	.....	30
Prostitution	.....	20	20
Rape and assault with intent	54	.....	54
Refusing bail	1	.....	1
Receiving stolen goods	32	4	36
Seduction	32	.....	32
Selling liquor without license	10	9	19
Shooting with intent	10	2	12
Stabbing	4	.....	4
Threatening and seditious language	24	2	26
Trespass	254	5	259
Unlawful shooting	3	.....	3
Vagrancy	1,787	182	1,969
Want of sureties to keep the peace	24	4	28
Other offences not enumerated	275	38	313
Total	7,260	996	8,256

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1898, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

Name of gaol.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1897.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1898.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	134	7	141	129	11	140		4		5		1
Berlin	71	5	76	79	5	84	8		8			
Belleville	67	6	73	88	6	94	21		21			
Brantford	120	4	124	105	6	111		2		15		13
Brampton	35	4	39	36	8	44	1	4	5			
Brockville	111	10	121	94	2	96				17	8	25
Bracebridge	40	3	43	41	3	44	1		1			
Cayuga	115	3	118	60	1	61				55	2	57
Cornwall	69	1	70	92	5	97	23	4	27			
Cobourg	103	23	126	110	18	128	7		2		5	
Chatham	96	2	98	95	5	100		3	2	1		
Goderich	40	5	45	26		26				14	5	19
Guelph	45	3	48	44	1	45				1	2	3
Hamilton	258	33	291	243	36	279		3		15		12
Kingston	85	6	91	88	10	98	3	4	7			
London	232	16	248	228	24	252		8	4	4		
Lindsay	41	7	48	40	3	43				1	4	5
L'Orignal	18		18	5		5				13		13
Milton	41		41	35		35				6		6
Napanee	26	8	34	43	2	45	17		11		6	
Ottawa	272	54	326	270	56	326		2		2		
Owen Sound	124	8	132	140	4	144	16		12		4	
Orangeville	101	10	111	87	9	96				14	1	15
Perth	54	5	59	82	11	93	28	6	34			
Picton	6		6	12	1	13	6	1	7			
Pembroke	40	9	49	61	5	66	21		17		4	
Peterborough	75	4	79	76	7	83	1	3	4			
Port Arthur	31	3	34	24	1	25				7	2	9
Parry Sound	18		18	32	3	35	14	3	17			
Rat Portage	116	1	117	147	6	153	31	5	36			
Simcoe	53	9	62	41	4	45				12	5	17
St. Catharines	34		34	48	1	49	14	1	15			
Sarnia	121	4	125	120	2	122				1	2	3
Stratford	77	3	80	39	1	40				38	2	40
Sandwich	89	14	103	85	8	93				4	6	10
St. Thomas	71	5	76	58		58				13	5	18
Sault St. Marie	26	1	27	28	4	32	2	3	5			
Toronto	1,141	313	1,454	1,074	315	1,389		2		67		65
Walkerton	68	2	70	54	4	58		2		14		12
Woodstock	119	2	121	109	3	112		1		10		9
Welland	199		199	144	3	147		3		55		52
Whitby	39	4	43	41	1	42	2				3	1
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay	1		1	7		7	6		6			
Little Current	5		5	6		6	1		1			
Manitowaning	10	1	11	10		10					1	1
Mattawa	7		7	8	1	9	1	1	2			
Minden	4		4	3		3				1		1
Sudbury	88	2	90	61	1	62				27	1	28
Huntsville	18	2	20	12	1	13				6	1	7
Fort William	70	14	84	62	6	68				8	8	16
Burk's Falls	36		36	22	2	24		2		14		12
North Bay	33	3	36	30	7	37		4	1	3		
Massey	4	3	7	18		18	14		11		3	
Webwood	20	1	21	6		6				14	1	15
Total	4,917	623	5,540	4,698	613	5,311	238	71	256	457	81	485

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature
the County Judges' Criminal Court, during

Name of gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary	To Reformatory for Boys	Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	Thirty days and up to 60 or two months not including the last term.	Sixty days or two months.
Barrie	129	11	140	4	17	1	5	5	1	..	107	16	24	11
Berlin	79	5	84	2	3	4	1	1	....	1	72	17	39	13
Belleville	88	6	94	.....	9	1	...	3	2	1	78	18	27	20
Brantford	105	6	111	1	11	...	1	2	3	....	93	26	35	16
Brampton	36	8	44	4	....	...	...	7	...	....	33	7	3	3
Brockville	94	2	96	.....	16	....	....	5	..	....	75	40	18	11
Bracebridge	44	3	44	2	4	1	....	....	2	....	35	12	6	....
Cayuga	60	1	61	.....	4	....	...	3	....	...	54	21	12	15
Cornwall	92	5	97	5	11	....	1	....	....	1	79	44	29	3
Cobourg	110	18	128	3	7	....	2	...	....	2	114	21	16	11
Chatham	95	5	100	.....	25	....	5	6	2	1	61	39	13	3
Goderich	26	.....	26	.....	3	....	....	1	...	..	22	4	7	1
Guelph	44	1	45	.....	8	....	....	3	1	..	33	17	9	2
Hamilton	243	36	279	7	32	3	5	8	2	3	219	116	67	21
Kingston	88	10	98	2	11	....	6	3	1	....	75	19	40	1
London	228	24	252	.....	32	...	5	6	4	....	205	105	42	29
Lindsay	40	3	43	.....	9	....	....	4	2	1	27	7	15	3
L'Orignal	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	1	....
Milton	35	....	35	.....	1	....	....	2	...	....	32	7	3	7
Napanee	43	2	45	....	6	...	2	....	3	1	33	11	11	4
Ottawa	270	56	326	5	40	2	1	8	2	..	268	120	86	19
Owen Sound	140	4	144	.....	11	....	3	4	7	3	116	28	27	13
Orangeville	87	9	96	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	93	66	6	2
Perth	82	11	93	1	1	....	...	1	1	2	87	17	26	5
Picton	12	1	13	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	10	6	2	....
Pembroke	61	5	66	1	2	...	1	12	5	1	44	21	8	6
Peterborough	76	7	83	2	8	....	6	1	1	....	65	17	18	3
Port Arthur	24	1	25	.....	3	....	....	3	....	1	18	5	1	2
Parry Sound	32	3	35	.....	3	....	....	2	1	..	29	15	1	1
Rat Portage	147	6	153	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	148	135	9	....
Simcoe	41	4	45	2	1	....	2	2	3	....	35	28	4	1
St. Catharines	48	1	49	.....	14	....	....	3	2	....	30	10	5	8
Sarnia	120	2	122	.....	15	....	...	1	4	....	102	56	39	....
Stratford	39	1	40	1	7	....	1	5	...	...	26	14	7	2
Sandwich	85	8	93	3	24	....	1	6	3	1	55	22	21	11
St. Thomas	58	.....	58	....	6	....	....	4	3	....	45	22	16	1
Sault Ste. Marie	28	4	32	1	5	....	....	....	1	1	24		5	5
Toronto	1,074	315	1,389	9	151	5	41	21	5	5	1,152	245	671	146
Walkerton	54	4	58	....	2	...	1	....	1	1	53	27	14	1
Woodstock	109	3	112	1	7	...	1	4	4	..	95	58	21	6
Welland	144	3	147	4	19	1	1	1	1	...	120	37	33	30
Whitby	41	1	42	.....	3	....	...	1	....	1	37	10	6	7
Lock-ups:														
Gore Bay	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	.....	....
Little Current	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	6	6	....	....
Manitowaning	10	.....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	.....	...
Mattawa	8	1	9	5	....	....	....	...	....	....	4	5	3	....
Minden	3	....	3	...	....	....	...	1	....	....	2	.....	2	...
Sudbury	61	1	62	.. ..	1	...	1	2	....	..	58	4	44	5
Huntsville	12	1	13	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	13	.....	...
Fort William	62	6	68	....	...	....	....	3	....	....	65	8	25	6
Burk's Falls	22	2	24	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	18	3	1
North Bay	30	7	37	.....	1	2	....	2	....	....	32	28	1	....
Massey	18	....	18	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	4	14	...
Webwood	6	...	6	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	....
Totals	4,698	613	5 311	65	540	20	93	148	67	29	4,349	1,616	1,535	455

No 7.

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried a
the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Periods of sentence.													County Judges' Criminal Court.			Name of gaol.
Over 2 to 3 months.	Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2 years inclusive.	Over 2 years and up to 3 in Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards in Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishmen and imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
13	4	2	57	1	2	2	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	11	20	31	Barrie.
3	1	...	....	6	3	1	....	....	..	1	.....	....	5	17	22	Berlin.
4	6	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	.....	2	....	11	23	34	Belleville.
15	6	2	6	....	....	....	2	....	3	.....	....	.....	5	6	11	Brantford.
7	8	..	9	..	..	..	4	3	....	.....	....	....	4	8	12	Brampton.
6	3	4	....	3	6	1	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	27	Brockville.
....	3	....	..	4	9	7	....	....	2	1	.....	....	6	1	7	Bracebridge.
4	....	..	3	1	....	3	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	6	12	18	Cayuga
4	...	....	10	4	2	1	....	....	....	.. ..	.. ..	.....	1	11	12	Cornwall.
10	1	4	59	...	2	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15	Cobourg.
6	2	2	17	1	5	4	3	3	2	.....	....	.....	3	17	20	Chatham.
....	7	1	1	2	....	2	....	1	...	....	....	.....	2	5	7	Goderich.
5	2	....	4	....	2	....	1	2	1	.. ...	....	.....	1	13	14	Guelph.
18	6	2	26	2	8	6	1	2	3	.....	....	1	4	26	30	Hamilton.
6	6	2	6	7	....	7	....	3	1	....	.....	.....	2	1	3	Kingston.
20	3	5	16	2	13	7	5	1	4	....	...	...	25	52	77	London.
2	2	....	3	5	....	2	2	....	2	....	.....	.....	3	3	6	Lindsay.
1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	1	L'Orignal.
7	3	3	3	..	....	....	2	...	....	...	.....	.....	3	10	13	Milton.
2	6	....	5	1	....	2	....	....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	Napanee.
29	6	..	33	7	...	17	2	5	2	..	.....	... ..	7	26	33	Ottawa.
11	18	7	23	....	1	4	2	2	7	.....	..	1	8	11	19	Owen Sound.
2	....	1	18	...	1	....	....	....	....	. ..	.....	.....	20	94	114	Orangeville.
2	12	1	28	....	..	...	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	Perth
....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	Picton.
6	..	...	1	6	...	....	9	3	6	.....	.....	....	4	34	38	Pembroke.
9	3	3	18	....	1	8	1	1	1	.....	.. ...	.....	4	4	8	Peterborough.
2	1	3	6	..	....	2	....	3	....	.....	... ..	.....	2	....	2	Port Arthur.
8	2	...	2	....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	Parry Sound.
....	2	....	2	1	....	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rat Portage.
2	1	....	3	....	1	....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14	Simcoe.
3	6	....	9	2	1	....	3	....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	12	15	St. Catharines.
8	2	2	8	1	1	...	1	...	4	.....	.....	.....	30	19	49	Sarnia.
1	7	....	2	....	..	2	3	2	....	.....	... ..	... ..	1	2	3	Stratford.
8	6	....	4	4	8	....	....	6	3	.....	....	.....	8	12	20	Sandwich.
6	....	...	4	....	2	....	....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	13	12	25	St. Thomas.
9	....	2	2	1	4	3	....	....	1	.....	.....	...	1	7	8	Sault Ste. Marie.
49	37	23	143	4	18	27	8	13	5	.....	.....	.....	10	12	22	Toronto.
3	..	1	11	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14	Walkerton.
6	3	....	5	....	3	1	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....	5	14	19	Woodstock.
16	10	3	9	2	4	2	1	....	..	... ..	.....	.....	1	3	4	Welland.
7	3	...	6	....	....	2	..	1	....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	11	Whitby.
																Lock-ups :
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1	Gore Bay.
....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	.....	.....	10	.....	10	Manitowaning
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	.....	....	....	1	1	2	Minden.
....	..	....	6	....	1	....	....	2	..	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	Sudbury.
....	.	....	.	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	12	1	13	Huntsville.
8	4	4	10	....	...	.	3	....	....	.....	.....	.. ..	62	6	68	Fort William.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15	Burk's Falls.
4	..	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	.....	... ..	....	5	4	9	North Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	14	4	18	Massey.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	.	....	...	6	.....	6	Webwood.
334	193	79	585	70	106	124	68	72	68	2	2	2	383	562	945	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Names of gaols.	Abortion.	Abusive and obsene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of court.
Barrie	1	1		5	1							4
Berlin				3								
Belleville		2	1	10	1			1			1	
Brantford		2		6	1							1
Brampton			1	1								1
Brockville		3	1	1	6						2	1
Bracebridge				4								
Cayuga		2		2							2	
Cornwall				7								5
Cobourg				2								
Chatham		3	1	9	2				3	8	5	5
Goderich			1									
Guelph		1	1	2						1	2	2
Hamilton		2		23							2	2
Kingston				2				1			1	
London		4		9	11					1	1	7
Lindsay				3		1				1	2	
L'Orignal				2								2
Milton		1										1
Napanee				1							1	1
Ottawa		9		15		1			23	4		21
Owen Sound			1	3	5		1				2	2
Orangeville											1	1
Perth		1		1								2
Picton				3							1	1
Pembroke					4			1				2
Peterborough		1		2					2	4	1	1
Port Arthur				1	1		1				2	
Parry Sound				1								3
Rat Portage		1		10							1	
Simcoe				7					2			6
St. Catharines		1			3							
Sarnia												
Stratford	1		1	2								1
Sandwich				9	2					2	2	
St. Thomas		2		4							1	3
Sault Ste. Marie				3								1
Toronto		2		32	56		1	4		9	11	
Walkerton		1		2								3
Woodstock		2			1			2			2	1
Welland				9	5						3	6
Whitby		1		1	1							2
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay												1
Little Current												
Manitowaning				2								
Mattawa				1						1		
Minden												
Sudbury										5		
Huntsville				2								
Fort William				13	2					2		
Burks' Falls				4								2
North Bay				3								1
Massey												
Webwood				1								
Total	2	42	8	233	102	2	3	9	30	38	46	92

No. 8.

during the year ended 30th September, 1898.

Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constables.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Names of gaols.
1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	Barrie.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Berlin.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	Belleville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	Brantford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	Brampton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brockville.
.....	.....	....	.....	....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	Bracebridge.
....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Cayuga.
.....	.....	..	..	....	.....	28	....	....	.....	1	2	.....	Cornwall.
1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	Cobourg.
1	....	.....	.....	.....	....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	Chatham.
.....	...	.....	...	.. ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	... .	.....	Goderich.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Guelph.
2	.....	1	.....	.....	10	51	.....	9	.....	1	5	.....	Hamilton.
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	Kingston.
.. ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	London.
.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Milton.
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	..	.....	1	.....	Napanee.
1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	97	.....	2	1	1	5	.....	Ottawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	6	....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Picton.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	Pembroke.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Peterborough.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Port Arthur.
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.. ..	2	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	1	4	.....	3	98	.....	6	.....	.....	4	....	Rat Portage.
.....	....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Simcoe.
... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	... ..	1	.....	1	1	.....	St. Catharines.
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Sarnia.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Stratford.
3	.....	.. ...	.....	... ..	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Sandwich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
3	.....	.....	5	.....	7	451	.....	16	.....	5	8	11	Toronto.
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Walkerton.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	Woodstock.
1	.....	1	....	.....	4	14	.....	.....	1	....	1	...	Welland.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitby.
													Lock-uss—
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Burks' Falls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	North Bay.
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Massey.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Webwood.
20	4	9	14	2	55	1,276	1	39	6	22	58	15	

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Names of gaols.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie		8	2		1	1	1	23					1
Berlin					4			8					
Belleville		3	1		4		1	21	1				
Brantford			3					26					
Brampton		1	1		1			5				5	1
Brockville		1			5			8	1			1	
Bracebridge		1	1					6			1		
Cayuga		1	1					6					
Cornwall			1	1	2			12					
Cobourg		3			1	1	1	12				1	2
Chatham	2	1	1		1	2	3	24					2
Goderich								4	1				
Guelph			1		1			8				1	
Hamilton		1	6		1		1	43				1	
Kingston			1		1	1	1	16					
London	1		6	2	5		4	51					
Lindsay			2		1			10					
L'Orignal								1					
Milton								5					
Napanee								10					1
Ottawa			15		7		4	98				1	
Owen Sound		2	3		2			20				1	
Orangeville			2					1					
Perth		1						4		1			
Picton								5					
Pembroke						1	1	32				1	
Peterborough		2			1	1	3	16					1
Port Arthur			3					5					
Parry Sound					1			12					
Rat Portage	2		2					13					
Simcoe			3					11					1
St. Catharines			2	1				11					
Sarnia		1	1					19					
Stratford		1	3				1	3					
Sandwich					1			37					
St. Thomas		1						20		1			
Sault Ste. Marie	1			2				8					
Toronto		5	41		7	19	11	249	1			1	
Walkerton	3	1	1					8					
Woodstock			1					16					2
Welland					1			16					1
Whitby			1					6					
Lock-ups—													
Gore Bay								3					
Little Current													
Manitowaning								3					
Mattawa					1			1					
Minden					1								
Sudbury			3					4					1
Huntsville								3					
Fort William	3							17					
Burks' Falls		2			1			2					
North Bay						5	1	9					
Massey	1							3					
Webwood								2					
Total	13	36	108	6	51	31	33	956	4	2	1	13	13

No. 8.—*Concluded.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1898.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Unlawful shooting.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Totals.	Names of gaols.
		2	1	1		1			3	63	3	140	Barrie.
									5	49	6	84	Berlin.
							1			18	6	94	Belleville.
										16	2	111	Brantford.
									1	21		44	Brampton.
	1	1					1		3	15	2	96	Brockville.
									1	6	16	44	Bracebridge.
										43		61	Cayuga.
				1			2		5	28	2	97	Cornwall.
2									1	82		128	Cobourg.
1					1					9		100	Chatham.
									1	17		26	Goderich.
		1								8	2	45	Guelph.
		7					1		20	44	46	279	Hamilton.
						1			3	19	1	98	Kingston.
									5	60	15	252	London.
1				1						12	2	43	Lindsay.
												5	L'Orignal.
								1	2	21		35	Milton.
										15	4	45	Napanee.
				3			1			5	3	326	Ottawa.
							1		2	85	3	144	Owen Sound.
										91		96	Orangeville.
									6	71		93	Perth.
					1						1	13	Picton.
1									1	11	1	66	Pembroke.
										36	2	83	Peterborough.
										7		25	Port Arthur.
				2						4	6	35	Parry Sound.
				1					1	3	3	153	Rat Portage.
										2	6	45	Simcoe.
1					1				5	2		49	St. Catharines.
										46	8	122	Sarnia.
1									8	10	3	40	Stratford.
		1		1					2	10	2	93	Sandwich.
									13	4		58	St. Thomas.
2										4	3	32	Sault St. Marie.
		8		6	3				114	293	10	1,389	Toronto
										33	5	58	Walkerton.
									1	55	3	112	Woodstock.
1									12	68	3	147	Welland.
										22	4	42	Whitby.
													Lock-ups—
				3								7	Gore Bay.
											1	6	Little Current.
											1	10	Manitowaning.
										2	2	9	Mattawa.
1											1	3	Minden.
						1				2	8	62	Sudbury.
					1						2	13	Huntsville.
										9	2	68	Fort William.
								1		10	1	24	Burks' Falls.
			1	1					2	1	9	37	North Bay.
							1			1		18	Massey.
1											1	6	Webwood.
12	1	20	2	20	7	3	8	2	217	1,433	201	5,311	

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion	2		2
Abusive and obscene language	38	4	42
Arson	7	1	8
Assault	217	16	233
Assault, felonious	98	4	102
Attempted suicide	2		2
Abduction	2	1	3
Bigamy	8	1	9
Breaches of the peace	30		30
" by-laws	37	1	38
Burglary	46		46
Contempt of court	90	2	92
Carrying unlawful weapons	20		20
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	4		4
Cruelty to animals	9		9
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	13	1	14
Deserting employment	2		2
Destroying and injuring property	50	5	55
Drunk and disorderly	989	277	1,266
Embezzlement	1		1
Escaping from or obstructing constables	38	1	39
Escaping from prison	6		6
Forgery	20	2	22
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	58		58
Gambling	15		15
Giving liquor to Indians	13		13
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	36		36
Housebreaking and robbery	108		108
Incendiarism	6		6

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Indecent assault	47	4	51
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	10	21	31
Keeping houses of ill-fame	10	23	33
Larceny	898	58	956
Manslaughter	4		4
Misdemeanor	2		2
Murder	1		1
Perjury	13		13
Prostitution		13	13
Rape and assault with intent	12		12
Refusing bail	1		1
Receiving stolen property	18	2	20
Seduction	2		2
Selling liquor without license	11	9	20
Shooting with intent	7		7
Stabbing	3		3
Threatening and seditious language	4	4	8
Trespass	214	3	217
Unlawful shooting	2		2
Vagrancy	1,310	123	1,433
Other offences not enumerated	176	25	201
Totals	4,710	601	5,311

TABLE

Showing the nationalties, religious denominations, social status and habits

Name of gaol.	Nationalities.						Religious	
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries.	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.
Barrie	121	26	31	11	4	8	58	57
Berlin	61	19	7	2	7	12	32	22
Belleville	135	12	9	1	2		41	31
Brantford	137	28	12	11	8	2	57	60
Brampton	38	9	15		1		7	28
Brockville	112	12	14	3	9	3	69	32
Bracebridge	35	13	6		1	1	8	10
Cayuga	50	10	9	1	8	11	28	34
Cornwall	70	9	13	3	14	1	62	18
Cobourg	98	17	26	6	4		23	49
Chatham	126	9	6	10	21	1	27	24
Goderich	29	2	6	3	2	2	15	9
Guelph	68	8	7	2	1	4	27	21
Hamilton	284	66	57	11	40	8	171	110
Kingston	80	21	14	6	5	1	56	24
London	297	71	63	14	29	23	159	147
Lindsay	44	8	5	4	1	1	14	17
L'Orignal	8			1		1	6	
Milton	111	50	41	10	16	9	62	93
Napanee	47	6	5	1	7		15	11
Ottawa	422	33	32	13	20	22	370	78
Owen Sound	100	32	30	10	7	5	47	48
Orangeville	58	19	25	9	2	1	13	54
Perth	65	17	21	11	3	3	35	37
Picton	47	4	2		5		13	14
Pembroke	63	4	7	1	1	7	42	13
Peterborough	133	21	14	7	7	4	52	53
Port Arthur	17	9	3	1	1	7	16	7
Parry Sound	48	1	5	3	1		6	20
Rat Portage	128	7	10	5	13	25	73	36
Simcoe	81	5	4	1	3		9	15
St. Catharines	37	12	4	1	11	2	22	11
Sarnia	121	19	27	12	8	2	45	52
Stratford	69	16	7	3	10	2	29	26
Sandwich	86	6	12	3	33	4	57	20
St. Thomas	71	12		2	15	1	15	15
Sault Ste. Marie	31	2	5	1	7	3	21	8
Toronto	1,177	320	344	43	152	41	706	746
Walkerton	49	9	6	11	2	2	18	11
Woodstock	111	25	8	7	17	1	37	36
Welland	79	22	20	9	38	8	55	44
Whitby	35	8	8	3			11	13
Lock-ups—								
Gore Bay	9		1					5
Little Current	7						3	4
Manitowaning	9	1	2				3	2
Mattawa	7						8	
Minden	4							
Sudbury	43	7	7	2	2	20	46	9
Huntsville	10	1				2	3	3
Fort William	26	6	15	4	9	8	36	6
Burk's Falls	26	1	5	1	1	3	3	11
North Bay	30	6	5	3			25	6
Massey	6		6		2	5	16	1
Webwood	13				3		10	1
Totals	5,169	1,021	981	266	553	266	2,782	2,202

No. 10.

of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

denominations.			Social and Educational state.						Name of gaol.
Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total committed to gaol.	
37	41	8	59	142	25	72	129	201	Barrie.
16	13	25	26	82	11	43	65	108	Berlin.
10	68	9	62	97	65	119	40	159	Belleville.
20	30	31	65	133	42	53	145	198	Brantford.
13	14	1	25	38	16	34	29	63	Brampton.
19	28	5	44	109	26	39	114	153	Brockville.
6	17	15	18	38	6	35	21	56	Bracebridge.
10	14	3	18	71	17	33	56	89	Cayuga.
22	4	4	41	69	.....	49	61	110	Cornwall.
26	49	4	75	76	45	95	56	151	Cobourg.
24	74	24	69	104	.....	122	51	173	Chatham.
6	8	6	12	32	5	21	23	44	Goderich.
16	10	16	28	62	8	60	30	90	Guelph.
48	93	44	133	333	78	111	355	466	Hamilton.
19	27	1	32	95	27	31	96	127	Kingston.
55	88	48	142	355	60	197	300	497	London.
12	20	.....	16	47	6	28	35	63	Lindsay.
2	1	1	4	6	2	5	5	10	L'Orignal.
44	27	11	19	218	14	40	197	237	Milton.
9	26	5	17	49	11	29	37	66	Napanee.
45	26	23	226	316	156	226	316	542	Ottawa
44	28	17	62	122	70	115	69	184	Owen Sound.
28	15	4	38	76	16	49	65	114	Orangeville.
37	9	2	38	82	12	47	73	120	Perth.
.....	26	5	28	30	16	24	34	58	Picton.
16	4	8	24	59	36	37	46	83	Pembroke.
21	50	10	63	123	30	104	82	186	Peterborough.
5	3	7	19	19	18	11	27	38	Port Arthur.
13	16	3	30	28	7	39	19	58	Parry Sound.
29	15	35	61	127	32	17	171	188	Rat Portage.
6	34	30	38	56	17	55	39	94	Simcoe.
2	26	6	45	22	8	25	42	67	St. Catharines.
27	49	16	25	164	24	77	112	189	Sarnia.
20	11	21	21	86	13	77	30	107	Stratford.
12	39	16	44	100	35	47	97	144	Sandwich.
15	26	30	24	77	12	75	26	101	St. Thomas.
10	6	4	13	36	21	28	21	49	Sault Ste. Marie.
242	264	119	816	1,261	249	805	1,272	2,077	Toronto.
24	18	8	29	50	6	39	40	79	Walkerton.
42	36	18	26	143	28	64	105	169	Woodstock.
24	26	27	26	150	17	66	110	176	Welland.
10	12	8	17	37	8	17	37	54	Whitby.
									Lock-ups—
1	4	.....	.....	10	1	9	1	10	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	5	2	5	1	6	7	Little Current.
1	4	.....	4	6	1	4	6	10	Manitowaning.
1	.....	.....	6	3	6	5	4	9	Mattawa.
1	2	1	1	3	1	.....	4	4	Minden.
5	3	18	32	49	28	44	37	81	Sudbury.
1	3	3	3	10	.....	10	3	13	Huntsville.
4	6	16	25	43	25	25	43	68	Fort William.
6	10	7	17	20	3	33	4	37	Burk's Falls.
6	7	.....	23	21	6	24	20	44	North Bay.
1	1	.....	3	16	9	19	.....	19	Massey.
3	2	.....	5	11	5	2	14	16	Webwood.
1,116	1,433	723	2,742	5,514	1,385	3,436	4,820	8,256	Totals.

TABLE

Showing the occupations, trades or callings of the prisoners

Name of gaol.	Agents and commercial travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and boiler makers	Boot and shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and distillers.	Bricklayers and bricklayers.	Broom, brush and basket makers.	Butchers.	Cabinet makers and upholsterers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Carriage and waggon makers.	Cigarmakers.
Barrie	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	2	....	....	....	3	1	4	..	....
Berlin	5	....	1	1	....	4	6	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....
Belleville	2	....	....	1	....	2	1	9	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Brantford	3	....	2	1	1	2	3	2	..	2	5	....	....	3	....	1
Brampton	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Brockville	2	....	1	1	....	3	1	2	....	....	1	..	....	6	1	1
Bracebridge	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Cayuga	1	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....
Cornwall	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Cobourg	....	....	4	....	....	1	6	2	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....
Chatham	2	...	2	....	1	1	2	6	..	1	....	....	....	6	....	....
Goderich	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....
Guelph	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	12	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1
Hamilton	3	....	3	1	....	6	1	25	....	1	2	7	1	7	1	6
Kingston	....	....	....	3	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1
London	2	....	4	6	3	13	3	2	....	1	3	13	2	10	1	26
Lindsay	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
L'Orignal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Milton	2	....	4	1	....	2	8	..	....	1	....	6	2	7	....	3
Napanee	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Ottawa	2	....	3	4	....	2	4	23	....	3	....	4	....	15	....	....
Owen Sound	1	....	1	....	....	3	2	12	....	1	....	4	1	2	....	....
Orangeville	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	1	..	....	....	....	1	8	....	1
Perth	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....
Picton	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	2	....	1	....	....
Pembroke	2	....	....	....	....	3	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Peterborough	2	....	6	2	1	..	3	6	....	1	....	1	....	9	1	....
Port Arthur	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Rat Portage	....	....	2	5	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....
Simcoe	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	5	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....
St. Catharines	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1
Sarnia	2	..	1	1	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....
Stratford	4	....	....	2	....	4	4	4	....	3	....	....	2	4	....	1
Sandwich	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	4	....	2	....	....
St. Thomas	2	....	2	3	....	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	1
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	....	3	..	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Toronto	51	....	10	16	9	39	33	39	....	14	8	25	10	51	1	15
Walkerton	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....
Woodstock	2	...	2	..	....	4	4	5	....	....	3	1	....	1	2	3
Welland	1	....	1	....	1	3	2	8	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	2
Whitby	1	....	....	..	..	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
Minden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....
Huntsville	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Burk's Falls	....	..	1	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....
Massey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Webwood	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Totals	103	....	58	61	24	121	110	212	1	36	26	89	29	179	11	63

No 11.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Clerks, bookkeepers and students	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers	Engineers and machinists.	Farmers and yeomen	Gardeners	Grocers	Harness and trunk-makers.	Hatters.	Hotelkeepers and licensed victuallers	Name of gaol.
2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	19	2	....	..	....	....	Barrie.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	Berlin.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	17	....	....	....	....	....	Belleville.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	23	....	....	1	....	2	Brantford.
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	1	Brampton.
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	7	1	....	....	....	1	Brockville.
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	13	....	....	1	....	....	Cayuga.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	....	5	7	....	....	1	....	....	Cornwall.
2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	Cobourg.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	24	2	....	....	....	....	Chatham.
....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	1	Goderich.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	17	....	....	1	....	....	Guelph.
4	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	6	12	1	....	1	2	1	Hamilton.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	....	....	....	....	Kingston.
8	..	....	1	1	1	...	2	....	17	13	1	....	1	....	....	London.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	Lindsay.
1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	L'Orignal.
1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	Milton.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	1	Napanee.
10	...	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	7	7	....	....	2	1	....	Ottawa.
6	1	....	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	Owen Sound.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	1	....	....	....	1	Orangeville.
....	...	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	6	9	1	....	....	....	....	Perth.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	Picton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	Pembroke.
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	....	....	2	....	....	Peterborough.
1	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	2	....	...	....	....	....	Port Arthur.
1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	1	Parry Sound.
2	1	....	..	....	....	....	. ..	....	3	12	..	....	....	....	....	Rat Portage.
.. .	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	17	1	....	....	....	....	Simcoe.
....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	1	....	....	....	....	St Catharines.
3	....	..	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	Sarnia.
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	.	....	2	10	1	....	....	....	....	Stratford.
3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	14	....	....	1	1	2	Sandwich.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	17	....	....	....	....	...	St. Thomas.
....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
49	....	2	1	5	....	4	8	....	73	41	8	1	2	2	5	Toronto.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	1	....	1	...	...	Walkerton.
1	....	....	..	...	....	1	....	....	7	2	.	1	1	....	1	Woodstock.
2	...	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	9	8	2	....	....	....	....	Welland.
...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	Whitby.
																Lock-ups—
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	Gore Bay.
....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	....	....	....	....	Minden.
. ..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	Huntsville.
2	.	....	....	..	..	....	....	. .	3	4	....	....	..	....	....	Fort William.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	8	....	....	....	....	....	Burk's Falls.
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	6	....	....	....	....	....	North Bay.
...	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Massey.
...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	...	Webwood.
120	3	2	3	28	4	14	14	....	183	474	28	2	18	6	19	Totals.

TABLE

Showing the occupations, trades or callings of the prisoners

Name of gaol.	Householders.	Laborers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and stonecutters.	Merchants and traders.	Millwrights and wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and painters	Photographers.	Prostitutes	Railway employees.	Ropemakers.
Barrie		118			2			1	1	3	1	1		4	2	
Berlin		51			1				1	2		1				
Belleville	12	83			3			1			1	4		2		
Brantford	4	100	1						4	3		6				2
Brampton		21								1		1		1		
Brockville	4	88			1	1			4			6			3	
Bracebridge		7		16				1								
Cayuga		25							3							
Cornwall		60			1	3			1		1		1		1	
Cobourg		82										4		2	2	
Chatham		80		1					1	1		6		3		
Goderich		11	1		1				1			4				
Guelph		29			3					1	1	1				
Hamilton		229			2	3			5	7	1	5		5		
Kingston		64			3				2		1	5		4		
London	4	205	3			5			10	6	2	11		2	4	
Lindsay		33			2				1	1		3		1		
L'Orignal		6														
Milton		136			1	1			7	1	5	3				
Napanee		31					2	1			2	2		1		
Ottawa	24	281			5	10	1		1	1	2	10	2	21		
Owen Sound	1	103							4	4	1	1		1		
Orangeville		50							5		1	1				
Perth		3		55	1			1	4			1				
Picton		28								5						
Pembroke		46										1				
Peterborough		73		1	4		1	1		1		5		8	6	
Port Arthur	2	18												1	2	
Parry Sound		23		1			1				2	1				
Rat Portage		80		5	1	1						1		7	3	
Simcoe	4	38					1	1		1				2		
St. Catharines		21	1		1	2						2				
Sarnia		139										1				
Stratford		39	1						1	2	1				1	
Sandwich		77			1					1	1					
St. Thomas		39									3	1			1	
Sault Ste. Marie		22		2												
Toronto	1	531	9		11	19		2	29	32	34	69	1	159	15	
Walkerton		22	1								2	3				
Woodstock		80	1		1				4	2	2	5				
Welland		85			1				2	2		5		1		
Whitby		21							2	1	5	2				
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay		3														
Little Current		6														
Manitowaning																
Mattawa		6														
Minden		1														
Sudbury		31								2		2				
Huntsville	1	3		1												
Fort William	6	20							2							
Burk's Falls		17		5						1						
North Bay		17														
Massey		7		8								1				
Webwood		11			1							1				
Totals	63	3,400	18	95	47	45	6	9	95	81	69	176	4	225	40	2

No. 11.—*Concluded.*

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Sailors and fishermen.	School and music teachers.	Servants and washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Teamsters, drivers and grooms.	Telegraph operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and jewellers.	Weavers and wool workers.	Whitewashers and plasterers.	Wood turners.	No occupation.	Other occupations not enumerated.	Total.	Name of gaol.
1	1	13	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	5	201	Barrie.
4	....	3	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	10	108	Berlin.
4	....	4	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	159	Belleville.
2	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	198	Brantford.
....	....	6	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	63	Brampton.
1	....	5	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	153	Brockville.
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	56	Bracebridge.
4	....	1	9	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	9	6	89	Cayuga.
7	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	110	Cornwall.
2	....	16	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	151	Cobourg.
4	1	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	9	9	173	Chatham.
2	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	44	Goderich.
1	....	3	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	90	Guelph.
9	1	20	3	....	10	2	2	....	1	....	....	11	56	466	Hamilton.
9	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	.....	127	Kingston.
3	....	28	8	....	14	....	2	....	....	1	1	12	42	497	London.
....	....	5	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	63	Lindsay.
....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10	L'Orignal.
7	1	3	10	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	4	237	Milton.
3	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	66	Napanee.
2	....	54	5	....	2	1	3	1	....	2	....	19	5	542	Ottawa.
8	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	184	Owen Sound.
2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	10	8	114	Orangeville.
1	....	4	3	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	10	3	120	Perth.
6	3	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	58	Picton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	.....	83	Pembroke.
2	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	13	186	Peterborough.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	38	Port Arthur.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	8	8	58	Parry Sound.
4	....	2	4	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	37	188	Rat Portage.
2	....	2	2	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	4	2	94	Simcoe.
6	....	1	1	....	3	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	6	67	St. Catharines.
9	....	5	2	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	7	189	Sarnia.
....	....	3	1	....	3	....	....	2	....	1	....	3	6	107	Stratford.
3	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	8	144	Sandwich.
3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	11	101	St. Thomas.
3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	49	Sault Ste. Marie.
28	6	230	31	3	54	2	13	5	11	11	13	188	48	2,077	Toronto.
2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	8	79	Walkerton.
1	....	4	3	....	3	....	2	1	1	....	....	5	13	169	Woodstock.
7	....	4	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	5	11	176	Welland.
....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	54	Whitby.
															Lock-ups—
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	Little Current.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	Minden.
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	27	81	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	13	Huntsville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	10	68	Fort William.
....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	37	Burk's Falls.
....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	44	North Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	19	Massey.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	16	Webwood.
157	14	463	111	9	119	11	37	15	32	20	15	391	446	8,256	Totals,

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, number of prisoners in custody during

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations.
					cents.
Barrie					9
Berlin			1		7 6/100
Belleville		1	1		6
Brantford	1				6 36/100
Brampton					9
Brockville	1	1			6 10
Bracebridge					30
Cayuga					8 4/5
Cornwall				$44 04	9 1/2
Cobourg		1			12
Chatham					6 5/8
Goderich					8 3/4
Guelph					10
Hamilton					5 28/100
Kingston					7 1/2
London		1			6 17/100
Lindsay					6 1/4
L'Orignal					7
Milton					5 1/2
Napanee					7
Ottawa	1			24 00	5 1/2
Owen Sound					8 3/4
Orangeville					6 10/100
Perth		1			5 7/8
Picton					6 5/8
Pembroke					7 1/2
Peterborough		2			12
Port Arthur					10
Parry Sound	3	1			30
Rat Portage					13 3/4
Simcoe					7 1/4
St. Catharines	1	1			9 1/4
Sarnia		1			7 3/4
Stratford					7 71/100
Sandwich					
St. Thomas					6 1/2
Sault St. Marie					9 1/4
Toronto					5 1/2
Walkerton					10 5/8
Woodstock				100 00	8 09
Welland	1	1			8
Whitby					6 1/4
Lock-ups –					
Gore Bay					30
Little Current					30
Manitowaning					30
Mattawa					30
Minden					45
Sudbury					
Huntsville					
Fort William					12 1/2
Burk's Falls					
North Bay					
Massey					
Webwood					
Totals	8	11	2	$168 04	

No. 12.

the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Are regulations with respect to diet ry observed.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Name of gaol.
yes	6	24	46	27	Barrie.
"	5	25	18	3	Berlin.
"	7	38	26	5	Belleville.
"	6	24	22	1	Brantford.
"	4	25	18	4	Brampton.
"	10	33	16	4	Brockville.
"	3	10	11	3	Bracebridge.
"	4	14	21	1	Cayuga.
"	5	17	19	3	Cornwall.
"	6	24	50	28	Cobourg.
"	3	26	17	1	Chatham.
"	4	12	18	1	Goderich.
"	7	35	15	2	Guelph.
"	6	60	43	14	Hamilton.
"	9	53	24	4	Kingston.
"	11	57	45	23	London.
"	6	26	13	3	Lindsay.
"	6	18	8	.....	L'Orignal.
"	4	23	19	2	Milton.
"	4	18	13	4	Napanee.
"	12	93	54	21	Ottawa.
"	6	32	69	9	Owen Sound.
"	4	23	21	12	Orangeville.
"	4	18	32	10	Perth.
"	6	26	9	.....	Picton.
"	4	24	19	7	Pembroke.
"	4	18	24	10	Peterborough.
"	5	26	10	1	Port Arthur.
"	2	5	10	.....	Parry Sound.
"	2	11	11	1	Rat Portage.
"	8	24	14	2	Simcoe.
"	8	38	17	1	St. Catharines.
"	5	19	18	5	Sarnia.
"	6	30	17	2	Stratford.
"	7	47	20	1	Sandwich.
"	16	22	17	3	St. Thomas.
"	7	34	13	5	Sault St. Marie.
"	19	270	193	103	Toronto.
"	8	24	15	7	Walkerton.
"	5	32	20	4	Woodstock.
"	5	50	43	4	Welland.
"	6	25	12	5	Whitby.
					Lock-ups—
"	2	5	3	1	Gore Bay.
"	2	6	2	.....	Little Current.
no	4	5	2	1	Manitowaning.
yes	2	8	1	.....	Mattawa.
"	1	6	1	.....	Minden.
"	2	12	8	.....	Sudbury.
"	2	7	2	1	Huntsville.
"	3	10	11	1	Fort William.
"	2	7	7	1	Burk's Falls.
"	3	13	8	1	North Bay.
"	1	5	5	.....	Massey.
"	2	7	3	.....	Webwood.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol.	How maintained.					Expenditure.		
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	201	101	100	4,535	8,238	3,508 33	2,000 00	241 12
Berlin	108	26	82	868	2,452	941 51	1,439 00	.....
Belleville	159	103	56	2,617	2,428	649 00	1,550 00	.....
Brantford	198	65	133	1,450	2 588	1,204 80	1,600 00	102 23
Brampton	63	26	37	1,051	2,571	614 84	1,150 00	7 50
Brockville	153	72	81	1,559	1,861	726 49	1,557 00	46 76
Bracebridge	56	56	.....	2,220	....	1,174 24	575 00	.....
Cayuga	89	23	66	781	2,072	515 18	1,225 00	136 94
Cornwall	110	36	74	910	1,524	610 39	1,365 00	.....
Cobourg	151	31	120	1,575	12,550	3,108 33	1,969 00	576 45
Chatham	173	66	107	1,557	1,655	627 58	1,612 50	19 60
Goderich	44	16	28	483	1,865	745 12	1,420 00	320 32
Guelph	90	42	48	1,254	1,321	1,126 88	1,375 00	178 75
Hamilton	466	105	361	3,219	6,709	1,344 47	2,960 00	374 10
Kingston	127	49	78	2,077	2,866	1,332 43	1,950 00	70 46
London	497	158	339	4,139	7,515	2,509 78	3,550 00	571 44
Lindsay	63	23	40	946	1,602	581 40	1,180 00	14 25
L'Orignal	10	5	5	155	1,618	208 31	1,165 00	.....
Milton	237	21	216	554	2,345	304 57	1,050 00	6 00
Napanee	66	28	38	925	1,864	584 96	1,100 00	200 00
Ottawa	542	135	407	4,492	8,423	2,468 64	2,577 50	38 69
Owen Sound	184	60	124	1,621	9,368	2,886 70	1,750 00	127 00
Orangeville	114	20	94	569	4,865	708 47	1,300 00	41 65
Perth	120	21	99	493	6,739	763 64	1,560 00	10 00
Picton	58	16	42	635	119	136 59	1,059 50	.....
Pembroke	83	57	26	2,052	1,716	357 50	1,306 50	.....
Peterborough	186	31	155	1,635	4,448	1,214 44	1,350 00	.....
Port Arthur	38	38	.....	2,386	.....	610 53	1,084 50	37 38
Parry Sound	58	58	.....	1,511	.....	704 76	575 00	.....
Rat Portage	188	188	.....	2,356	.....	914 05	2,044 00	8 00
Simcoe	94	27	67	276	1,764	319 87	1,050 00	145 87
St. Catharines	67	33	34	1,356	982	818 89	1,490 00	815 37
Sarnia	189	50	139	895	3,301	984 53	1,500 00	22 25
Stratford	107	21	86	966	1,640	849 64	1,425 00	70 12
Sandwich	144	81	63	1,628	1,267	668 58	2,100 00	45 23
St. Thomas	101	49	52	2,390	797	215 53	1,862 50	.....
Sault St. Marie	49	49	....	3,194	.....	620 43	1,300 00	7 37
Toronto	2,077	517	1,560	17,005	37,112	7,850 06	13,518 05	613 68
Walkerton	79	29	50	890	2,888	363 38	1,375 00	179 95
Woodstock	169	45	124	942	3,131	1,362 46	1,650 00	723 02
Welland	176	44	132	835	4,931	1,080 00	1,900 00	60 00
Whitby	54	25	29	914	2,202	573 15	1,450 00	104 71
Lock-ups—								
Gore Bay	10	10	.....	50	.....	47 10	200 00	.....
Little Current	7	7	.....	16	.....	49 00	200 00	10 00
Manitowaning	10	10	.....	47	.....	198 00	200 00	.....
Mattawa	9	9	.....	171	.....	246 76	375 00	51 40
Minden	4	4	.....	65	.....	14 85	150 00	.....
Sudbury	81	37	44	723	65	.....	500 00	.....
Huntsville	13	9	4	9	4	.....	200 00	.....
Fort William	68	68	.....	2,261	.....	617 08	800 00	5 00
Burk's Falls	37	37	.....	418	.....	209 40	300 00	.....
North Bay	44	40	4	982	7	140 27	770 00	.....
Massey	19	18	1	49	2	.....	100 00	.....
Webwood	16	9	7	10	3	.....	100 00	.....
Total	8,256	2,904	5,352	86,717	158,418	50,412 91	80,915,05	5,982 56

No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1898.

Expenditure.				Salaries.				
Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.	Name of gaol.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
5,749 45	18 65	9 95	28 60	950 00	550 00	300 00	200 00	Barrie.
2,380 51	8 72	13 32	22 04	560 00	639 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
2,199 00	4 08	9 75	13 83	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
2,907 03	6 60	8 08	14 68	750 00	500 00	150 00	200 00	Brantford.
1,772 34	9 88	18 25	28 13	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
2,330 25	5 05	10 18	15 23	800 00	507 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
1,749 24	20 97	10 26	31 23	400 00	.....	50 00	125 00	Bracebridge.
1,877 12	7 33	13 76	21 09	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
1,975 39	5 54	12 41	17 95	740 00	300 00	100 00	225 00	Cornwall.
5,653 78	24 40	13 04	37 44	800 00	550 00	344 00	275 00	Cobourg.
2,259 68	3 74	9 32	13 06	800 00	437 50	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
2,485 44	24 21	32 27	56 48	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
2,680 63	14 50	15 28	29 78	600 00	475 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
4,678 57	3 68	6 35	10 03	1,000 00	1,300 00	360 00	300 00	Hamilton.
3,352 89	11 04	15 35	26 39	800 00	800 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
6,631 22	6 20	7 14	13 34	750 00	1,800 00	700 00	300 00	London.
1,775 65	9 45	18 73	28 18	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
1,373 31	20 83	116 50	137 33	600 00	365 00	150 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
1,360 57	1 31	4 43	5 74	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
1,884 96	11 89	16 67	28 56	525 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
5,084 83	4 63	4 75	9 38	800 00	1,217 50	360 00	200 00	Ottawa.
4,763 70	16 37	9 51	25 88	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
2,050 07	6 58	11 40	17 98	600 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	Orangeville.
2,333 64	6 44	13 00	19 44	800 00	400 00	200 00	160 00	Perth.
1,196 09	2 34	18 27	20 61	400 00	365 00	100 00	194 50	Picton.
1,664 00	4 30	15 74	20 04	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00	Pembroke.
2,564 44	6 53	7 25	13 78	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterborough.
1,732 41	17 05	28 53	45 58	600 00	109 50	175 00	200 00	Port Arthur.
1,279 76	12 15	9 91	22 06	400 00	.....	50 00	125 00	Parry Sound.
2,966 05	4 90	10 87	15 77	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
1,515 74	4 95	11 17	16 12	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
3,124 26	24 29	22 24	46 63	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
2,506 78	5 33	7 93	13 26	650 00	500 00	150 00	200 00	Sarnia.
2,344 76	8 59	13 32	21 91	600 00	450 00	250 00	125 00	Stratford.
2,813 81	4 96	14 58	19 54	600 00	1,050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
2,078 03	2 13	18 44	20 57	600 00	912 50	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
1,927 80	12 81	26 53	39 34	600 00	400 00	100 00	200 00	Sault. St. Marie.
21,981 79	4 07	6 51	10 58	2,000 00	9,208 80	1,169 25	1,140 00	Toronto.
1,918 33	6 88	17 40	24 28	650 00	375 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
3,735 48	12 34	9 76	22 10	800 00	500 00	200 00	150 00	Woodstock.
3,040 00	6 48	10 79	17 27	700 00	900 00	200 00	100 00	Welland.
2,127 86	12 55	26 85	39 40	700 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Whitby.
								Lock-ups—
247 10	4 71	20 00	24 71	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
259 00	8 43	28 57	37 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
398 00	19 80	20 00	39 80	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
673 16	33 13	41 66	74 79	300 00	.....	75 00	.....	Mattawa.
164 85	3 71	37 50	41 21	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
500 00	.....	6 17	6 17	400 00	.....	100 00	.....	Sudbury.
200 00	.....	15 38	15 38	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
1,422 08	9 15	11 76	20 91	500 00	.....	100 00	200 00	Fort William.
509 40	5 66	8 10	13 76	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Burk's Falls.
910 27	3 18	17 50	20 68	550 00	.....	120 00	100 00	North Bay.
100 00	.....	5 26	5 26	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Massey.
100 00	.....	6 25	6 25	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Webwood.
137,310 52	492 61	893 94	1,386 55	32,045 00	31,247 30	9,913 25	7,709 50	Total.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending 30th September, 1897.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	cts.
Barrie	201	12,773	3,508 33	27
Berlin	108	3,320	941 51	28
Belleville	159	5,045	649 00	12
Brantford	198	4,038	1,204 80	29
Brampton	63	3 622	614 84	16
Brockville	153	3,420	726 49	21
Bracebridge	56	2,220	1,174 24	52
Cayuga	89	2,853	515 18	18
Cornwall	110	2,434	610 39	25
Cobourg	151	14,125	3,108 33	22
Chatham	173	3,212	627 58	19
Goderich	44	2,348	745 12	31
Guelph	90	2,575	1,126 88	43
Hamilton	466	9,928	1,344 47	13
Kingston	127	4,943	1,332 43	26
London	497	11,654	2,509 78	21
Lindsay	63	2,548	581 40	22
L'Orignal	10	1,773	208 31	11
Milton	237	2,899	304 57	10
Napanee	66	2,789	584 96	20
Ottawa	542	12,915	2,468 64	19
Owen Sound	184	10,989	2,886 70	26
Orangeville	114	5,434	708 47	13
Perth	120	7,232	763 64	10
Picton	58	754	136 59	18
Pembroke	83	3,768	357 50	9
Peterborough	186	6,083	1,214 44	19
Port Arthur	38	2,386	610 53	25
Parry Sound	58	1,511	704 76	46
Rat Portage	188	2,356	914 05	38
Simcoe	94	2,040	319 87	15
St. Catharines	67	2,338	818 89	35
Sarnia	189	4,196	984 53	23
Stratford	107	2,606	849 64	32
Sandwich	144	2,895	668 58	23
St. Thomas	101	3,187	215 53	6
Sault St. Marie	49	3,194	620 43	19
Toronto	2,077	54,117	7,850 06	14
Walkerton	79	3,778	363 38	9
Woodstock	169	4,073	1,362 46	33
Welland	176	5,766	1,080 00	18
Whitby	54	3,116	573 15	18
	7,938	243,253	48,890 45	20.10

REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

Barrie Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	244	227	201
Greatest number confined at any one time .	40	53	46
Number of re-committals	62	62	51
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$4,887.68	$5,695.48	$5,749.45

Copies of reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 22nd January, on which occasion there were thirty-eight prisoners in custody—thirty-seven males and one female.

Five were committed for larceny, one for counterfeiting, one for arson, four for assault, one on a capias, two as insane, and the remainder for vagrancy.

The general condition of the building was good, beds, bedding, corridors yards, etc., were in well kept order. Good drainage and ventilation. Town water supplied. Dietary according to regulations; supplies contracted for Twenty suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

I made a second inspection of this gaol on the 22nd October, and found thirty-two prisoners in custody—all males, committed as follows:

Rape, two; assault, one; larceny, two; procuring abortion, one; insane, one; and the others for vagrancy.

The premises were clean and in good order. The building is heated by hot water and electric lighted.

Plenty of clothing on hand, Books entered up.

Berlin Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	100	105	108
Greatest number confined at any one time .	15	16	18
Number of re-committals	38	32	42
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,836.33	$1,984.76	$2,380.51

Copies of reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 10th February. On that occasion there were thirteen prisoners in custody—all males—two of whom were committed for larceny, and the remainder for vagrancy.

The beds and bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets, were clean and in good order. The books were well kept.

This gaol can be enlarged by adding another storey to the portion used for kitchen and bath room, using the upper part for lunatics and hospital, and taking

the room over the turnkey's apartments for bedroom for that officer: a stairway would be required from the hall in the turnkey's apartments up to the second flat. This should be done.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

The second inspection of Berlin gaol was made by Mr. Aikins on July 25th. Four male prisoners and one female were in the building. Of the total gaol population up to date one-half were vagrants, thus turning what was intended to be a penal institution into a house of refuge, and the same is true, perhaps to a less extent, all over the Province. Why the decrease in crime should mean an increase in pauperism is difficult to see, unless it be that law being more vigilant, overtakes its victim before he has had time to gravitate from laziness and aimlessness to positive crime. Tramps shun the gaols where the county provides work, and this makes an unfair comparison of one goal with another, unless the several counties interested be taken into comparison.

I made a minute examination into the gaol appliances, which I found very satisfactory; the only change being the addition of a neat book case, which the gaoler told me was the nucleus of a gaol library. This is an idea, quite inexpensive, and might be adopted with profit by similar institutions in the Province.

Belleville Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	180	150	159
Greatest number confined at any one time..	23	24	26
Number of re-commitals	17	15	16
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,255.20	$2,270.60	$2,199.00

Copies of reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:

I made an inspection of the Belleville Gaol on the 1st February. There were then seventeen prisoners—all males, committed as follows:—Seven for vagrancy, five for larceny, one for smuggling, one for indecent assault, one for want of sureties to keep the peace and two insane.

The beds and bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets were clean and in good order. Good drainage and ventilation. Town water supply.

The dietary is as required by the regulations and the supplies are contracted for. There are thirteen suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

It is very necessary that water-closets should be placed in the gaol corridors for the prisoners' use.

Another inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 22nd December, There were then nineteen prisoners in custody, eighteen men and one woman. committed as follows:—Of the men, four for assault, seven for larceny, one for extradition, one for indecent assault, one for drunkenness, and four for vagrancy: the woman was insane.

The building generally was in very good order. There were thirteen suits of clothing in good order.

As previously recommended the placing of water-closets in the corridors is a much needed improvement and I hope the County Council will soon have the change made. It is very desirable also that electric light be put in the building.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	250	234	198
Greatest number confined at any one time..	24	22	22
Number of recommitals.....	113	122	100
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,631.03	$1,670.82	$2,907.03

Copies of reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 6th June. Ten male prisoners were in custody—five for larceny, two for drunkenness, one for fraud, one for vagrancy, and one insane.

I found the premises in satisfactory condition, and the corridors, cells, bedding, etc., in well kept order.

The sheds in the gaol yard require a new roof; and the brick wall enclosing the yard requires repairs. Twenty-five suits of clothing in good order.

My second inspection of this gaol for the current year was made on the 22nd November. There were nine prisoners in custody—eight males and one female. Of the former, three were committed for larceny, two for vagrancy, two for drunkenness, and one as insane. The female was held on a charge of larceny.

The general condition of the building was very good. There were twenty-four suits of clothing in good order. The books were correctly kept.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	288	126	63
Greatest number confined at any one time..	23	25	18
Number of re-commitals	83	27	20
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,084.48	$1,773.97	$1,772.34

A copy of my reports upon this gaol is annexed:

This gaol was inspected by me on the 28th of January. There were then fifteen prisoners in charge, namely, eleven men and four women. The men were charged as follows:—Eight for vagrancy, one for assault, one for obtaining goods under false pretences, and one for want of sureties to keep the peace. The women—two for vagrancy. one for prostitution, and one insane.

I found the premises in good order, and the beds, bedding, etc.. clean and tidy. The regulation dietary is carried out, and the supplies are contracted for in part. There were fifteen suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make an inspection of this gaol, a copy of his report is annexed:

I made the second inspection of this gaol on September 23rd, when I made a thorough tour of the building and grounds. The interior had been kalsomined throughout and presented a clean and fresh appearance, although the presence of stoves in the corridors is both unsafe and unsightly. One stove especially was cracked and liable to fall in pieces, and I advised the gaoler to have the attention of the Council called to it. The cells were fairly orderly and clean and the yards in good condition.

Ten prisoners were in the building, six males, three females, and a babe. Half of this number were vagrants and the others committed for crime. The prison population this year is less than half the year before, being only fifty-five up to the date of my inspection as compared to 127 in 1897.

I examined carefully the several books and records in use. These were written up to date and gave all the information necessary.

Brockville Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	145	160	153
Greatest number confined at any one time	20	20	16
Number of re-committals	64	82	81
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,364.15	$2,123.15	$2,330.25

Copies of the reports, made by me to the Government are annexed :

I inspected this gaol on the 25th March, when there were four male prisoners in custody, namely, one committed for arson, one a witness in same case, one for wounding policeman, and one for vagrancy.

The building is being entirely remodelled, and an addition made for a residence for the gaoler.

I made another inspection of this gaol on the 30th November. There were then fourteen prisoners in custody—twelve males and two females, for the following offences:—Males—manslaughter, two ; assault, one ; fraud, one ; larceny, two; vagrancy, two; drunkenness, two; gambling, one; idiocy, one. Females—assault, one ; drunkenness, one.

Since my last inspection the locks have been fixed, and the bars in the iron cells have been properly refitted and made secure.

Mr. Dana, the newly appointed Sheriff, has entered upon the duties of his office and now has oversight of the management of the gaol.

Bracebridge Gaol.

	1896.	1887.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	84	60	56
Greatest number confined at any one time	16	14	11
Number of re-committals	9	3	6
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,013.76	$1,660.28	$1,749.24

A copy of the report upon this gaol, made by me to the Government is annexed :

I inspected the Bracebridge gaol on the 25th January, when there were seven prisoners in custody—six males and one female, who were charged as follows :—Males—murder, one ; forgery, one; lacrency, one ; vagrancy, one : idiocy, one. Female—murder, one.

The gaol was found to be clean and in good condition. Good drainage and ventilation. Town water supplied. Dietary according to regulations—supplies purchased as required. Fourteen suits of clothing on hand in good order. Books properly kept.

There were four male prisoners in custody when I inspected this jail on the 22nd October. One committed for debt, one for breach of inland revenue, and two for vagrancy. One of the latter is insane—he is a young man twenty-five years of age.

The supply of clothing was deficient in shirts and boots. All departments were clean and in good order, and the books properly kept.

Cayuga Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	106	120	89
Greatest number confined at any one time.....	24	22	21
Number of re-committals.....	58	70	60
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,903.13	$1,790.20	$1,877.12

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :

I made an inspection of the Cayuga gaol on the 31st March.

There were then thirteen males and two females in custody. Nine of the males were committed for vagrancy, one far abusive language, one for cattle stealing, one for larceny, and one for drunkenness. One of the females was a vagrant and the other was waiting trial for murder.

The prisoners are employed in breaking stone.

The gaol was in very good order, and the beds, bedding, etc. clean. Good drainage and ventilation. Water supply from a well. Food supplies mostly bought by contract, and served according to regulations.

Eighteen suits of clothing in good order. Books well kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made the second inspection of Cayuga gaol on July 26th. Only two prisoners were in charge, a vagrant and a demented old man. Committals for crime have been about the same as for a number of years, but there have been less vagrants.

Structurally the building was in a very fair condition. It was also clean and free from any offensiveness. It was late in the evening when I made my visit to the gaol and the gaoler was absent. I made a note of some changes which I considered desirable, especially in recording the daily movements of the prison population, in their diet, etc., and requested the turnkey to communicate the same to the officers interested.

Cornwall Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	73	82	110
Greatest number confined at any one time.....	10	19	19
Number of re-committals.....	18	30	26
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,695.13	$2,177.85.	$1,975.39

Copies of reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

My first inspection of this gaol for the current year was made on the 24th April. There were thirteen prisoners in custody, ten males and three females, for the following offences: Males—wounding, one: threatening, one: larceny, two; assault, one: insane, one: trespassing on railway, four. Females—infanticide, one: vagrancy, one: larceny, one.

The general condition of the building was good; the beds, bedding, cells, corridors, water-closets and yards were in well kept order.

Good drainage and ventilation.

Town water supplied.

Some more clothing is required.

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 24th September. Sixteen prisoners were in custody on that date, namely, fourteen males and two females, committed as follows: Males—larceny, one; rape, one; drunk and disorderly, two; insane, one; vagrancy, nine. Females—bigamy, one; infanticide, one.

The corridors and cells were in well kept order. Dietary according to regulations. More clothing required. Books properly kept.

Cobourg Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	212	162	151
Greatest number confined at any one time	48	44	50
Number of re-committals	78	81	89
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$6,355.84	$6,653.56.	$5,653.78

A copy of my report made to the Government on this gaol is annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 31st January. There were then forty-three prisoners in custody, thirty-six males and seven females, of the former, two were committed for larceny, one for rape, one for drunkenness, one for perjury and one for assault; the remainder were vagrants. The females were vagrants with the exception of one, a prostitute.

The cells, corridors, beds and bedding, yards and water-closets were clean. Drainage is good; ventilation not very good. Water supply from well. The regulation dietary is observed, and supplies are contracted for. Thirteen suits of clothing on hand in good order. Books well kept. Discipline and management good.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

I visited the gaol on the 7th September, and found it clean and in good order generally.

There were thirty-five inmates, namely, twenty-six men and nine women. Of the former, one was certified insane, one was waiting trial for attempted rape, two were undergoing short sentences for vagrancy, and three for drunkenness. One of the women was under sentence for prostitution. All the others (nineteen men and eight women) were of the indigent class which should be cared for in a

county poor-house. Their being domiciled in the gaol must make the duties of the gaol officials somewhat onerous.

There were 141 prisoners committed during the year. The records were entered up to date. The gaol surgeon's book shewed frequent entries.

Chatham Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	164	183	173
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	20	17
Number of re-committals	11	11	10
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,314.80	$2,564.14.	$2,259.68

Copies of my reports to the Government are annexed :

I made an inspection of the Chatham gaol on the 8th March. The prisoners then in custody numbered eight ; seven men and one woman. The woman was committed for larceny, and the others as follows : Horsestealing, one ; assault three ; indecent assault, one ; larceny, one ; seduction, one.

This gaol is not in good condition. The beds and bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets were clean. The drainage and ventilation are not good. City water supplied. Food according to regulations, supplied by contract in part. Twenty suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

Goderich Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	81	75	44
Greatest number confined at one time	32	32	18
Number of re-committals	36	22	15
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,268.20	$2,447.77.	$2,485.44

Copies of my reports made to the Government upon this gaol are annexed

I made an inspection of the Goderich gaol on the 15th April, when there were six male prisoners in custody ; four committed for vagrancy and two for housebreaking.

The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, etc., were clean and in good order. Good drainage and ventilation. Water supply from town system. Food supplies contracted for and furnished as regulations require. Twelve suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make a second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed.

This gaol has been much improved of late years, but it is unfortunate that the good work was not carried a little further. The plumbing and inside closets will remove the sanitary objections hitherto existing, but as only cold water is carried through the pipes, hot water for bathing purposes will still have to be carried by hand. The extra cost of putting in hot water pipes would have been small if done when the present plumbing was in progress. There should also

have been a separate bath room and tub for the gaoler's use. The practice of forcing the gaoler to occupy two or three of the corridors and use the prisoner's bath room is decidedly objectionable. Yet on account of his own apartments being still damp and unsanitary this is what he has to do. The gaol will be incomplete so long as this continues.

After inspecting the plumbing, etc., I looked over the yards and found them much improved since the removal of the old rotten closets. I also examined the register and dietary and other books, and found that the officials paid daily attention to this part of their duties.

Guelph Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	80	105	90
Greatest number confined at ony one time.	15	10	15
Number of re-committals.....	2	11	30
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,634.48	$2,753.95	$2,680.63

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

I inspected the Guelph gaol on the 10th February. There were six prisoners in custody on that day—five men and one woman. Of these four were charged with larceny, one drunkeness, and one vagrancy.

I found the premises in good order and cleanly kept. The water-closets are in the yards. The drainage and ventilation are good. Food according to regular tions: supplied partly by contract. Twelve suits of clothing are in good order.

Books properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make a second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed.

I inspected the Guelph gaol, the second time, for the year on July 23rd. It then contained five prisoners, including one female vagrant. Of the males, one was waiting to be taken to the penitentiary as a pickpocket, another was a wife beater, having already tried his hand on two wives, and while speaking to him I learned that he intends to get a divorce from wife No. 2 and get one that will submit more patiently to his wife-beating propensities.

I looked over the books in the office which were all in a satisfactory condition, and made a tour of the building. Some kalsomining and slight needed repairs have been made, and with the assistance of the prisoners, the authorities keep the building clean and free from offensive and unhealthful smells, which so commonly attach to even a small number of prisoners.

Hamilton Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	549	457	466
Greatest number confined at any one time.	44	36	43
Number of re-committals.....	262	354	244
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$4,730.09	$6,331.27	$4,678.57

Copies of my report to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

My first inspection of this gaol for the current year was made on the 7th April, when there were thirty-five prisoners in custody, namely, twenty-nine men and six women. Of the men, seven were committed for larceny, sixteen for vagrancy, one for aggravated assault, one for escaping from constable, one for assaulting police, one insane, one for receiving stolen goods, one for unlawfully entering premises.

Of the women, two were committed for larceny, one for vagrancy, one for keeping house of ill-fame, and two were insane.

The prisoners are employed in cutting wood and breaking stone.

Plastering and general repairs were being done. The general condition of the building was very good: the beds, bedding, corridors and cells, yards and water-closets were clean and in good order. There is good drainage and ventilation. City water is supplied. Dietary in accordance with regulations: supplies mostly obtained by contract. There were thirty-five suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

I inspected the gaol again on the 10th December. On that date there were twenty-eight prisoners (twenty males and eight females) in custody, committed as follows: Males—drunkenness one, disorderly conduct one, assault four, larceny two, fraud one, horse-stealing one, drunk and disorderly one, vagrancy nine. Females—larceny one, robbery one, vagrancy three, insane three.

The gaol was in good order throughout. There were thirty suits of clothing in good order. Books entered up to date.

Kingston Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	119	117	127
Greatest number confined at any one time.	21	26	24
Number of re-committals.....	4	8	7
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$3,970.00	$3,047.00	$3,352.89

Copies of my reports upon this gaol are annexed:

I made an inspection of the Kingston gaol on the 21st April and found six prisoners in custody—five males and one female, committed as follows: Males—forgery one, malicious injury to animals one, vagrancy two, one larceny. The female was a vagrant.

The premises were in their usual state of good order.

The drainage and ventilation are good. City water supplied. Dietary according to regulations, supplies bought by contract. Eighteen suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

There were thirteen male prisoners in custody when I inspected this gaol on the 15th December. One was committed for larceny, and the others for vagrancy and drunkenness.

The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, and water-closets were clean and in good order. The drainage and ventilation are defective. The dietary is as prescribed, and the supplies are obtained by contract.

There were twenty-four suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept. Management good.

LONDON GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year....	552	488	497
Greatest number confined at any one time	47	8	45
Number of re-committals.....	200	238	235
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$5,761,84	$6,737.51	$6,631.22

Copies of my reports made to the Government upon this gaol are annexed

I inspected the London goal on the 4th of April, on which occasion there were thirty-two prisoners—twenty-three males and nine females. Of the males, five were committed for larceny, one for rape, one charged with insanity, fifteen for vagrancy, and one for murder. Of the females, five were vagrants, one insane, one committed for contempt of court, one for larceny, and one for being drunk and disorderly.

I found the beds, bedding, cells and corridors in well kept order. The water closets require renewing; they are very dirty and hard to keep clean, and a more improved style of closet should be substituted. There is good drainage; the ventilation not very good.. City water supplied.

Food according to regulations, supplied partly by contract.

Thirty suits of clothing in good order. Books well kept.

A short time ago a prisoner escaped by climbing up the water-pipe and scaling the walls. The water-pipe should be removed immediately, as in its present position, it affords an easy means for prisoners to escape.

I inspected this gaol a second time on the 25th November, and found thirty prisoners in custody—twenty-seven males and three females. Males—six for larceny, eight for drunkenness, one for giving liquor to Indians, one for murder, one for carrying unlawful weapons, one for perjury, one for abusive language, three for housebreaking, two for vagrancy, three insane. Females—One for vagrancy, one for drunkenness, one insane.

The beds and bedding, cells and corridors, yards, etc., were clean and in good order. The general condition of the building is not good.

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year....	108	69	63
Greatest number confined at any one time	17	14	13
Number of re-committals.....	7	5	4
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,706.18	$1,760.59	$1,775.65

I made an inspection of the Lindsay gaol on the 9th February.

The gaol premises were clean and in good order generally. The water-closets are in the gaol yard. The fixtures are in the corridors of the goal and ready for connecting, so that water-closets may be put into each of the corridors. This should be done immediately.

Town and well water are in use. The food supplies are served according to regulation, and obtained by contract. There were twelve suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this goal. A copy of his report is annexed:—

I made an inspection of this goal on the 9th September. There were five prisoners in custody, all males. One was insane, and the others were undergoing short sentences for minor offences.

New water-closets have been placed in the corridors during the past season, and a new bath tub has also been added. The goal and premises were found to be in satisfactory order.

L'Orignal Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	39	33	10
Greatest number confined at any one time	13	12	8
Number of re-committals	2	3	1
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,575.76	$1,621.13	$1,373.31

At my inspection of this gaol, on the 24th April, there were four male prisoners in custody—all vagrants. They are the same men I found in the gaol at my last inspection. They are employed in cutting wood and breaking stone.

The premises were in good order, and the cells, bedding, etc., clean and tidy. The water supply is from a well. The food supplies are partly contracted for and served according to dietary regulations. There were four suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

This gaol was inspected by me on the 24th September. There were four prisoners in custody—three males and one female—all of whom were committed for vagrants.

The corridors, cells, etc., were clean and in good order. Plenty of clothing on hand. Books well kept.

Milton Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1897.
Prisoners committed during the year	312	325	237
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	19	19
Number of re-committals	33	36	24
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,170.63	$1,213.68	$1,360.57

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

I inspected the Milton gaol on the 27th January. There were then nine prisoners in custody—all males. One was committed for larceny and the others for vagrancy.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds and bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets were clean and orderly. Dietary as prescribed by regulations: Supplies partly obtained by contract. Twelve suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept. Electric light has lately been put in the building. Prisoners are employed in breaking stone.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made the second inspection of this gaol on October 3rd. Three old vagrants and one man, said to be insane, were all the prisoners in custody on that day. For one cause or another there have been nearly 100 less committals in 1898 than in 1897, Tramps especially have not been so numerous.

The building had been kalsomined during the past season and the floors oiled, all of which gave a fresh and clean appearance to the halls and corridors.

In the yards were the usual pile of stones that the town supplies and which the prisoners break up during the winter. The outbuildings I looked into and noted that they were equally as satisfactory as the main building; and the same remarks might be applied to the gaoler's books.

Napanee Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	51	48	66
Greatest number confined at any one time.....	11	11	13
Number of re-committals	19	13	15
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,501.02	$1,748.68	$1,884.96

Copies of my reports made to the Government upon the gaol are annexed:

This gaol was inspected by me on the 31st January, on which occasion there were seven male prisoners—no females. One was committed for selling liquor unlawfully, one for larceny, four for vagrancy and one was an idiot.

I found the building in good order. The beds and bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets were well kept.

Food according to regulations and supplies obtained partly by contract. Well water supplied. Drainage and ventilation very good.

Four suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

I found that the water-closets are on pits in the ground, near the well. They must be removed to some other place and dry-earth closets be substituted. It is important that connection be made between the water system and the bath tub in the gaoler's house as soon as possible, and a hot water tank should be attached to the cook stove.

The prisoners are employed in breaking stone and cutting wood.

I visited this gaol again on the 21st December. Eight prisoners were under charge, viz., seven men and one woman. The woman was held for prostitution, and the men—two for burglary, four for vagrancy and one an idiot.

The general condition of the building was very good. Beds and bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets in well kept order.

The drainage is to be connected with the town system. The water-closets are still in the yards. Eight suits of clothing in good order.

I met the county property committee and went over the gaol and gaoler's and turnkey's residences with them. I pointed out where the water-closets should be placed in each of these quarters; also a bath tub in the gaoler's residence. The expenditure will not be very great in making these improvements and connecting the drains with the town sewer. Another very desirable change would be the heating of the court house with hot water or steam furnace. I would strongly urge upon the county council that this work be done as early as possible. It can be done as economically during the winter as at any other time.

Ottawa Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	534	564	542
Greatest number confined at any one time....	44	55	54
Number of re-committals	41	67	71
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$4,549.92	$5,014.00	$5,084.83

Copies of my reports to the Government upon the gaol, are annexed:

I made an inspection of the Ottawa gaol on the 23rd March. There were then in custody twenty-nine male and eight female prisoners, committed as follows: Males, one for perjury, one for keeping an illicit still, one for arson, eleven for larceny, ten for being drunk and disorderly, and four for lunacy. Females, four for keeping a disorderly house, and the others for lunacy.

The gaol was in good order throughout. Good drainage and ventilation. City water supplied. Food according to regulations, mostly supplied by contract. Thirty suits of clothing, in good order. The prisoners are employed in breaking stone and cutting wood. White-washing, spring cleaning and general improvement going on. The books are properly kept.

I inspected the gaol again on the 3rd December. Twenty-seven prisoners were in custody on that day, viz., eighteen males and nine females. Of the former, seven were committed for larceny, one for vagrancy, or idiocy, one for attempted rape, one for contempt of court, six for being drunk and disorderly, and two insane.

Two of the females were committed for larceny, one for selling liquor unlawfully, two for disorderly conduct, and four insane.

The general condition of the premises, beds, bedding, cells, corridors, etc., was satisfactory.

Thirty suits of clothing on hand in good order. Books well kept.

Owen Sound Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	165	184	184
Greatest number confined at any one time....	54	69	69
Number of re-committals.....	88	80	96
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$4,859.48	$4,045.56	$4,763.70

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 1st August. There were fourteen prisoners in custody, viz., eleven males and three females, charged with the following offences: Males, indecent assault, 1; aggravated assault, 1; drunkenness, 2; destroying property, 1; insane, 2; vagrancy, 4. Females, larceny, 1; vagrancy, 1; insane, 1.

The beds and bedding, corridors and cells, yards and water closets were in satisfactory order. Good drainage and ventilation. Town water supplied. Food according to regulations. Supplies mostly bought by contract. Thirty suits of clothing, in good order. Books properly kept.

A safe or other secure place should be provided for the gaoler in which to keep the keys of the gaol and other appliances. Electric light has been put in since my last inspection.

I requested Mr. Christie to make the second inspection of this gaol, and he reported as follows:—

In compliance with your request, I made an inspection of the Owen Sound gaol on the 17th October, and found sixteen prisoners in custody—twelve males and four females. Nine males and one female were vagrants, three males and one female were charged with theft, and two females were insane.

I found the books well and neatly kept, and the gaol itself vastly improved. Electric light has been substituted for coal oil lamps; painting and kalsomining have been thoroughly done and the whole institution presented a neat and well cared for condition. During the past year 184 prisoners were committed to the gaol, which is about a corresponding number with former years.

Orangeville Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898
Prisoners committed during the year.....	72	133	114
Greatest number confined at any one time.....	24	28	21
Number of re-committals.....	16	27	22
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,172.17	$2,335.00	$2,050.07

A copy of my report upon this gaol is annexed:

I made an inspection of the Orangeville gaol on the 23rd December. Sixteen prisoners were in custody, all of whom are old people committed for vagrancy.

The general condition of the building was good; and the beds, bedding, cells, corridors, etc., in well kept order. Good drainage and ventilation. Nine suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

The water closets should be in the gaol corridors. A new furnace for heating is, I understand, about to be placed in the building.

Perth Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	75	79	120
Greatest number confined at any one time..	21	30	32
Number of re committals	29	21	13
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2.200.75	$2,269.93	$2,333.64

Copies of my reports upon this gaol are annexed;

I made an inspection of the Perth gaol on the 27th April. There were nineteen prisoners in custody, namely, fifteen males and four females, whose offences were as follows:—Males—vagrancy, nine; drunkenness, two; practicing medicine without qualification, one; larceny, one; insane, two. The females were all vagrants.

The beds, bedding, etc., as well as the building generally I found in good order. Well water supplied. There is no system of drainage. Food according to regulations. Five suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 31st November. There were twenty-six prisoners, twenty-one males and five females, in custody. One of the former was committed for larceny, and one of the latter as insane; all the others were of the vagrant class.

The gaol was in good order throughout, There is no drainage, and the ventilation is poor. Some clothing is required. Books well kept.

Picton Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	36	49	58
Greatest number confined at any one time..	4	6	9
Number of re-committals	18	26	14
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,017.98	$1,124.78	$1,196.09

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 8th June. General repairs were being done. The cells and corridors, yards, etc., were in good order. An ample supply of clothing on hand. Food supplies purchased by contract, and served according to dietary regulations. Books properly kept.

There were three prisoners in custody on this date—two men and one female.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	56	71	83
Greatest number confined at any one time..	13	19	19
Number of re-committals	24	27	25
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,529.75	$1,881.97	$1,664.00

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 22nd March, when there were ten prisoners in custody—eight males and two females. Males: one for larceny, one threatening to kill, one a debtor, one for bigamy, and four for vagrancy. The females were vagrants.

The beds and bedding, cells, corridors, etc., were clean and in good order Steps are being taken to improve the drainage. Town water supplied. Food according to regulations, all supplies by contract. Ten suits of clothing in good order. Books well kept.

Water-closets require to be placed in the corridors and connected with the town sewerage. The Council are about to do this, Two bath-tubs and twelve iron bedsteads are also required.

A second inspection of the gaol was made by me on the 1st December. Seven prisoners were in custody—six males and one female. Of the former, two were committed for larceny, one for indecent assault, one for obtaining goods under false pretences, and three for vagrancy. The female also was a vagrant.

The general condition of the gaol was good. Since my last visit a new system of drainage has been laid from the gaol to the river, and a bath-tub wash-basins and water-closets of the latest improved pattern have been placed in the corridors of the building.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	174	166	186
Greatest number confined at any one time...	22	21	24
Number of re-committals.....	54	49	65
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,441.03	$2,437.61	$2,564.44

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

I made an inspection of the Peterborough gaol on the 8th February, when there were eighteen male prisoners in custody, whose offences were as follows:—Larceny, two: horse stealing, one; cattle stealing, one; indecent assault, one; seduction, one, and the others were vagrants.

The general condition of the building was good: the corridors and cells, beds and bedding, yards and water closets were in well kept order.

There were thirty suits of clothing in good order. The prisoners cut wood and break stone. Painting and white-washing were being done.

The water-closets require fixing, and electric light should be placed in the building. The records were entered up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this gaol, a copy of his report is annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 8th September. There were then in custody sixteen male and two female prisoners, for the following offences:

Males, two for larceny; one for procuring a girl for the purposes of prostitution; eleven for vagrancy; one for breaking gaol; one insane.

Females, one for vagrancy; one for prostitution.

The commitments for the year were 172.

A new drain has been laid, connecting with a town sewer.

Wood stoves are used for heating, and coal oil lamps for lighting.

Electric bells should be placed in the quarters of the gaoler and turnkey connecting with the gaol, to be used by prisoners in case of sickness, etc.

Port Arthur Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	36	45	38
Greatest number confined at any one time ..	12	13	10
Number of re-committals.....	3	8	..
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,499.58	$1,538.60	$1,732.41

My annual inspection of the Port Arthur gaol was made on the 9th September. Seven prisoners were under charge—six males and one female.

They were held on the following charges:—Males, housbreaking, one; larceny, one; murder, four.

Females, disorderly conduct, one.

The building was in good condition with the exception of a leak in roof over the female ward, which I ordered to be repaired. I also ordered that stove pipes were to be renewed where they were burned out, and that a new mattress was to be got for the turnkey's bed. This will incur a total expenditure of about $9.00

I made arrangements for the introduction of electric lights; it costs about the same as coal oil and is much safer.

I found that the cesspools which receive the sewage required cleaning out, and ordered this to be done.

Parry Sound Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	24	29	58
Greatest number confined at any one time ..	8	8	10
Number of re-committals.....	1	4	9
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$976.00	$1,033.05	$1,279.76

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 19th October and found four male prisoners in custody—two for sheep stealing, one for larceny, and one for illicit distilling. The doors, windows and fencing were in bad condition.

The building should be improved by building an addition on the front, with a second story, so as to provide eight or ten cells for males, and five cells for females. Water-closets should be placed in the corridors; and the gaol yard should be extended to the rear, and part of it partitioned off for the use of female prisoners.

The woodshed requires shingling; it will require about two and a half thousand shingles and cost about $6.00.

Rat Portage Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	83	155	188
Greatest number confined at any one time ..	10	11	11
Number of re-committals.....	15	57	19
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,523.97	$2,537.13	$2,966.05

This gaol was inspected by me on the 2nd September, when there were five prisoners in custody—two males and three females—for the following offences :—Males—Assault, one; larceny, one. Females—Assault, one, larceny, two.

The cells and corridors, officers' apartments, and court room were in well kept order.

I found the heating arrangement defective, and a new system will have to be put in another year.

Three or four more electric lights are required, and a new ice-house should be provided the coming winter, as the old one has entirely rotted away. The stove used in the kitchen is about burned out and will have to be replaced with a new one another year.

There is a good supply of clothing and blankets on hand.

Simcoe Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	84	105	94
Greatest number confined at any one time...	11	12	14
Number of re-committals..	24	46	41
Total cost of maintaining goal..	$1,528.71	$1,501.48	$1,515.74

This gaol was inspected by me on the 31st of March. There were seven prisoners in custody on that day, viz., five men and two women, whose offences were as follows :—

One, murder; two, larceny; one, fraud; and three, insane.

Neither of the parties reported to be insane can be so regarded. They are simply cases of senile dementia. The prisoners are employed in cutting wood.

The goal was in a satisfactory condition. Drainage and ventilation very good. Well water used. Food supplied according to regulations, partly contracted for. Fourteen suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

I instructed Mr Aikins to make a second inspection of this goal, a copy of his report is annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on July 26th. Ten prisoners were in custody, eight males guilty of crimes, mostly of some magnitude, and two partly insane females. One of the latter is clearly a case more suitable for the County Poor House than for the gaol. She is the same individual for whom admission has been sought more than once to an asylum, on the principle that it is easier to shift the responsibility for the care of such to the Province than look after her in the municipality where she came from.

I made a thorough tour of the building inside and out, saw several prisoners, and examined the plumbing, means of ventilation, water supply, food, clothing, etc. These were all well up to the standard. The gaol books also were kept neatly and bespoke daily attention.

St. Catharines Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	95	53	67
Greatest number confined at any one time...	25	10	17
Number of re-committals.....	44	15	21
Total cost of maintaining goal.....	$2,250.44	$2,053.29	$3,124.26

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 30th of March, and found nine male prisoners in custody, seven of whom were committed for larceny, one for assault, and one on a *capias*.

The prisoners are employed in sawing wood and doing general work about the premises.

The gaol was in a good state of cleanliness and order. Good ventilation, but no drainage. Water supply from city main. Food supplies are contracted for, and served according to regulations. Six suits of clothing in good order. Books well kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of the gaol, a copy of which is annexed :—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 6th of August. There were in custody on that day nine males and two females. One of the males was waiting trial for shooting with intent, five were sentenced for six months for being drunk and disorderly, one for three months for trespass, and two for incendiarism.

One of the females was under sentence for six months for being drunk and disorderly, and the other was a case of senile dementia that should be cared for in the County Home.

I found the gaol in good order with the exception of one of the corridors for male prisoners where some of the plaster had fallen from the ceiling, and requires repairing. The books were properly entered up.

Sarnia Gaol.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	187	183	189
Greatest number confined at any one time...	33	18	18
Number of re-committals.....	44	56	60
Total cost of maintaining goal.....	$2 381.78	$2,467.10	$2,506.78

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

An inspection of the Sarnia gaol was made by me on the 9th April. There were eight prisoners in custody, all males, committed as follows: Four for vagrancy, two for drunkenness, and two insane. They were employed in cutting wood.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, waterclosets and yards were in proper order. Drainage and ventilation very good. Town water supplied. Food supplied as required by regulations. Twelve suits of clothing in good order. Books correctly kept.

I made a second inspection of the gaol on the 23rd November, when it contained sixteen prisoners, fifteen males and one female. The latter and ten of the former were vagrants. Of the others, two were insane, one committed for larceny, and one for drunkenness.

The beds, bedding, and premises generally were in a well kept condition of cleanliness and order. Twenty-four suits of clothing on hand in good order. Books properly kept.

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	184	133	107
Greatest number confined at any one time	18	20	17
Number of re-committals	78	50	12
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,652.96	$2,331.64.	$2,344.76

A copy of a report made by me upon this gaol to the Government is annexed:

This gaol was visited by me on the 11th February, when I found ten prisoners in custody; seven males and three females, who were charged as follows: Males—two for assault, two for carrying unlawful weapons and burglars tools, two for vagrancy and one for fraud. Females—one for keeping a house of ill-fame and two insane.

I found the gaol in good order throughout. Good drainage and ventilation Town water supplied. Food according to regulations and supplied by contract, Ten suits of clothing in good order. Prisoners employed in cutting wood. Books well kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make a second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed.

I made the second inspection of Stratford gaol on Sept. 29th. The building both inside and out, was in good condition, neat, clean and orderly. The compact and simple character of the structure makes this condition of things possible, but apart from that, the gaol is well conducted throughout by the officials in charge.

Five male prisoners were in custody on the above date, three of them being of the vagrant class and the other two committed for crime.

I examined the various records in the gaoler's office and found them satisfactory in all respects.

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	183	179	144
Greatest number confined at any one time	22		20
Number of re-committals	23	33	23
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$3,500.51	$4,384,34	$2,813.81

Copies of reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:

I made an inspection of the Sandwich gaol on the 11th April, and found nine prisoners (seven males and two females) in custody. Five of the men were committed for larceny, one for drunknness, and one for assault. One of the women was insane and the other a vagrant.

The premises were in good order. The drainage and ventilation are good. Town water supplied. Food supplies are bought by contract and served according to dietary regulations. Twenty suits of clothing on hand in good order. Books properly kept.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	139	131	101
Greatest number confined at any one time	25	20	17
Number of re-committals	33	40	28
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,050.91	$2,041.81	$2,078.03

Copies of the reports made upon this gaol by me to the Government are annexed:

This gaol was inspected by me on the 6th April. There were nine prisoners, all males, committed as follows: One for fraud, one for horse-stealing, one for using insulting language and six for larceny. They are employed in cutting wood.

The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, yards, etc., were clean and in good order The water-closets are not in good condition and should be attended to as soon as possible. The drainage also is not good, there not being sufficient fall to carry off the water. There were twenty suits of clothing in good order. Books properly kept.

I inspected the gaol again on the 12th August. Six male prisoners were in custody on that day, two for burglary, one for vagrancy, two for larceny and one for contempt of court.

The beds, bedding, cells, corridors and yards were in well kept order. Drainage and ventilation good. The water-closets are in the corridors. City water supplied. Food according to regulations. Supplies partly obtained by contract and partly in the open market.

SAULT STE, MARIE GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year	82	71	49
Greatest number confined at any one time	13	11	13
Number of re-committals	6	3	2
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,839.54	$1,826.61	$1,927.80

A copy of the report made to the Government by Mr. Mann upon this gaol is annexed:

On the 20th August, 1898, I inspected the Sault Ste. Marie gaol, according to your instructions. On the occasion of my visit there were seven prisoners in custody—five males and two females. The males were committed for the following offences, viz., larceny, 3: contempt of court, 1; vagrancy, 1 and the two females for being drunk and disorderly.

Some improvements are required in connection with the gaol, which may be enumerated as follows; First, a drain should be built from the terminus of the present drain to the river. The exact distance I did not ascertain, but it is not very far and the cost, the gaoler estimated, would be about $75. This amount does not appear to be excessive, and the work should be done as soon as possible. There is also a new fence required in the front and rear of the gaol property, the old one being a disgrace to the place, as it is decayed and tumbling to ruin through lapse of time. By building a new fence in the front and rear, the fences on each side of the property could be repaired with the old material so as to last for some years. The expense in this connection probably would not exceed $200 Gaoler was instructed to get an estimate and forward the same to the department.

The gaol was in good order and the books properly kept.

TORONTO GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	2,277	2,221	2,077
Greatest number confined at any one time.....	207	189	193
Number of re-committals.....	1,018	938	928
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$22,485.25	$23,525.19	$21 981.79

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed:

I inspected the Toronto gaol on the 12th October. There were then in custody 109 males and thirty-two females, making a total of 141 prisoners. Of this number thirteen males and seven females were committed as lunatics; eleven males and three females were waiting trial: thirty-three males were under sentence for indictable offences; forty males and twenty females were under sentence for minor offences; and twelve males and two females were vagrants.

The general condition of the building, beds, bedding, cells, corridors, water-closets, yards, &c., was very satisfactory.

The food supplies were of good quality, obtained by contract. An ample supply of clothing on hand.

A few heavy wire screens for the protection of the windows inside the corridors are required and should be supplied at once.

One of the adult males was violently insane, and should be removed to the asylum as soon as possible; also a boy who is idiotic should be taken to the Orillia asylum.

I would recommend that the vessels from which the prisoners eat their food should be porcelain lined instead of tin; they would last longer, be more easily cleaned and more sanitary. The books are properly kept, and the institution well managed.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this gaol, a copy of his report is annexed:

According to instructions, I beg to report that I inspected the Toronto gaol on the 30th December.

The prisoners then in custody numbered 202—173 males and twenty-nine females, namely, lunatics, sixteen males, eight females; waiting trial, two males; on remand for indictable offences, fifteen males, two females; waiting removal to Central Prison, thirty-nine males; waiting removal to Boys' Reformitory, two males; old vagrants, twenty-four males, two females; under sentence, minor offence, seventy-five males, seventeen females.

Forty-one of the male prisoners were at work levelling ground in Riverside Park. The number of male lunatics awaiting removal to the asylum occasions some inconvenience by taking up room that is required for other prisoners.

The goal was in very good order throughout. The wooden clothes dryer in the laundry is becoming dilapidated and unworkable, and should be replaced by a metal dryer.

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	107	105	79
Greatest number confined at any one time ..	13	16	15
Number of re-committals.....	44	25	37
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$3,127.74	$2,192.73	$1,918.33

Copies of reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:

I inspected this gaol on the 16th April. Eight prisoners (six males and two females) were in custody on that day. Of the males four were vagrants, one insane, and one committed for larceny; one of the females was charged with refusing to pay a loan, and the other was a vagrant.

The gaol and its surroundings were in very good order, and the beds, bedding, etc., clean and well kept. The drainage and ventilation are good. Town water supplied. Twelve suits of clothing were in good order. Prisoners employed in breaking stone. Books properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this gaol; a copy of his report is annexed:

This gaol had fifteen prisoners in residence on the date of my inspection September 30th, thirteen of whom were males. Of these three were insane, four were vagrants and the others were committed for crimes.

I made a minute examination into the different parts of the building from furnace room to the top, also into the heating, ventilating and sewerage appliances, and, taken as a whole, this gaol is well up to the standard of county gaols in Ontario.

Outside the yards were neat and clean. I also looked closely over the books in the office. From the register I saw that many of the prisoners might better be accommodated in a poor house, which, by the way, is now nearly completed. The dietary, surgeon's book and other records on examination showed that the gaoler is neat and systematic in this part of his duties.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	232	184	169
Greatest number confined at any one time ..	27	26	20
Number of re-committals.....	87	83	84
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$1,309.76	$2,921.99	$3,735.48

A copy of my report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

My first inspection of the Woodstock gaol was made on the 2nd April, when there were twelve prisoners in custody—eleven men and one woman. Of the men, five were committed for vagrancy, three for drunkenness, one for pointing a gun and one insane. The woman was committed for prostitution.

The general condition of the gaol was very good; the beds, bedding, cells, corridors, yards, etc., were in well kept order. The water-closets in the corridors were in good order.

There is good drainage and ventilation. Town water is supplied. The dietary is according to regulations; supplies are partly obtained by contract.

There were twelve suits of clothing in good order. The books were well kept.

On examining the walls around the gaol yard I found that the brick was bulging into the yard, and would strongly recommend that the county council cause to be built some brick abutments on the inside of the wall in such a manner as to prevent it from going any further or being damaged in event of a heavy wind storm.

A few suits of civilian clothing are required for persons committed under the vagrancy act, who are residents of the county.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this gaol; a copy of his report is annexed:

I inspected this gaol on the 1st September. There were eleven male prisoners in custody—no females.

One was waiting trial on a charge of fraud, and three were said to be insane; the others were under sentence—one for larceny, one month; one threatening to shoot, two months; three for drunkenness, and two for vagrancy, undergoing short sentences. One of the "insane" is blind and deaf, and evidently should be cared for in the County House of Industry, as he is quite harmless.

The walls around the gaol yards have been straightened and repaired. The roofing of the wall-towers requires to be repaired as the wood-work is decaying. The pipes for ventilating the lower portions of the gaol appear to be too small for carrying off the foul air.

The premises were in good condition generally, and the books entered up.

WELLAND GAOL.

	1896.	1887.	1898.
Prisoners committed during the year.....	376	259	176
Greatest number confined at any one time ..	55	55	43
Number of re-committals.....	120	90	57
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$3,292 42	$3,070.00	$3,040.00

Copies of reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:

An inspection of the Welland gaol was made by me on the 1st April. Twelve male prisoners were in custody on that day, ten of whom were vagrants, and two committed for larceny.

The gaol was in well kept order, and the beds, bedding, etc, clean.

Drainage and ventilation very good. Town water supplied.

Food served according to regulations, supplied partly by contract.

Forty suits of clothing were in good order. Books properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this gaol; a copy of his report is annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 8th August. There were then four male prisoners in custody—no females. One was undergoing a short sentence for being drunk and disorderly, and the others for vagrancy.

Two prisoners were reported to have escaped from the gaol on the 3rd inst under the following circumstances:—The turnkey left them in the bath-room for a few minutes while he went for an article of clothing. The window in the room being unprotected, they climbed out on the coping and thence to the top of the wall where it was an easy matter to drop to the ground outside. They were followed at once, but only one has been recaptured so far. The bath-room window has since been secured by an iron grating.

The gaol was found to be in good order throughout, and the books well kept

Natural gas is now used in the gaol and county buildings for heating, etc.

Whitby Gaol.

	1896	1897	1898
Prisoners committed during the year.....	55	60	54
Greatest number confined at any one time..	16	20	12
Number of re-committals	21	20	29
Total cost of maintaining gaol.....	$2,014.85	$2,100.82	$2,127.86

Copies of my reports made to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 12th February. There were in custody on that day nine men and one woman, for the following offences:—

One for indecent assault, one for larceny, one insane, and the others for vagrancy

The gaol premises were in good order—drainage and ventilation good—well water supplied. Food according to regulations supplied by contract. Ample supply of clothing on hand. Books properly kept.

Some of the locks and fastenings on the cell doors require fixing; also the wall in one of the corridors at the baseboard. The work was ordered to be done.

I made another inspection of the gaol on the 28th December, when its inmates were nine male prisoners—one charged with murder and one with house-breaking; the others, excepting one a lunatic, were vagrants.

The beds and bedding, corridors and cells, yards and water-closets, were clean and in good order. Eight suits of clothing in good order.

Mattawa Gaol.

I visited this gaol on the 2nd November. There were no prisoners in custody at the time; nine were committed during the year.

The end of the gaol yard wall requires to be taken down and extended some twenty feet so as to enlarge the yard for the purpose of storing and cutting wood. And a door should be put in between the men's yard and the women's yard, enclosing sufficient ground for passage way so that wood can be taken into the cellar. The two pumps were not in order and I instructed the gaoler to have them fixed at once. Some repairs were required to the doors of the building.

Sudbury Lock-up.

I visited this lock-up on the 31st October. There were four male prisoners in custody, committed for larceny. The cells, yards and water-closets were well kept. The courtroom also was in good order. Some clothing is required for prisoners.

The gaol yard requires white-washing inside, and I instructed the gaoler to see that it was done. The building will require painting outside next spring.

Supplies are bought as required. Cost of prisoners per day 7¾ cents. Books properly kept.

North Bay Gaol.

Three male prisoners were in custody when I visited this gaol on 3rd November—one for larceny, one for obtaining goods under false pretences, and one for bigamy.

I found three of the new cells considerably damaged as a result of the foundation not being substantial enough to carry the walls.

Scandinavian locks are required for the doors, and the sheriff was instructed to obtain them and have them put on immediately. New locks are also required for the doors opening from outside into the corridor, a prisoner having lately escaped from the gaol which is supposed to have been caused by some person who had been a prisoner and had been discharged, breaking the lock of the door between the hallway and the prison.

Gore Bay Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed.

As requested by you I inspected this lock-up on the 19th August, 1898. There were no prisoners in custody at the time of my visit, although 16 had been serving terms during the year. The general state of this lock-up is fairly good. Some repairs are however required to the steps leading up to the building. The yard fence required to be painted as well as the doors, sashes, etc., of the building.

Little Current Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed:

On the 19th August I visited the lock-up at Little Current as instructed by you. On this occasion there were no prisoners in custody, but during the past year there had been nine male prisoners in charge. This lock-up would appear to be all that is necessary for the requirements of the place. There are, however, a few improvements required, such as a well (at present water has to be carried a considerable distance) estimated cost of well would be about $60. The drainage from this property is also defective, this could also be improved at a small expense.

Manitowaning Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this lock-up, a copy of his report, dated August 19th, 1898, is annexed:—

On this date I inspected the above named lock-up and found very much the same state of affairs as has existed for some time (that is in previous years). There was one prisoner in custody (a man) for being drunk and disorderly, and during the year there had been imprisoned eight males altogether, most of them for the same offence. So far as the building is concerned it requires to be generally repaired, especially in the way of plastering and painting. This could be done at comparatively small expense.

The land upon which the building stands is Government property, well situated, but very rocky. A portion of the land might be advantageously used for any prospective public buildings, and I would advise that the ground upon which the building stands and the lots belonging to the Government be fenced with a good substantial fence so that this property may not be encroached upon as is at present by the proprietors of a neighboring saw-mill, logs and lumber being strewn promiscuously over the place mentioned.

Huntsville Lock-up.

I inspected this lock-up on the 26th January and found it clean and in good order. No prisoners in custody on this date.

Plenty of clothing on hand. For supplies purchased as required.

Books properly kept.

I authorised the purchase of twenty cords of two foot hard wood at $1.00 per cord, and eighteen cords of two foot wood at $1.50 per cord, also some fixtures for windows. Tenders are to be called for for the erection of a fence.

This lock-up was empty of prisoners when I visited it on the 21st October. The buildings, fences, etc., were in a good state of repair.

Fort William Lock-up.

There were five prisoners (four males and one female) in custody when I inspected this lock-up on the 9th September. They were committed as follows:

One for drunkenness, one for disorderly conduct, and two for vagrancy; the female was a prostitute. During the year sixty-three prisoners had been committed, and two escaped. The daily number in custody was from seven to eleven.

I would recommend that an addition be made to the east end of the building, to be used as a kitchen for the gaoler. This should be done next season. The cost would be $450 or $500.

Burk's Falls Lock-up.

On visiting this lock-up on the 21st October I found one male prisoner in custody, committed for larceny.

The register showed quite a number of commitments during the year.

The building was in good order throughout.

Five electric lights have been arranged for, one in sitting-room, one in cellar, or in hall downstairs, one upstairs, and one in men's corridor. The price to be $3.00 per light per year, all lamps to be kept in good order and renewals furnished by the company.

Massey Lock-up.

I visited this lock-up on the 4th November and found it clean and well cared for. Some of the locks on the cell doors are defective and will have to be repaired. I learned that the lock-up keeper has not received payment for wood which he has supplied to the lock-up for fuel since it was opened. This matter should have been attended to by the sheriff of the district of Algoma.

Webwood Lock-up.

I inspected this lock-up on the 29th October. There were no persons in custody. The building was in a clean condition. There was a good supply of wood for the winter, and plenty of bedding. An examination of the register showed that forty prisoners had been committed during the year.

Sturgeon Falls Lock-up.

This lock-up contained no prisoners when I visited it on the 1st November. The gaol plot contains an acre of ground which should be fenced in next season.

Fort Francis Lock-up.

This lock-up was empty of prisoners when I inspected it on the 5th September. The building was in good condition with the exception of the cell locks which require shifting, and the doors require a little trimming. I ordered this work to be done.

A small working yard for the prisoners should be provided in which they could be employed at sawing wood, etc. It is desirable also that a small house be erected on the premises, as a residence for the keeper.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

CENTRAL PRISON

AND REFORMATORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1898.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:

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1898.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the Central Prison and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

The Honorable E. J. Davis, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

CENTRAL PRISON AND REFORMATORIES.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, November, 1898.

To the Honorable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, *Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the Central Prison and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

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CENTRAL PRISON.

INTRODUCTION.

The committals during the year were 574, which with 391 in custody at commencement of year (1st October) and one recaptured, makes up the total number incarcerated during the year 965, as compared with 979 the previous year. The committals direct number 529, and to Common Gaols and transferred therefrom, 45. Never since 1880 have the committals been so few in number, being 289 less than in 1888, when the number 862 was the highest known. The average population for the year is 385, and average period of sentence eight months, fourteen days, as compared with 398 population and nine months period of sentence the previous year. In the first half of the last twenty-four years the average period of sentence was six months, eleven and one-quarter days, and in the last half, seven months, eleven and one-fifteenth days. In the last four years of the second period the average is eight months, seventeen and one-fifteenth days. Hence it will be seen there has been a gradual extending of the period of sentence all along the years, and coincident therewith, a growing average of population in proportion to the number of commitments. There has been a large falling off in the yearly average of vagrants committed since the erection of numerous houses of industry throughout the Province. The yearly average number of vagrants committed for the ten years ending 1894 is 113, and in the succeeding four the average is only forty-six and one-half. The falling off in this class of commitments largely accounts for the reduction in total commitments already referred to; and likewise for the increased average length of sentence, as vagrants are usually short term prisoners. The uneducated represent seventeen per cent. of the total number committed as compared with 14.35 per cent. in 1897. The intemperate constitute sixty-four per cent.; those reported temperate thirty-five and two-tenth per cent., and only three in number strictly temperate of the total commitments. Of the whole number, 348 were thirty years of age and under. The total stay of prisoners was 140,614 days, a reduction of 4,823 days as compared with 145,437 of the previous year. The gross per capita cost per diem for maintenance is (44 1-7) forty-four and one-seventh cents, against (39 1-10) thirty-nine and one-tenth cents in 1897, an increase of (5 1-20) five and one-twentieth cents. The total cost of maintenance outlay for the year is $62,088.42 as against $56,806.24 the preceeding year. This increase is explainable by the overlapping of some of the accounts from the previous year, and the increased cost of food supplies. The earnings of industries paid into the treasury amount to $15,000, thus reducing the net cost of maintenance to 33.48 cents

per diem, the cost per annum to $122.30, and the total cost for the year to $47,088.52, as compared with twenty-two cents, $80.69 and $24,690.59 respectively for 1897. The unfavorable comparison as to net cost with the preceeding year is the result, in very large measure, of the two fires which occurred in the prison and which caused a serious interruption to the industries. There were gratuities paid out of industries to good conduct prisoners for the year, amounting to $2,763.87, and out of maintenance $445.56, as compared with $2,281.78 and $464.45 for 1897.

The following tabulated statements shows the results of the industries in operation at the prison for the year:—

RESULT OF YEAR'S INDUSTRIES FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1897, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1898.

DR.

To stock on hand beginning of year	$67,984 73	
" amount for material and repairs	73,663 74	
" " fuel and general expenses	5,484 77	
" " salaries and wages	13,155 72	
" balance net gain	12,194 08	
		$172,483 04

CR.

By sales	$105,520 16	
" stock on hand and accounts receivable at close of year	66,962 88	
		$172,483 04

The net earnings for the year were $12,194.08, after paying $2,763.87 gratuities to prisoners, $687.86 insurance premiums, and providing for $3,640 fire loss on lumber: the total earnings being $19,287.81, notwithstanding the serious interruption to the broom-making while the shop was rebuilding, and the complete stoppage of the twine mill because of the prisoners who were operating it, being required for other work after the fire. In the work of reconstructing buildings and machinery damaged and destroyed by fire, it became necessary to take the prisoners out of the twine mill for this purpose, and before the work had been finally completed, a second fire broke out in the main building of the prison, making still further employment for them. In addition there were other works to construct for a more abundant water supply and better fire protection, so that the twine mill necessarily remained idle the entire year.

Statements of amounts chargeable to the various industries in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the Central Prison.

——	1897	1898
	$ c.	$ c
Stock on hand beginning of year	77,569 60	67,984 73
Shoe Shop	4,185 03	3,924 83
Tailor shop	5,898 48	5,365 33
North shop	25,498 98	37,215 74
Woollen mill	9,359 21	10,434 76
Machine shop	5,585 94	7,032 30
Broom shop	1,830 43	2,192 33
Cordage shop	6,258 88	629 36
Basket shop	56 34	1 45
The piggery	1,196 70	6,142 91
The greenhouse	831 23	724 73
Salaries and wages	11,998 27	13,155 72
Fuel and general expenses	6,848 54	5,484 77
Net gain for the year	24,690 59	12,194 08
	181,808 22	172,483 04

Sales of Various Industries of the Central Prison.

——	1897	1898
	$ c.	$ c.
Shoe shop	6,167 09	5,430 65
Tailor shop	9,872 48	8,484 18
North shop	41,706 89	43,811 68
Woollen mill	14,599 15	15,710 84
Machine shop	15,362 42	14,246 00
Broom shop	8,526 83	7,493 21
Cordage shop	13,132 69	....
Basket shop	143 87	59 00
The piggery	190 00	4,798 46
The greenhouse	1,471 80	770 15
Miscellaneous	2,650 27	4,715 99
Stock on hand close of year	67,984 73	66,962 88
	181,808 22	172,483 04

GENERAL STATEMENT of the books of the Central Prison, Toronto, of industries and maintenance combined, for year ending 30th September, 1898. Showing trial balance, inventory, net cost of maintenance, stock, resources and liabilities.

Title of account.	Trial balance.		Inventory.	Representative.		Stock.		Resources.	Liabilities.
	Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
Stock		363,656 08					363.656 08		310,295 42
Maintenance	106,845 40		41,508 16	65,337 24				41,508 16	
Industrial plant	108,995 74							108,995 74	
Shoe shop	846 43		591 81	254 62				591 81	
Tailor shop	2,911 02		4,552 86		1,641 84			4,552 86	
North shop	25,266 62		31,033 02		5,766 40			31,033 02	
Woollen mill	7,798 31		9,926 19		2,127 88			9,926 19	
Machine shop	14,525 13		15,610 12		1,084 99			15,610 12	
Broom shop		3.440 14			3,440 14				
Cordage shop	829 36			829 36					
Basket shop	137 45		25 00	112 45				25 00	
The piggery	2,194 92		1,478 75	716 17				1,478 75	
The greenhouse	954 57		1,000 00		45 43			1,000 00	
Brick yard	2,745 13		2,745 13					2,745 13	
Buildings account	48,849 86							48,849 86	
Bank of Commerce	3,690 27							3,690 27	
Accounts receivable	40,171 11			117 50				40,053 61	
Stock of fuel	334 90		334 90					334 90	
	367,096 22	367,096 22	108 805 94						
Net cost of maintenance transferred to stock account					53,260 66	53,260. 66			
				67,367 34	67,367 34				
Credit to stock account						310,395 42			
						363.656 08	363,656 08		
Total								310,395 42	310,395 42

A Succession of Fires.

The first fire to which allusion is made occured 4th October 1897, which completely destroyed the broom shop and machinery, and partially destroyed the twine shop and machinery, as described in the report of last year.

It is extraordinary there should be four accidental fires in the Prison within twelve months. The first occurred in the month of August 1897, when a spark set fire to and partially destroyed the roof of the Warden's residence; the second happened in the month of October following, already referred to; the third in the month of April last, caught from a spark on the roof of the chapel, which is a portion of the main building, completely destroying the roof and ceiling: and the fourth originated from a spark which set fire to the roof of the north cell block and was put out before any damage was done. Here we have three fires from sparks falling on slate roofs in good order, and all wood work apparently well protected. On each occasion the fire broke out in the afternoon, while the prison was active, and with a strong wind blowing from the north-west. There were just two sources from which the sparks could come that set the fires, one from the brick chimmney of the north shop, and the other from the smoke stack of passing locomotives. The brick chimney was at the time eighty feet high, and located fifty-five feet west and eighty-five feet south from the north end of the main building set on fire. Locomotives are almost constantly passing on a number of tracks parrallel with the north end of the main building the nearest pair of rails, being eighty-four feet from it, and on a heavy grade.

The fires in the main building of August and April in the direction the wind was blowing, might have been caused from sparks from either source, but after the April fire the brick chimney was increased to 100 feet in height, and covered by a cage of copper wire with 3-16 mesh, when shortly after completion another fire occurred, having caught in the roof near the eave at the extreme north east corner of the main building. The location of this fire was on a line eighty-five feet north of the brick chimney, and with the direction of the wind at the time, a spark from it could not have lodged where the fire started. The conclusion therefore is that this fire to a certainty, and probably the other two also, were caused by sparks from passing locomotives. In view of this ascertained source of danger, which it is not possible to remove, it will be necessary to have all roofs of buildings carefully examined and the parts protected wherever there is a possibility of sparks gaining access to any part of the wood work.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.

The extent of the water supply provided by the construction of the water tank referred to by the Warden in his report, and its value as a protection against fire, will be better understood when it is stated that the water in the tank cannot be drawn upon by any connection made with it for ordinary prison purposes, to a lower level than will still leave not less than 300,000 gallons in store, which reserve can only be drawn upon by the fire pump in case of fire. It will therefore be seen there will at all times be 300,000 gallons of water in reserve for fire purposes—a quantity sufficient even though not replenished, to keep in play eight streams of water throug one and a quarter inch nozzles for effective fire duty for five consecutive hours before being exhausted. The tank however, has a six inch connection with the city waterworks system as well as a connection with reservoirs in the brick yard, in the form of two wells of large capacity, with a special pump to deliver the water from them to the prison tank, so that these sources of supply being drawn upon, the water available is ample to meet the heaviest de-

mand that can be made for every possible duty. It may be further mentioned that the special provision made by the prison for fire protection, in no way interferes with the protection supplied by the city waterworks, except in case of a fire of more than four or five hours' duration when it might become necessary if the full number of eight streams were kept in continuous play to turn on the city waterworks connection to replenish the prison tank. To the efficiency of the appliances provided, the following report made by Chief Graham of the city Fire Department to the engineer of the Prison, bears ample testimony.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICE.

TORONTO, Nov. 15th, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to forward you herewith a report of the test of the fire protection appliances at the Central Prison, on the 8th inst. as follows:

I found one Northey Pumping Engine, two steam cylinders 18 inches in diameter, two double action piston pumps 12 inches in diameter, capacity 1,000 gallons of water per minute. The engine is stationed in a very suitable house, a safe distance from the main building and workshops.

The first test made was through 200 ft. of 2½ inch fire hose with a 1½ inch nozzle; when a stream was thrown 175 feet horizontally. In this test the engine had to move very slowly on account of the small quantity of water discharged. Three streams were then turned on with 1½ inch nozzles when stream dropped back to 165 feet: this 1½ inch stream was taken as the governing stream for the other three streams.

On the second test, two lines of hose were siamesed into one branch pipe with a two-inch nozzle, when a two-inch stream was thrown 210 feet vertically up into the air.

The tests were made in the prison yard where no advantage could be taken of the wind, as the streams had to be thrown either across or against the wind.

During the test the engine was not run to its full capacity and I think the engine is quite capable of throwing 8 1¼ inch streams over the highest buildings belonging to the prison.

I also wish to compliment you upon the very able and efficient manner in which you handled the engine during the test, which was also to the entire satisfaction of all the spectators present.

Yours truly,

(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM,
Chief Fire Department.

There is therefore every reason to believe the prison property is now thoroughly protected against fire, and that with an efficient organization to handle the appliances provided, a destructive fire at the prison may be regarded as next to an impossibility.

Domestic.

The management during the year has been satisfactory. Discipline has been well maintained and good order has prevailed in all departments. The sanitation of the prison and the health of prisoners have been good. The food supplied to prisoners has been wholesome and well served, while there has been a most gratifying freedom from complaints of any kind.

Religious and Educational.

The continued zeal and devotion of clergy and teachers to the religious services, and to the Sunday school, and night school work, have had a marked influence for good upon, and have been of distinct benefit to prisoners. These must ever be regarded as the most powerful reformatory agencies of the prison.

The reports in connection with these services are herewith transmitted.

(Signed) JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

Toronto, Oct. 13th, 1898.

Mr. James Noxon, Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto :

Sir,—In submitting the annual report for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1898, we have to chronicle a series of disasters. On Oct. 4th, 1897, the broom shop was completely gutted by fire, leaving only the bare walls, all the machinery being destroyed. At the same time the roof of the twine mill was burned with considerable damage to the binder twine machinery. The twine mill and machinery were fully covered by insurance.

Adversity tests resources and the Central Prison was equal to the occasion. The roof of the twine mill was repaired at once, and the broom shop—basement and two flats—was rebuilt and ready for occupation the first week in February, 1898, a great part of the work being done by prison labor.

On the 4th of April, this year, fire broke out in the middle of the afternoon in the chapel roof, a location difficult of access by the firemen. The roof was burned completely off the chapel, the interior badly damaged and the Warden's apartments rendered quite unfit for occupation by fire and water. The chapel was at once repaired, but nothing has been done to the Warden's quarters, as they are urgently required for other purposes, in view of which it was deemed inexpedient to expend time or money on them.

During the past summer, considerable energy has been used in perfecting a modern and complete equipment for fire protection at this Institution. We have constructed a tank 110 feet long, 55 feet wide and 15 feet deep, capable of hold-

400,000 gallons of water. Quarter of a million of bricks were used in its construction, and the entire work of excavating and brick-laying was done by prison labor. We have an almost inexhaustible supply of water in two large wells on the premises, outside the prison walls, from which we pump to fill the tank. In addition to protecting the property, this will effect a saving to the Institution of $1,500 per annum for water rates hitherto paid the City of Toronto. The saving thus effected will pay for the entire fire protection plant in about three years. An Underwriter's pump, built by the Northey Co., is installed, and at a recent and thorough test the most desirable results were obtained. Chief Graham of the Toronto Fire Department, whose report is appended, witnessed and directed the test, and pronounced it most complete in every respect.

While the average population is lower than last year, this does not indicate a diminution in commitments, as last winter many sentenced to the Central Prison were kept in the county gaols rather than permit the pernicious and demoralizing custom of putting two men in one cell.

The pressing needs for better hospital and school room facilities still exist. These were dealt with in detail in the Surgeon's and Teachers Reports of last year, and I am glad to learn that relief in this line is dawning.

I beg to recommend that the school teacher now engaged by the Prisoners' Aid Association and paid with monies received by the Association from the Government, be engaged by the Government as one of the prison staff. The present teacher, Mr. Finlay Spencer, is an efficient, conscientious and successful worker in his department, and if permitted to give all his energies to the work here he will accomplish considerably more than hitherto.

I desire to most gratefully acknowledge the self-sacrificing and ennobling work of Mr. Hamilton Cassells, Supt. of the prison Sabbath School and his loyal staff of teachers; also the services of Rev. Father Walsh who ministers to the Roman Catholic inmates with a zeal and fidelity which speaks for itself.

During the past year we have enjoyed the cordial co-operation and loyal support of the staff in the management of the Institution.

Enclosed please find the statistical report and the reports of the various departments of the Institution.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILMOUR,

Warden.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

On Maintenance Account at the Central Prison, Toronto, for year ending 30th September, 1898, compared with former years.

Service.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1897.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1898.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	633 26	3 06	1 59	658 99	3 29	1 71
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	5,502 06	26 58	13 82	7,523 89	37 58	19 54
Flour, bread, etc.	4,941 75	23 87	12 41	4,296 29	21 46	11 16
Butter, etc.	348 03	1 69	88	321 60	1 61	84
Groceries	2,147 32	10 37	5 39	2,403 12	12 00	6 24
Fruit and vegetables	1,035 28	5 00	2 60	1,085 76	5 42	2 82
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,500 36	21 75	11 31	7,862 41	39 27	20 42
Fuel	2,407 16	11 63	6 05	2,053 38	10 25	5 33
Gas, oil, etc	868 24	4 19	2 18	739 39	3 70	1 92
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1,599 72	7 73	4 02	1,713 67	8 56	4 45
Furniture and furnishings	1,161 86	5,62	2 92	1,313 38	6 56	3 41
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1,354 69	6 54	3 40	1,364 99	6 82	3 55
Repairs and alterations	1,377 23	6 65	3 46	1,562 16	7 80	4 06
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	807 16	3 90	2 03	688 08	3 44	1 79
Water supply	854 39	4 14	2 15	824 70	4 12	2 14
Library, schools and religious instruction	816 65	3 94	2 05	821 55	4 10	2 13
Miscellaneous	3,068 34	14 82	7 71	2,366 81	11 83	6 15
Salaries and wages	23,382 74	112 98	58 75	24,488 35	122 32	63 61
Totals	56,806 24	274 46	142 72	62,088 52	310 13	161 27

Average number of prisoners in 1897 - - - 398.
" " " 1898 - - - - 385.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years:

	1896.	1897.	1898.
In custody at commencement of year, 1st (October)	395	380	391
Committed during the year	603	598	573
Transferred from Reformatory for Boys	....	....	....
Recaptured	1	1	1
Total number in custody during year	999	979	965
Discharged on expiration of sentence	602	574	564
" payment of fine	1	4	3
" by remission of sentence	6	5	5
Transferred to common gaol as unfit for labor	1	3	...
Died in the Prison Hospital	4	2	2
Transferred to a lunatic Asylum	....	....	....
Removed to the Kingston Penitentiary	1	....	....
Convictions quashed	....	....	....
Pardoned	..	....	8
Escaped	4	....	3
Total discharges, deaths, etc.	380	391	585

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary:

	1896.	1897.	1897.
Sentenced direct	547	557	529
Transferred from common gaols	56	42	45
From Reformatory for Boys	1	....	....
Total	604	599	574

Nationalities.

	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	400	8,563
Irish	39	2,176
English	53	2,497
United States	55	1,736
Scotch	11	717
Other countries and unknown	16	515
	574	16,204

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	134	5,491
Roman Catholic	217	5,580
Presbyterian	62	1,888
Methodist	124	2,303
Other denominations, etc	37	942
	574	16,204

Social Condition.

Married	169	4,970
Single	405	11,234
	574	16,204

Habits.

Temperate	205	3,500
Intemperate	369	12,704
	574	16,204

Educational Status.

Could read and write	464	12,598
Could read only	13	1,191
Could neither read nor write	97	2,415
	574	16,204

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 35.68 per cent. of the commitments; in 1897 the percentage was 24.38.

The total uneducated men represented 16.90 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 14.35 per cent. in 1897.

The next table shows the periods of sentence passed upon

Sentence.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
One month and under	.....	.....	15	6	7	11	17	171	125	140	81
Over 1 month and up to 2	.....	.....	10	2	35	16	23	101	127	105	88
Over 2 months and up to 3	60	13	73	90	100	40	45	38	91	95	118
Over 3 months and up to 4	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38	.....	....	....
4 months	50	56	66	76	.....	59	47	53	60	43	31
5 "	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5	10	9	14
6 "	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174	199	151	202
7 "	....	2	1	1	6	2	6	5	4	5	6
8 "	6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5	6	5	4
9 "	4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20	15	9	18
10 "	1	4	6	.. ..	4	....	3	1	4	1	5
11 "	1	.....	2	....	1	4	.. ..	2	.....	2	.....
12 "	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72	69	67	75
13 "	..	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	....	2
14 "	.....	....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1
15 "	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4	3	3	2
16 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	1	2	1
17 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
18 "	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23	11	13	13
19 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	..	...	.....
20 "	2	....	..	.....	2	2	.. ...	1	2	2	2
21 "	...	.....	1	....	1	.	2	3	...	.....	.....
22 "	1	.....	1	2	5	2	1	2	2	.....	7
23 "	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12	20	5	13
24 "	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7	11	10	8
30 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	... ..	.....	.....
36 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
47 "	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....
48 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	.....
*2½ years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
*3 "	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	3	2	....	.....
*3½ "	1	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.	...	...	.....
*4 "	5	....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	....	...	.....
*4½ "	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	...	. ....
*5 "	4	.....	..	1	4	1	. ..	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767	669	723
Average period of sentence each year	6 12·30 M'ths.	7 3·30 M'ths.	6 20·30 M'ths.	4 22·30 M'ths.	7 10·30 M'ths.	7 3·30 M'ths.	7 14·30 M'ths.	5 12·30 M'ths.	5 12·30 M'ths.	4 28·30 M'ths.	6 18·30 M'ths.

*Boys transferred from Reform-

the prisoners received into the prison since its opening:

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Sentence.
51	22	119	1	46	29	37	24	25	22	4	2	1	6	One month and under.
76	42	148	64	45	88	46	84	106	42	13	19	9	10	Over 1 month and up to 2.
128	75	128	189	160	118	129	113	101	95	82	89	68	57	Over 2 months and up to 3.
66	52	45	62	79	64	73	69	42	86	62	58		57	Over 3 months and up to 4.
31	20	13	12	21	8	18	12	21	38	43	10	59	....	4 months.
213	213	180	190	217	220	189	164	173	262	225	217	23	22	5 "
3	7	1	5	3	3	1	1	2	7	5	2	213	275	6 "
3	12	6	3	4	11	9	3	7	3	9	8	5	4	7 "
21	20	15	23	24	13	19	9	17	26	22	23	9	8	8 "
1	4	1	2	....	2	11	.....	2	4	2	1	17	15	9 "
....	.	1	11	....	1	7	1	.....	2	2	6	3	2	10 "
101	69	62	61	67	78	67	67	2	69	83	85	2	2	11 "
....	1	...	1	...	3	2	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	78	80	12 "
...	4	..	6	3	3	1	.. ..	1	2	1	...	.....	1	13 "
7	1	2	5	7	1	8	7	2	11	3	11	1	9	14 "
2	5	...	....	1	....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	9	1	15 "
....	2	....	3	....		.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	...	16 "
24	17	23	16	29	26	21	17	23	22	27	31	46	43	17 "
....	1	..	.	1	.	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	. .	1	18 "
4	3	3	6	2	....	2	.....	10	1	.....	1	2	.....	19 "
...	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	20 "
3	1	3	2	1	..	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	21 "
19	11	17	21	20	20	12	12	20	29	15	22	31	17	22 "
8	10	20	15	8	24	18	14	23	17	40	13	19	22	23 "
....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	24 "
....	..	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30 "
....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	36 "
...	...	....	..	...	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	46 "
....	...	....	....	....	..	.....	....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	47 "
....	..	....	....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	... ..	1	.....	.....	48 "
....	....	....	....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 "
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2½ years.
....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 "
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3½ "
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4 "
....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½ "
....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5 "
761	594	862	699	739	715	674	598	632	744	646	604	539	574	Totals.
6 20-30 M'ths.	7 8-30 M'ths.	5 12-30 M'ths.	6 25-30 M'ths.	6 20-30 M'ths.	7 6-30 M'ths.	7 2-30 M'ths.	6-13 M'ths.	7-3 M'ths.	7-12 M'ths.	8-16 M'ths.	8-10 M'ths.	9- M'ths.	8 11-30 M'ths.	Average period of sentence each year.

atory owing to incorrigibility.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries.

	1897.	1898.
In the broom shop	22,002 days.	20,688 days.
" woodenware shop	28,732 "	31,536 "
" tailoring shop	3,935 "	3,870 "
" shoe shop	1,899 "	1,754 "
" carpenter's shop " tinsmith and engineer's shop	10,191 "	10,322 "
" south shop, woollen mill	5,129 "	5,185 "
" cordage shop	24,415 "	2,648 "
" basket shop	.....	.....
" permanent improvement and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory	1,917 "	16,289 "
Number of days of productive labor	103,220	92,292
" domestic work	14,677	18,189
Total number of days worked	117,897	110,481

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary:

1897.

Total stay of prisoners	145,437 days.
Number of days productive labor	103,220 "
Proportion	71.00 per cent.

1898.

Total stay of prisoners	140,614 days.
Number of days productive labor	92,292 "
Proportion	67 per cent.

Transfer of Prisoners.

Statement showing cost of removing prisoners from County Gaols to Central Prison.

When transferred.	Number transferred.	Prisonors' fare to prison.	Travelling expenses and salary of bailiff.	Cab hire and food for prisoners.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
October, 1897	45	122 90	186 15	33 50	343 10
Novemebr, "	55	137 35	190 60	32 50	360 45
December, "	46	136 55	183 45	35 00	355 00
January, 1898	43	164 45	202 65	43 00	410 10
February, "	14	40 20	154 90	17 50	212 60
March, "	54	131 40	164 40	36 00	331 80
April, "	59	97 30	147 35	30 75	275 40
May, "	57	102 00	163 15	53 00	318 15
June, "	55	135 70	179 65	49 25	364 60
July, "	32	131 55	259 30	40 20	431 05
August, "	53	129 60	180 00	37 50	347 10
September, "	51	136 25	194 45	44 65	375 95
Totals	569	1,465 30	2,206 55	452 85	4,124 70
Average expense incurred per prisoner		2 57	3 88	79	7 24
Preceding year	580	1 566 38	2,235 60	431 75	4,233 70
		2 70	3 85	74	7 29

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Remaining in custody, 30th September, 1897	391	
Committed during the year	573	
Escaped prisoner recaptured	1	
		965
Discharged on expiration of sentence	564	
" payment of fine	3	
" remission of sentence	8	
Transferred to county gaols	5	
" asylums	2	
Escaped	3	
Remaining in custody, 30th September, 1898	380	
		965

NATURE OF SENTENCE.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaols.

To Central Prison direct	529	
To Common Gaols	45	
		574

Social Condition.

Married	169	
Single	405	
		574

Education.

No education	97	
Read only	13	
Read and write	464	
		574

Ages.

Under 18 years	43	
From 18 to 20 years	62	
" 20 " 30 "	243	
" 30 " 40 "	132	
" 40 " 50 "	53	
" 50 " 60 "	25	
" 60 " 70 "	14	
" 70 " 80 "	2	
		574

Habits.

Total abstainers	3	
Temperate	202	
Intemperate	369	
		574

Nationalities.

Canada	400	
England	53	
Scotland	11	
Ireland	39	
United States of America	55	
Germany	8	
Italy	3	
China	2	
Syria	1	
West Indies	1	
Bermuda	1	
		574

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	134
Roman Catholic	217
Methodist	124
Presbyterian	62
Baptist	21
Congregational	2
Disciple	1
Pagan	3
Hebrew	2
United Brethren	1
Lutheran	4
Salvation Army	2
Dunkard	1
	574

Sentences.

For 1 month and under	6
do 2 months	10
do 3 "	57
do 4 "	57
do 5 "	24
do 6 "	215
do 7 "	4
do 8 "	8
do 9 "	15
do 10 "	2
do 11 "	2
do 12 "	80
do 14 "	1
do 15 "	9
do 16 "	1
do 18 "	43
do 19 "	1
do 22 "	1
do 23 "	17
do 24 "	22
do 36 "	1
	574

Average duration of sentence eight months and fourteen days.

Crimes.

Assault	41
Aggravated assault	9
Attempt to commit buggery	1
Attempt to steal	5
Attempt at abortion	1
Attempt to commit rape	1
Attempt to obstruct cause of justice	1
Arson	3
Bringing stolen goods to Canada	1
Burglary	14
Bigamy	2
Carrying unlawful weapons	1
Drunk and disorderly	14
Desertion	1

Escaping from custody	1
Forgery	13
Frequenting house of ill fame	1
Fraud	2
Giving liquor to Indians	2
House breaking	34
Horse stealing	2
Indecent assault	17
Indecent act	1
Indecent exposure	5
Keeping house of ill fame	3
Larceny	142
Malicious destruction of property	2
Manslaughter	2
Non-support of wife and family	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences	13
Perjury	3
Personation at an examination	1
Procuring	1
Resisting Police	3
Receiving	7
Robbery	7
Stealing bicycle	17
Shop breaking and larceny	22
Stealing from person	9
Shooting with intent	1
Stealing cattle	6
Seduction	1
Selling liquor without license	1
Theft	115
Trespass	1
Using blasphemous language	1
Using threatening language	1
Vagrancy	36
Wounding	5
	— 574

Occupations.

Agent	5
Blacksmith	5
Baker	6
Butcher	10
Barrister	1
Broker	1
Boiler maker	1
Barber	3
Bar-tender	2

Broom maker	3
Cook	6
Clerk	7
Carder	1
Cigar maker	6
Carpenter	14
Commercial traveller	4
Carpet layer	1
Carriage maker	1
Cabinet maker	1
Carriage trimmer	1
Chemist	1
Dentist	1
Electrician	4
Engineer	4
Farmer	23
Fireman	3
Fisherman	1
Gilder	1
Gardener	3
Glass-blower	1
Harness maker	2
Horse trader	1
Hostler	3
Jockey	2
Knitter	1
Labourer	299
Laundryman	2
Locksmith	2
Mason (brick and stone)	12
Moulder	4
Machinist	8
Miller	2
Miner	1
Marble cutter	1
Newsboy	3
Newsagent	1
Painter	18
Plumber	3
Plasterer	2
Pattern maker	1
Printer	5
Peddler	4
Porter	1
Paper maker	1
Photographer	1
Packer	1
Polisher	1

Rope maker	3
Railway employee	1
Railway conducto	1
Shoe maker	7
Sailor	11
Spinner	1
Shantyman	2
Ship carpenter	1
Soldier	1
Solicitor	1
Steam-fitter	3
Salesman	1
Student	1
Tailor	15
Trainer	1
Teamster	3
Telegraph operator	1
Tinsmith	1
Typesetter	1
Tinker	2
Undertaker	1
Upholsterer	1
Waiter	4
Whitewasher	2
Weaver	3
	574

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	11
Brant	13
Carleton	46
Dufferin	1
Essex	26
Elgin	1
Frontenac	12
Grey	11
Halton	1
Hastings	9
Haldimand	5
Huron	4
Kent	24
Lanark	2
Lennox	6
Lincoln	13
Leeds and Grenville	18
Lambton	10
Middlesex	28
Muskoka	9

Nipissing	1
Northumberland	12
Norfolk	3
Oxford	6
Ontario	2
Perth	7
Peel	1
Pembroke	3
Peterborough	6
Prince Edward	2
Simcoe	22
Stormont	14
Victoria	11
Waterloo	6
Wellington	7
Wentworth	29
Welland	25
York	164
	574

Industrial Department.

Return showing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing 1st October, 1897, and ending 30th September, 1898.

Broom shop	20,688
North shop, woodworking	31,536
Woollen mill	5,185
Machine shop, machinists, blacksmiths, tinsmiths and bed painters	10,322
Cordage shop, binder twine	2,648
Garden and grounds	3,540
Tailor shop	3,870
Shoe shop	1,754
Permanent improvements	12,749
Total	93,292

Domestic and Kitchen Department.

Return showing the number of domestics employed from 1st October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

October	domestics.	prison	work	2,276	
"	"	kitchen	"	448	
					2,724
November	"	prison	"	1,608	
"	"	kitchen	"	381	
					1,989
December	"	prison	"	1,221	
"	"	kitchen	"	416	
					1,637

January	"	prison	"	1,101	
"	"	kitchen	"	400	
				—	1,501
February		prison	"	1,107	
"	"	kitchen	"	354	
				—	1,461
March	"	prison	"	1,227	
"	"	kitchen	"	310	
				—	1,537
April	"	prison	"	902	
"	"	kitchen	"	243	
				—	1,145
May	"	prison	"	1,010	
"	"	kitchen	"	294	
				—	1,304
June	"	prison	"	833	
"	"	kitchen	"	328	
				—	1,161
July	"	prison	"	949	
"	"	kitchen	"	376	
				—	1,325
August	"	prison	"	855	
"	"	kitchen	"	363	
				—	1,218
September	"	prison	"	838	
"	"	kitchen	"	349	
				—	1,187
					18,189

Return showing the number of days prisoners were in hospital, convalescent, unemployed and under punishment from 1st October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

Hospital	1,351
Convalescent	782
Unemployed	2,476
Under punishment	1,562
	6,171

RETURN

Shewing the daily population of the Central Prison from 1st October, 1897 to 30th September, 1898.

Day.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June	July.	August.	September.	
1	388	394	403	413	414	381	380	378	377	370	353	365	
2	394	393	403	413	413	390	382	377	377	365	351	377	
3	394	392	410	411	413	390	382	376	374	365	351	374	
4	392	395	409	408	413	388	383	371	374	365	351	374	
5	394	396	409	415	409	385	381	376	374	362	354	674	
6	395	395	414	413	409	385	383	373	374	361	357	372	
7	394	395	411	417	409	388	380	378	373	356	357	871	
8	397	400	409	416	404	386	380	378	373	355	356	371	
9	395	403	407	416	404	391	378	381	375	309	358	372	
10	395	401	412	416	402	390	378	376	374	359	355	373	
11	398	399	410	415	404	392	377	384	373	357	358	373	
12	401	404	410	413	402	386	378	383	373	358	363	373	
13	402	402	409	413	402	386	383	382	375	356	359	372	
14	397	402	414	413	399	388	382	382	373	358	359	377	
15	395	399	412	411	401	385	380	382	371	362	358	975	
16	393	399	410	411	394	383	386	384	372	357	355	374	
17	393	399	410	410	397	382	386	384	377	357	467	376	
18	391	402	412	415	398	386	388	384	375	357	362	376	
19	389	400	412	412	393	379	382	382	375	360	361	380	
20	388	401	408	414	393	379	382	383	377	359	360	378	
21	386	401	410	410	391	377	378	379	373	360	360	376	
22	391	406	409	407	390	381	377	379	379	360	364	378	
23	390	402	410	407	389	381	481	377	376	357	369	376	
24	390	404	410	407	392	385	381	375	376	357	367	382	
25	386	403	409	413	390	383	378	378	370	355	364	382	
26	392	404	409	410	390	379	377	378	370	352	364	382	
27	392	400	407	410	390	379	373	375	369	351	367	383	
28	391	400	407	410	388	377	378	371	372	351	367	379	
29	391	405	413	409		375	381	371	368	348	363	382	
30	390	403	413	409		374	378	376	372	347	370	380	
31	390		409	409		377		373		347	368		
Totals	12,174	11,999	12,766	12,766	11,198	11,858	11,413	11,726	11,216	11,082	11,168	11,277	140,614

Total number for the year	140,614
Highest any one month	12,766
" " day	417
Lowest " month	11,082
" " day	347
Average per month	11,718
" day	385

General Summary of Distribution of Prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

Industrial Department	92,292
Domestics and kitchen	18,189
Sick in hospital	1,351
Convalescent	782
Unemployed	2,476
Under punishment	1,562
Sundays and holidays	23,962
Total	140,614

SURGEON'S REPORT.

James Noxon, Esq., Inspector of Prisons, Etc.,

SIR,—In forwarding my report for the past year, it gives me much pleasure to state that the health of our inmates has been very satisfactory. With the exception of some mild cases of la grippe, there has been a complete absence of epidemic or contagious diseases among them. Care, in keeping the prison properly warmed and ventilated, in seeing that the food is of wholesome character, properly prepared and served, the clothing of the prisoners and themselves kept as clean as practicable, has had, I think, a share in producing the satisfactory condition at present existing. We have had but few accidents this year and they have been perfectly recovered from. There have been no deaths, and but few serious cases in hospital. I have examined, frequently, the bread, meat, etc., served to the prisoners and have to report them as good in kind and quality and well cooked and served. The change made by which each prisoner receives his own underclothing after being washed is a good one, and has given satisfaction, I make no remark upon the desirability of increased hospital accommodation having heard that changes are in contemplation, which may result in giving us better facilities in this respect; in the meantime, it is cause for thankfulness, that our hospital requirements have been but limited during the past year, less, I am informed, than for several years preceding.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness and assistance of the Warden in matters medical, to note the excellent work of my assistant, Mr. Cochenam, and his untiring efforts to be useful to those in need of attention, and the uniform courtesy of the official staff, in all matters in which I have been brought into contact with them. I subjoin the usual table of applications at the prison surgery.

Yours respectfully,

W. SLOAN,
Prison Surgeon.

Applications at Prison Surgery during past year.

Disease.	Number.	Disease.	Number.
Abscess	48	Goitre	1
Adenitis	18		
Acne	6		
Amaurosis	2	Hæmoptysis	2
Anorexia	217	Hæmorrhage from bowels	7
Ague	3	Hæmorrhoids	33
		Herpes circinatus	2
		Herpes zoster	1
Balanitis	3	Headache	171
Bruises	20	Hernia	19
Bubo	12	Hysteria	5
Burns and scalds	11		
Bronchitis	2		
		Ichthyosis	1
		Indigestion	129
Catarrh	87	Insomnia	85
Chancre	21	Irritable heart	51
Chancroids	3	Irritated skin	9
Conjunctivitis	70	Ingrowing nails	5
Constipation	469	Insanity	5
Cold in head	172		
Colds (systemic)	183		
Colds and coughs	163	La Grippe	49
Cough	365	Lichen	42
Cramps	45	Lumbago	62
Cramps and diarrhoea	14	Laryngitis	2
Cataract	1	Lumbricoids	5
Chordee	9		
Corneitis	2		
Corns	13	Malaria	2
Congestion of lung	3	Malingering	30
Chapped hands	29	Masturbation	8
Cracked lips	16	Migraine	3
Cuts, contusions and wounds	289		
		Nausea	17
Deafness	28	Neuralgia	49
Debility	173	Nervousness	21
Defective vision	66	Necrosis of tibia	1
Diarrhoea	182	Nasal irritation	63
Dislocated wrist	1		
Dysentery	13		
Dysuria	15	Orchitis	10
		Otorrhœa	22
		Pains alleged in various parts of the body	372
Eczema	27	Pediculi	10
Earache	36	Pleurodynia	18
Epilepsy	45	Phthisis	2
Epistaxis	2	Paralysis partial	2
Epidiora	2	Psoriasis	7
Erythema	7	Pruritus	6
		Pharyngitis	169
Febris	33		
Flatulence	9	Quinsy	7
Follicular tonsillitis	11		
Fracture of rib	1		
Frostbite	2	Ranula	1
Furunculosis	24	Rheumatism	54
		Rheumatic pains	89
Gleet	54		
Gonorrhœa	41	Scabies	5

Applications at Prison Surgery during past year.—Continued.

Disease.	Number.	Disease.	Number.
Syphilis	37	Ulcer of leg and foot	41
Stye on eyelid	2	Ulcer other parts	21
Sciatica	9	Urticaria	2
Stricture of bowel	2	Urine, incontinuance of	7
Stricture of urethra	31	Urine, retention of	8
Sore feet	29	Urine, offensive	5
Swollen face	7	Valvular disease	1
Spermaorrhœa	21	Varicose veins	9
Sprains	103	Vertigo	27
Synovitis	3	Verruca	14
		Veneral sores	10
		Vomiting	23
Toothache	39	Varicocele	2
Teeth extracted	118		
Tumor on eyelids	4		
Tinea sycosis	5	Wen	10

CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

The work in the Night School has been carried on during the year with but one brief interruption, caused by the fire in the Prison last spring.

The averge attendance during the year was 68.80. The highest average attendance for one month was 77.72, and the lowest was 60.57.

The more illiterate class of prisoners attending School continue to evince a desire to improve their time. So interesting and important has the Junior Department become, that some few months ago the demand for seating room was so taxed that, after consulting with the Warden, we decided to cancel the Fourth Class altogether, as some had acquired High School standing in some subjects. This change gave rise to a general reorganization of the School, and we find ourselves again crowded in some of the classes, particularly the Junior Arithmetic.

I would again call your attention to the unsuitable location and bad ventilation of the present school room. Fifty men in a room twenty by thirty feet, for two hours, with eighteen or twenty gas jets burning, cause the air to become so impure as to be offensive. I would urge that better accommodation be provided for this most important department of our work.

When visiting the New York State Reformatory at Elmira last May, I was impressed by the extensive preparations they were making there for secular education among the prisoners. Thirty large airy rooms, each with seating accommodation for fifty pupils, were being fitted up.

In closing I desire to thank Warden Gilmour and his staff for their kind co-operation in everything intended to promote the best interests of the men who wish to improve, not only their mental, but moral condition, while in prison.

FINLAY SPENCER,
Teacher.

PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Directors.

With a single exception, the three Sunday Schools conducted by the Association (with a full staff of teachers every Sunday morning), have been carried on uninterruptedly during the year. A fire at the Central Prison last spring, caused considerable damage to the chapel, and the Sunday School for several weeks was suspended in consequence.

Members of the Toronto Ministrial Association continue to give their valuable services in conducting a preaching service every Sunday at the Central Prison and the Reformatory for women. These services are very highly appreciated by both the officers and the prisoners, and there is always keen disappointment when the clergyman appointed for the day fails to keep the appointment, which unfortunately sometimes occurs.

Work of the Agent.

Mr. Finlay Spencer, the Agent of the Association, continues his work of aiding discharged prisoners and the families of prisoners, and he still conducts the Night School at the Central Prison four nights a week. The prayer-meeting organized by him in January, 1897, is now conducted by the teachers of the C. P. Sunday School.

Cottage Home for Girls.

The Cottage Home for Girls, established by Mrs. Bellamy, our Bible-woman, two years ago, has become an important factor in prosecuting our work among girls and young women. The aim of the Home is to rescue young girls who are simply on the border-line of vice or crime. Many of these girls are committed to our keeping from the Police Court, instead of being sent to jail. They do not usually remain with us more than two or three weeks, as there is no difficulty in obtaining good positions for those whom we can recommend. Our success in this line of work has been so marked that the supply of young female prisoners in the city jail has been practically cut off. The female prisoners in the city jail are now almost exclusively confined to what are known as "old timers."

Prison Reform.

It is said that the only way to effect reform is to "agitate, agitate, agitate." For seven years we have been pressing for certain reforms that remain as yet to be brought about. From the Dominion Government we have been asking for the establishment of a reformatory for young men on the Elmira plan, and for the adoption of the indeterminate sentence and parole system. From the Ontario Government we have been asking for the re-organization of the Boys' Reformatory, Women's Reformatory and Refuge for Girls, and the establishment of a Reformatory for Inebriates. From the County Councils of the Province we have been asking for the adoption of the County Poorhouse system and for better classification and more reformatory treatment of jail prisoners, and from the Toronto City Council we have been asking for the adoption of the cellular or separate system for young first offenders and for making better provision for the destitute poor of the city, and seperate provision for the treatment of inebriates. The necessity for these reforms is candidly conceded, but nevertheless the reforms are not inaugurated.

As an offset to this, however, it is but just that we should make grateful mention, firstly, of the Children's Aid Act and its inauguration by the Ontario Government; secondly, that a number of the counties in Ontario during the last four or five years, have established county poorhouses, and thirdly, that at the Toronto Jail a beginning has been made in the direction of keeping first offenders absolutely separate, not only from other prisoners, but from each other. We are gratified also in being able to announce that we have recently been assured by Inspector Noxon that he and the Provincial Secretary have under consideration some important changes in the Reformatory for Women which will be carried into effect early next year—changes that will render it possible to effect a proper classification of the inmates.

We desire to again call attention to the great need of some remedy being found for the anomalous state of affairs whereby delinquent boys all over the Province are sent either to jail or allowed to go to the bad "on suspended sentence," instead of being sent to the Industrial School or "placed out" by the Children's Aid Societies. In some of these cases, possibly corporal punishment by a judicious officer of the court would have a salutary effect.

The Indeterminate Sentence and Parole System.

During the last session of Parliament Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Warden of the Central Prison, and Hamilton Cassels, Esq., acting as a deputation from our Association, had an interview with the Minister of Justice with regard to the adoption, in Canada, of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole System, and we were hoping that the necessary legislation would have been introduced before the close of the session, but in this we have been disappointed. The Montreal Prisoner's Aid Association, we are pleased to state, has kindly offered to join us in a second deputation to wait upon the Minister of Justice.

The Treatment of Inebriate Prisoners.

About twelve months ago the attention of the members of the Executive Committee of the Prisoners' Aid Association was called to the question of the practicability and advisibility of affording prisoners addicted to alcoholism, medical treatment for their inebriety, while undergoing imprisonment. Pressure was brought to bear from two different sources for the purpose of securing the influence of the Prisoners' Aid Association in favor of the adoption of the particular remedy in which they were respectively interested, financially or otherwise. These efforts on behalf of proprietary remedies were made so persistently and perseveringly that it was deemed wise to appoint the Secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association a commissioner to investigate the different modes of treatment, and also to formulate a scheme, if possible, for the economical treatment of pauper inebriates, such as could be endorsed by the Association and recommended to the favorable consideration of the Government. In executing this commission, he visited three institutions in Canada devoted to the treatment of inebriates, and four in the United States, and he conferred with the medical superintendents of these institutions and others, some of whom have more than a national reputation in their department of scientific medicine.

The Secretary found that proprietary remedies have no advantage whatever over remedies known and used by the regular profession; that in fact the ingredients in some of these proprietary remedies are injurious, and that according to high and disinterested authority insanity and suicide have actually resulted from their use. He found moreover that about 50 per cent. of those taking the

best known of these proprietary remedies relapsed in nine months, and after a period of two years these relapses amounted to about 75%. On the other hand, he found that on collating statistics both from England and the United States, of those taking treatment in hospitals conducted by members of the regular profession, only about 60% relapsed in 10 years; that is, that fully one-third were permanently reformed.

The practical recommendation of the Secretary regarding the treatment of pauper inebriates in Ontario have been submitted to the Board of Managers and the matter is now under consideration.

Before closing this report we desire to express our obligations to the Womans' Christian Temperance Unions and to the National Council of Women, for kind co-operation in the work of prison reform.

During the year 110,000 pages of prison reform literature was printed the greater part of which has been distributed.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH,
Secretary.

S. H. BLAKE,
President

Central Prison Sabbath School.

I have the honor to present the annual report of the work carried on in the Sabbath School at the Central Prison for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

During the year the average attendance per Sabbath has been, of teachers 27½, of scholars 223.

For five weeks we were unable to hold any services, owing to the disastrous fire in the main building, which partially destroyed the chapel; but this temporary interruption of our work only helped to show us how greatly we would miss the privilege that we now enjoy, of ministering to the spiritual needs of the men, were we to be deprived of it.

In connection with the Sabbath School, a prayer-meeting is held every Monday evening, for one hour, at which two or three of the teachers are always present, and the attendance at which on the part of the men is confined to those who are sincerely seeking to gain strength to lead better lives. We consider this a very helpful and encouraging feature of our work.

The courtesy and consideration of the Warden and other officers of the Prison have, as usual, been all that could be desired and we have pleasure in extending to them our grateful acknowledgements of their kindness.

HAMILTON CASSELS.
Superintendent C.P.S.S.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOHN AITKIN, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

For the Year Ending September 30th, 1898

Receipts.

To Ontario Government Grant	$2,000 60
" " " Bal. from 1896	1,000 00
City of Toronto "	600 00
Grants for cabs	225 00
Subscriptions	587 50
Interest on William Gooderham's Legacy	73 00
Sundries	304 25
Interest on Gooderham Fund	8 25
Balance in Bank, Sept. 30th, 1897—Current acct	54 56
Balance in Savings Bank " "	17 66
Due Current acct. from G'd: F'd., 30th Sept., 1897	12 92
On hand	167 19
	$5,332 36

Disbursements.

By balance due Treasurer, Sept. 30th, 1897	$ 606 50
Meals and lodgings for discharged prisoners	565 03
Central Prison Night School	342 70
Cabs for lady teachers and ministers	311 50
Salaries	906 13
Prison reform	861 04
Literature for prisoners (Gooderham Fund acct)	74 34
Printing, telephone and office rent	229 20
Stationery, books and advertisements	54 93
Taxes and interest on mortgage	246 75
Directory, typewriter, etc	23 90
Hymn books for Prison Sunday schools	15 60
Bank interest, postage and sundries	166 50
Paid on acct. mortgage	750 00
Balance Canadian Bank of Commerce	139 85
" " Savings Bank	17 66
Cash on hand	20 73
	$5,332 36

Audited and found correct,
HUGH MACMATH.

COUNTY GRANTS FOR 1898.

County of York	$ 50 00
Ontario	25 00
Oxford	20 00
Huron	10 00
Lanark	10 00
Waterloo	10 00
Elgin	10 00
Northumberland and Durham	10 00
Norfolk	10 00
Victoria	10 00
Brant	10 00
Dufferin	20 00
Peterboro'	10 00
Bruce	10 00
Leeds and Grenville	10 00
City of Toronto	600 00

LIFE MEMBERS.

His Excellency The Earl of Aberdeen.
Hon. E. J. Davis.
W. Davies, Sen.
Mrs. Massey Treble.

NOTE.—Anyone paying twenty-five dollars at one time is entitled to become a Life Member.

AGENT'S REPORT.

In presenting my annual report I desire to note the following:—

The men discharged from the Central Prison and Toronto Jail during the year has been shown that attention which is the aim of the Association to extend to them on their release. Assistance of a practical character has been given to many from both institutions. Meals and lodgings have been most acceptable to many, while others have had tools purchased for them, or railway fares advanced in order to reach their homes, as the case might be. One of these men was helped in starting a legitimate business which has proven most successful and profitable, and he feels very thankful for the assistance rendered. The families of several prisoners have been supplied with groceries and fuel during the severe winter months. But few prisoners have had cash loans advanced on their discharge. Besides having assistance of a tangible nature, an encouraging word has been spoken to the men when starting out to begin life again as a free citizen.

Those prisoners whose homes are in Toronto, and who have trades, when questioned as to their prospects of obtaining work when released have, in most cases, expressed their ability to find employment without assistance.

Nearly every request for assistance in this direction has come from men who have never resided in Toronto but who desire to remain in the city when discharged. This wish on the part of single men, and also the desire of young married men, with little or no means, to have their wives come to the city while they are doing their terms of imprisonment, we seek to discourage. The result of encouraging this class to become residents of Toronto will be apparent to all.

I regret to state that so many of the young men whom I meet in the prisons are there through the use of intoxicating liquor. Many have expressed their desire to be free from its influence, but so long as saloon doors are open and boys congregate about them, so long may we expect to see our prisons filled with young men who are living the first half of life so as to make the last half miserable.

It is gratifying to report that the Monday evening prayer-meeting which was started at the Central Prison over a year ago continues to be well attended. Some of the men, after their release, have expressed themselves to this effect. "If a man wishes to reform while in the Central Prison he has every encouragement to do so."

In closing I wish to thank Warden Gilmour and his officers at the Central Prison, and Governor Green and his staff at the Jail for their courtesy and co-operation in everything pertaining to the well being of those committed to their respective institutions.

FINLAY SPENCER,
Agent.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

The number of commitments is fifty-two as compared with thirty-seven in 1897. Of the total commitment, forty-three are of Canadian, and nine of foreign birth; while fourteen were thirteen years of age and under, and thirty-nine were over thirteen when committed. Of the whole number forty-three were committed for larceny, nine in the more serious, and thirty-four in the minor degree. The number apprenticed out is five, reprieved sixteen, and escaped one. The average population is 123 as against 134 the previous year. The good discipline, elevating in character, that has marked the management in past years, has been well maintained during the year. The boys are kept in full activity whether at work or play, and the days are fully occupied in the one way or the other. The regular hours of work are strictly observed, but no less strictly are the hours of recreation when an active participation on the part of all is required. There is a thoroughness in all this, that impresses upon the character of the boys that whatever it is well to do, should be well done, and with hearty energy and will.

There have been better results obtained from the farm than in the previous year, and, it is expected there will be still further improvement in its cultivation, and in the increase of its products. The inmates receive a fair amount of training and instruction in farming and gardening, and in the several trades of shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, steam-fitting, etc., to fit them in a considerable measure for general usefulness in the ordinary walks of life. No doubt more could be done in this way under more favorable conditions, as to location and adaptability of surroundings; but there is manifest an earnestness on the part of management and staff to make the most of existing conditions, and to advance the interests of inmates and of the institution as the opportunity offers.

The buildings and grounds have been maintained in good order and in an excellent sanitary condition.

Their general appearance is neat and attractive, and the grounds especially present an attractive object lesson to the inmates as to the results that may be obtained by industry and thoughtful care.

The total cost of maintenance is $28,628.38 and per capita, $232.34 as compared with $31,601.32 and $235.82 of the previous year. The reduction of population has made it possible to effect economies in expenditure, which is being availed of wherever possible.

The several reports in connection with the work of the institution are herewith transmitted.

(Signed) JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

The summary given below shows the operation of the Reformatory during the year, as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st October)	156	145	123
Admitted during the year	55	37	52
Returned after escaping	2	2	....
Total number in residence	204	184	175

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Discharged according to sentence	30	27	28
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	....	....	....
Apprenticed	5	9	5
Reprieved	22	24	16
Died	....	1	....
Escaped	1	....	1
Transferred to Central Prison	1	....	....
	59	61	50
In residence at close of the year (30th Sept.)	145	123	125

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Again, as will be observable from the tabulated returns now before you, we have to report a decrease in population, the number of inmates averaging only 123 for this year, as against 134 last year, and 150 the year preceding.

This year, under your wise direction and best assistance, the strictest economy in all matters, within and without, has been exercised. In this connection the staff has been reduced to the lowest possible standard, consistent with safety and efficiency, and in this particular feature we are, if anything, sailing a little too close to the wind should any unusual or unlooked for emergency present itself. The supply of fuel was limited to the immediate needs of the year, and other economies in similar lines were also rigidly enforced. No expenditure of any moment was incurred without your sanction and concurrence, and this only was obtained after reasons, satisfactory to you, had been given for the contemplated outlay. Through this careful supervision, together with reduced numbers to feed, clothe, and educate, and with lower prices for many of our supplies, the gross expenditure for the year, as compared with that of last year, is close on $3000.00 less, yet the per capita rate is only a fraction under that of 1897, the figures standing thus: 1897, $235.82; 1898, $232.80 per capita, just $3.00 per head per annum under that of the former year. The Feed and Fodder account, owing to various favouring circumstances, was just one-half of that of the previous year, and shows a saving in that item of over $500, and had this particular saving not been made the per capita rate, even in the face of the other economies specified, would have been greater than that of 1897.

The above facts are emphasized for the purpose of showing that it is with public institutions as with railroads, passenger steamers, in fact, all organizations requiring assistants, the average cost of moving or carrying on the business in hand increases or diminishes in the ratio of the greater or lesser number of people or pieces of goods, etc., handled.

[Will not seek to have the information conveyed in the foregoing sentence copyrighted or otherwise protected, fearing its originality might be called in question; but will consider ourselves well repaid for drawing attention to such self-evident results if a certain apparent obtuseness in relation to matters affecting rates per capita be thereby enlightened.]

Regarding matters more immediately relating to the inmates, and to the progress and advancement manifested by them during the year, one may say—without being over optimistic—that in this connection good grounds for satisfaction have been given. In the first place, there has been much less unrest displayed by the boys than in any year of the past twenty. This is shown by one only attempt at escaping having taken place during the whole year—meaning thereby

one worthy of being formally reported to you—although to some extent the personal liberty permitted embraced a wider range, and in consequence greater freedom of action. Of course, in the monthly punishment returns there are, now and then, attempts at escaping noted, but these being but few, and of a futile, foolish, and ill-considered character, easy of frustration, and confined to the homesick and the thoughtless, hence not taken into account. This freedom from restlessness indicates that the opposite features, that of contentment, cheerfulness, and hopefulness—the foundation stones of all true progress—have been the prevailing characteristics of the year in respect to the great majority of the boys in charge, and we have reason to hope that your personal observations during official visits will justify you in accepting our conclusions in this relation. Encouraged by this presumption, will now proceed to discuss other matters of greater or less importance connected with the present status and future better development of the institution, with the intention of making a few suggestions calculated to have its mission, and the means and appliances at hand towards the full accomplishment of this, more widely known and more justly estimated.

The traditions—unholy, hurtful, and injurious—connected with the Reformatory and its operations during the first twenty years of its history, still influences the minds of many; hence some concerted effort should be made for the removal of the false notions entertained in respect to its condition, equipment, and its present aims and objects. Twenty years ago it was a prison; we might say a penitentiary, in its every and worst aspect. Structurally, its exterior presented, and, unfortunately still presents, owing to the difficulty in removing the iron bars imbedded in the outer walls, many of the objectionable features then identified with prison construction. Interiorly, these features were even repellant, every repulsive characteristic of the old-time prison being in evidence. Cellular structures, provided with strong iron gates, for sleeping apartments, these being furnished with plank beds, with the coarsest of rugs for coverlets, and sheets and night shirts forbidden luxuries. Decency forbids further description, but it may well be inferred that all other furnishings, etc., were in harmonious relation with those particularized. Dungeons and cat-o'-nine tails for the juvenile offender were at all hours available, together with every other appliance of corresponding repulsiveness wherewith to awaken and stimulate a desire for better things in the breasts of the unfortunate boys sent to enjoy and participate in the graces and blessings (?) which necessarily have flowed from the free exercise of these agencies expressly in operation for—save the mark—their reclamation and rehabilitation.

But why dwell longer on the repressive and depressing character of the discipline of the institution, and of its unwholesome surroundings, when first the writer visited it in the summer of 1879; but rather let us console ourselves by contemplating it in the entirely revolutionized and greatly improved aspect it now presents. Yet this enjoyment must not be monopolized solely by us; hence it is to be hoped that you will consider the wisdom of making arrangements whereby, next summer, a visit from the magistracy and the judiciary of the Province may be made agreeable, profitable, and instructive. Besides, by such visits, much, if not all, the unfavourable traditions transmitted in respect to the institution will be dispelled, and, instead, a wider, better, hence more appreciative knowledge of the means now in operation for the lasting betterment of those relegated to its charge, will thereby be diffused.

The returns from the farm and garden were, considering the droughts of the early summer, most satisfactory; in fact, much beyond the average in quality and quantity, the root crops especially shewing a plenteous yield.

Had, in the early part of the year, fears respecting the output of the piggery; but, further on in the season matters looked brighter, resulting in our having an abundant supply of well-fed, well-cured bacon, a toothsome dish which, with tender cabbage, the lads smilingly enjoy on the days on which this feast is set before them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON,
Superintendent.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

In residence 1st October, 1897	123	
Admitted during the year	52	
		175
Discharged according to sentence	28	
Apprenticed out	5	
Pardoned	16	
Escaped	1	
		50
Remaining in residence, September 30th, 1898		125

Nationalities of boys committed during the year, and those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

——	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	43	1,749
English	4	216
Irish	2	89
Scotch	.....	33
United States	3	188
Other countries	.....	25
Total	52	2,295

Religious denominations of boys committed during the year, and of those remaining in the institution on 30th September: also those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th Sept.	Total commitments.
English Church	12	30	678
Roman Catholic	12	26	739
Presbyterian	2	15	235
Methodist	16	26	479
Baptist	7	18	123
Other denominations	3	10	41
Total	52	125	2,295

Ages When Committed.

1 at 10 years.	13 at 14 years.
2 " 11 "	19 " 15 "
5 " 12 "	5 " 16 "
6 " 13 "	1 " 17 "

Total 52

Periods of Sentence.

2 years less one day	1
2 years	8
3 "	13
5 "	6
Indefinite period	5
Indefinite period not to exceed 3 years	1
" " 4 "	1
3 months and an indefinite period to 5 years	2
6 " " 5 "	2
1 year " 5 "	2
2 years " 5 "	8
3 " " 5 "	2
4 " " 5 "	1
Totel	52

Crimes for which the 52 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Arson	1	Manslaughter	1
Burglary	1	Shop breaking	1
Buggery	1	Throwing stones at G.T.R. cars	1
Housebreaking and larceny	3	Vagrancy	1
Housebreaking	3	Violating graves	1
Horsestealing	1	Wounding a cow	1
Incorrigible	2		
Larceny	34	Total	52

Counties of the Province from which the 52 commitments were made during the year.

Brant	2	Muskoka	1
Carlton	2	Norfolk	1
Elgin	3	Oxford	4
Essex	3	Parry Sound	1
Frontenac	1	Peterborough	1
Grey	1	Renfrew	2
Hastings	2	Simcoe	1
Kent	2	Victoria	2
Lambton	4	Wellington	1
Lanark	1	Wentworth	3
Lennox and Addington	2	York	5
Lincoln	2		
Middlesex	4	Total	52

Counties of the Province from which the 125 now in residence originally came.

Algoma District	2	Muskoka District	4
Brant	4	Norfolk	5
Bruce	1	Northumberland and Durham	1
Carleton	5	Ontario	3
Elgin	7	Oxford	6
Essex	8	Parry Sound	1
Frontenac	3	Peterborough	2
Grey	2	Renfrew	5
Halton	1	Simcoe	2
Hastings	3	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1
Kent	9	Victoria	2
Lambton	6	Welland	5
Lanark	2	Wellington	3
Leeds and Grenville	2	Wentworth	4
Lennox and Addington	2	York	12
Lincoln	3		
Middlesex	9	Total	125

Number of commitments since Confederation.

Commitments.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
"	1868	59	173
"	1869	47	170
"	1870	41	193
"	1871	48	155
"	1872	48	158
"	1873	31	130
"	1874	51	139
"	1875	71	173
"	1876	47	183
"	1877	75	195
"	1878	69	196
"	1879	57	206
"	1880	80	216
"	1881	96	250
"	1882	84	263
"	1883	58	245
"	1884	81	242
"	1885	51	220
"	1886	64	205
"	1887	60	192
"	1888	71	193
"	1889	85	210
"	1890	63	210
"	1891	65	185
"	1892	67	168
"	1893	62	173
"	1894	51	152
"	1895	57	147
"	1896	55	145
"	1897	37	123
"	1898	52	125

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The Province of Ontario in account with "The Ontario Reformatory for Boys" from October 1st, 1897, to September 30th, 1898.

Comparative Statement.

Service.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1897.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1898.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts...	46 43	7	34	50 04	8	41
Butcher's meat, fish, etc.....	819 03	11 7	6 11	602 78	9 4	4 90
Flour, bread, etc	1,829 25	26 3	13 65	1,802 51	28 2	14 66
Groceries	367 06	5 2	2 74	305 32	4 7	2 48
Provisions	264 01	3 7	1 97	23 00	4	19
Bedding, clothing and shoes.	2,610 74	37 6	19 48	2,364 65	36 9	19 23
Fuel.....	2,565 89	36 8	19 15	2,337 72	36 7	19 06
Light and water.....	2,320 90	33 3	17 32	2,029 59	30 1	16 05
Laundry, soap and cleaning	360 38	5 2	2 68	273 17	4 3	2 22
Furniture and furnishings.....	218 57	3 7	1 63	325 22	5 1	2 64
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1,165 82	17	8 70	578 57	9	4 70
Repairs and alterations	507 73	8	3 79	414 94	6 6	3 37
Printing, postage, stationery, advertising.....	413 93	6 7	3 08	429 17	6 9	3 49
Chapels, schools and library.....	157 07	2 3	1 17	155 40	2 5	1 26
Workshops, tools, etc.....	270 60	3 8	2 02	34 81	5	28
Recovering escaped boys.....	134 59	1 9	1 04	117 25	1 8	95
Rent of guards' cottages.....	275 00	3 9	2 05	155 00	1 7	1 26
Freight and express.....	115 53	1 8	86	83 35	1 3	67
Miscellaneous.....	1,043 32	14 9	7 78	1,222 55	19 1	9 94
Salaries and wages	16,115 47	2 31 4	120 26	15,323 34	2 39 7	124 58
Total.....	31,601 32	4 55 9	235 82	28,628 38	4 45 7	232 34

Average number of inmates for 1897—134.

Average number of inmates for 1898—123.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the medical report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1898, and in doing so am glad to be able to state that we have had no deaths during the past year.

The boys have enjoyed good health and no epidemic or disease of a very severe nature has visited the Institution.

A case of measles developed in one boy a few days after his arrival and before the disease died out thirty-seven were sent to the hospital but all recovered without any complications.

We had one dislocation of the elbow, one of the shoulder and three cases of fracture of the arm with good results.

This is not a very long list of accidents when we consider that in addition to the ordinary games and different occupations, the boys play Lacrosse and *Rugby Football.*

About the ordinary number had coughs and colds, and during the late winter and early spring we had a few cases of pneumonia.

A number of minor ailments are treated as well as some cuts and bruises but nothing of a serious nature.

Some years ago we complained of the inadequate hospital accommodation but now we have all the accommodation required, and the present system of allowing the boys to act as nurses under the supervision of the day and night attendants has proved a great success.

A smart, intelligent boy is selected to take charge of the hospital who is treated with great respect by the other boys and he has no trouble in managing the patients in his charge.

This plan has had a good effect and secures care and attention for the sick that could only be attained by the employment of a trained nurse, in fact the hospital boy is only second to the nurse in the faithful discharge of his duties and I would suggest that a small sum be allowed him when he leaves the Institution in recognition of his services and for the encouragement of others that follow him.

The sanitary condition of the buildings is good and all parts kept scrupulously clean and neat, and habits of personal cleanliness inculcated.

The boys bathe regularly in the bay during the summer season and during the cold weather bathe in the large swimming bath which is heated to the proper temperature by steam.

They receive plenty of good food and the arrangment of the hours for work, play, study and rest insuring the proper amount of each gives an appetite that can only be rightly appreciated by a visit to the Reformatory during the meal hour.

Some critics of the Reformatory have complained that the boys are too well used, (better than the ordinary outside boy with no offence to expiate) but when we remember that the main object is not to punish but to lead the boys to forsake and forget the old life with its associations and hardships and fit them for good citizenship, we at once see the wisdom of kind and paternal treatment.

Good food, and plenty of it, is necessary to secure growth and proper development, making the playground pleasant, keeping the building and dormitories clean, tidy and inviting, and surrounding them with beautiful grounds filled with

shrubs and flowers makes the boy more careful of himself, induces self-respect and raises him above his former level.

All these things tend to produce contentment, happiness and health, and when a boy leaves this Institution he is better physically, morally and mentally than when he came, and consequently better fitted to take his part in life.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon.

James Noxon, Esq.,
Inspector.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

James Noxon Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons. Etc.

Sir,—I have the honor to report on the condition of the schools at the Reformatory for Boys, during the year 1898.

As in former years, I visited the school twice, in the months of April and October.

At my visits this year I found two of the teachers, Messrs. Macpherson and Macnamara still there.

Owing to Mr. Ferguson's having left, the organization of the school was somewhat different from what it was in former years. Mr. Macnamara's part, that is, the Catholic section, was, of course, the same as ever, but Mr. Macpherson was in charge of the classes formerly taught by himself and Mr. Ferguson. Each boy in the Reformatory is supposed to be in school three hours every day. In the forenoon, the pupils in the third and fourth books are in school, and in the afternoon the pupils in the first and second books.

In April there were 37 present in Mr. Macpherson's forenoon school, and 36 in the afternoon school. Of these, 13 were in the fourth book, 24 in the third book, 25 in the second book and 11 in the first book. In October there were 30 present in the forenoon school, and 53 in the afternoon. Of these, 19 were in the fourth class, 12 in the third, 27 in the second and 25 in the first book. At my first visit in April, there were 10 pupils in the forenoon school and 15 in the afternoon in Mr. Macnamara's room. At my second visit there were 8 present in the forenoon and 14 in the afternoon. Of those present in April, 3 were in fourth book, 7 in the third book, 10 in second and 4 in the first book. In October there were 1 in fourth book, 8 in the third book, 8 in the second book and 5 in the first book.

While at the Reformatory, I examined in reading, grammar, arithmetic, writing, dictation and literature, and found the results very good in nearly all cases. The writing was, as usual, excellent. The discipline in both rooms was good. Owing to the crowded condition of Mr. Macpherson's division, it was difficult to maintain order and at the same time to teach with effect. And a teacher, to be as successful as Mr. Macpherson is, must have abundance of nervous energy and recuperative powers. Especially is this so when the ventilation is as bad as I found it in his room. It is difficult to keep air in motion there. It cannot be

done from the windows alone. The only way of doing so is by making a couple of holes in the partition between the two class rooms two or three feet from the ceiling. Unless this is done I don't see how Mr. Macpherson can be allowed to occupy this room during the winter months.

I found both of the teachers, through a misunderstanding, without the regular school journals since last April.

Any teacher, to be successful, needs to read some periodicals treating on the work of the school-room, particularly is this necessary in the Reformatory, where the teachers scarcely ever hold any communication with other teachers. When I spoke of this matter to the warden he immediately ordered two copies of the Canadian Teacher.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ISAAC DAY, B.A.

MR. NOXON,
Inspector of Asylums, etc.,
Toronto.

ORILLIA, Oct. 14th, 1898.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

October 25th, 1898.

To the Superintendent of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys:—

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in presenting you with my report as Protestant Chaplain of this Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Nothing out of the ordinary has occurred during the year. The work has gone on regularly and smoothly, The attention paid by the boys in the religious services I have held with them during the year, and the uniform interest they have shown therein, is one of the best proofs that such services have done them good. A congregation that is interested and attentive at Sabbath services is always a benefitted congregation.

Of course there is the eye to mischief and the surplus energy that belong to boyhood to healthy boyhood everywhere. This I have no disposition to destroy, and I have no trouble in keeping it in proper bounds in any dealings I have with our boys. Moreover there are attendants present at all our religious services who exercise the functions of discipline whenever it is necessary, and that I am compelled to say is very seldom. It is a well ascertained fact with us that the largest fullest benefits of Reformatory work upon the boys shows itself in an improved character, and a changed life, after they are discharged from the institution. So many of them do well that it is a great encouragement to do the best we can for those we have in hand.

I counted a hundred and ten boys and young men in our regular Protestant service last Sabbath morning. Surely to rebuild the character of all these, to make good citizens of them, to save their souls, is a work of the highest importance, and as enduring as eternity. What work is greater?

On Sabbath we have two regular services. Our organist, Miss Cunningham, and the choir of twenty voices, contribute much to the interest and effectiveness of the services. In addition I have morning and evening prayers with the boys every day of the week. I am also afforded every opportunity by yourself of having private talks with the boys under my charge as often as I wish. A few words, earnestly, kindly spoken, in this manner is often most effective. By these means and added thereto good reading, which is provided for them with God's blessing, I hope to do my share in the permanent reformation of the boys committed to us.

Yours respectfully,

STEPHEN CARD,
Protestant Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

October 25th, 1898.

THOMAS MCCROSSON, ESQ.,
Superintendent Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

SIR,—Being as you are aware but a short time—less than three weeks—in charge of the spiritual affairs of the Roman Catholic inmates of this institution, before the ending of the official year, my experience of the work is necessarily very limited. Yet, even in this brief period, my observations lead to the conclusion that my predecessor in office, Rev. Father Gibbons, had not been neglectful of the serious and important duties which had devolved on him in relation to the spiritual welfare of his immediate charge. This is evinced by the quiet, earnest attention displayed in the chapel during the services, and more especially so during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCEACHREN,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, Oct. 25th, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the annual report of the Protestant School for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

During the first six months of the year two schools were in operation, at the expiration of which term they were amalgamated, the assistant teacher retiring.

The number of boys on the register of the Protestant School at the beginning of the year was 93, at the close 99, an increase of six during the year. Since that time the number has increased to 109, of which 91 attend school and 18 are continuously at work.

The report of progress and promotion is not, nor can be, so favorable as preceding ones owing to the union of the schools which has doubled the work of the teacher thereby lessening the chances of the pupils advancement.

The tabulated statements of attendance, etc., are herewith enclosed.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. MACPHERSON,

Protestant Teacher.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

Statement showing, 1st, number of boys in each class on October 1st, 1897; 2nd, number of boys received in each class during the year: 3rd, progress and promotion: 4th, number of boys discharged; 5th, number of boys remaining in each class on September 30th, 1898.

—	No. of boys on register on October 1st, 1897.	No. of boys entered during the year.	—	Position in class on September 30th, 1898.								Boys discharged during the year in each class.
				1st Class, Pt. I.	1st Class, Pt II.	2nd Class, Jr.	2nd Class, Sr.	3rd Class, Jr.	3rd Class, Sr.	4th Class, Jr.	4th Class, Sr.	
First Class, Pt. I....	10	7	....	10	6	..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1
First Class, Pt. II..	9	8	....	.....	11	4	1	.....	.....	.....		1
Second Class, Jr....	5	7	...	.....	.....	6	1	....		.....	..	5
Second Class, Sr	22	6	....	...	.....	.....	18	7	.....		.....	3
Third Class, Jr.	11	6	....	..		..	.....	....	8	8		1
Third Class, Sr	13	6		...	...	....	.....	...	....	5	7	7
Fourth Class, Jr	11	.....	...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	...	....	1	6	4
Fourth Class, Sr....	12	1	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	...		.	13
Totals.... ...	93	41	134									35=99
No. of boys in each class on Oct. 1st, 1898....	....	....	...	10	17	10	20	7	8	14	13	=99

Statement showing number of boys in Protestant school September 30th, 1898, also September 30th, 1897.

—		Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Protestant school	1896-7	47	46	93
	1897-8	41	58	99

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

Protestant School.	Quarter ending December 31, 1897.	Quarter ending March 31, 1898.	Quarter ending June 30, 1898.	Quarter ending September 30, 1898.	Total attendance for the year
Aggregate attendance	4,772	5,991	4,672	3,971	19,406
No. of days taught	63	76	67½	50½	257
Average daily attendance	75.75	78.83	69.20	78.63	75.51
Aggregate non-attendance	742	1,175	1,660	1,085	4,662
Causes ... At work	684	1,101	1,345	1,039	4,169
Causes ... Sick	10	49	280	22	361
Causes ... Under punishment	48	25	23	36	132
Average daily non-attendance	11.77	15.46	24.69	21.48	18.14

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,

PENETANGUISHENE, October 3rd, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of Catholic School for year ending September 30th, 1898:

During the year sixteen boys left the school, nine having served their full time, the others were liberated before expiry of term of sentence. Twelve boys were admitted, six of whom did not know the alphabet, though some of them were between the ages of twelve and fourteen years.

The Public School programme forms the basis of study, but the greater time and attention are given to reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and English language.

Christian doctrine is also taught to all the classes. The enclosed tabulated statement shows the attendance, changes and position in classes during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McNAMARA,

Catholic teacher.

MR. J. NOXON,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto, Ont.

Report of Attendance for Year 1897-8.

—	Quarter ending December 31, 1897.	Quarter ending March 31, 1898.	Quarter ending June 31, 1898.	Quarter ending September 30, 1898.	Total.
Aggregate attendance	1,483	1,804	1,554	893	5,734
No. of days taught	63	70	73	39	245
Average daily attendance	$23\frac{36}{63}$	$25\frac{54}{70}$	$21\frac{21}{73}$	$22\frac{35}{39}$	$23\frac{99}{245}$
Aggregate non-attendance:					
Causes ... At work	271	286	322	43	922
Causes ... Sickness	.....	8	60	.....	68
Causes ... Under punishment	17	.....	30	15	62
Average daily non-attendance	$4\frac{36}{63}$	$4\frac{14}{70}$	$5\frac{47}{73}$	$1\frac{19}{39}$	$4\frac{79}{245}$

Statement showing number in each class September 30th, 1897, and same in classes September 30th, 1898.

—	No. in each class Sept. 30th, 1897.	Position in class September 30th, 1898.							Went out.
		Junior 1st.	Senior 1st.	Junior 2nd.	Senior 2nd.	Junior 3rd.	Senior 3rd.	4th.	
Fourth	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Senior Third	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Junior "	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Senior Second	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
Junior "	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Senior First	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Junior "	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	30	.....	.....	4	3	3	2	3	15

Statement showing educational status of boys entered during year and same boys at end of year.

—	No. entered in each class during year ending Sept. 30th, 1898.	Position in class September 30th, 1898.							Went out.
		Junior 1st.	Senior 1st.	Junior 2nd.	Senior 2nd.	Junior 3rd.	Senior 3rd.	4th.	
Fourth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Senior Third	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Junior "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Senior Second	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Junior "	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 transferred to P. School.
Senior First	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Junior "	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	12	4	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1

Educational status of boys received and discharged during year ending September 30th, 1898.

—	Junior 1st.	Senior 1st.	Junior 2nd.	Senior 2nd.	Junior 3rd.	Senior 3rd.	4th.	Total.
Received	6	1	2	1	2			12
Discharged		1	2	3	3	3	4	16

Statement showing number in each class September 30th, 1897, and in same classes September 30th, 1898.

—	Junior 1st.	Senior 1st.	Junior 2nd.	Senior 2nd.	Junior 3rd.	Senior 3rd.	4th.	Total.
September 30th, 1897	2	4	4	5	4	6	5	30
September 30th, 1898	4	2	6	3	5	3	3	26

ANDREW MERCER

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES

AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

The number of commitments to the Reformatory were 104, against 97 of the previous year. Of the number committed, 58 were intemperate; 20 could neither read nor write, and 73 were under 30 years of age. The number of commitments to the Refuge were 17, against 22 the previous year, all except one were over 13 years of age, and 9 could neither read nor write.

The average population of the Reformatory is 55, as compared with 59½ in 1897, and of the Refuge 41⅞ as against 43¼ the previous year. Combined, the average is 97, against 103 in 1897.

The per capita cost of maintenance is $208.82 as compared with $206.62, and the net cash revenue $1,013.34, as compared with $1,125.99 for 1897. Laundrying is the chief revenue-bearing industry, as it is best suited to the short-term of sentence, and the almost entire absence of industrial art amongst those committed to the institution.

Of the total commitments, 77 were for less than 6 months, while only one of the whole number was skilled above the level of the crudest manual labor, many, perhaps the larger number of the inmates never received a home training, or were ever taught to usefully employ their time as a means of self support. There can be no improvement in the social condition of such as these until habits of industry have been formed and skill in the use of the hands acquired as a foundation upon which to build a confidence in their ability to maintain themselves in the honest pursuits of life. This once given it is not difficult to arouse the moral sense to a hope that there may yet be for them the reward of a better life. It is however, simply a delusion to expect this can be accomplished in the short term of a six month's sentence; and until commitments are for a longer period, or what would be still better an indeterminate period, little can be done in the way of reformatory work. Before this institution can be made to fulfil the end for which it was establsihed, the statutory enactments regulating it, require to be so amended as to make a simple sentence to the Reformatary constitute an indifinite term; not exceeding the full limit provided by law for the offence committed Without change of organization however, something more should be done to improve the management by making it practical to secure a better classification of the inmates. This can be accomplished by constructing floors between each of the three tiers of cells in the present corridors, thereby converting the two corridors into six separate ones, and giving ample facilities for the purposes required If this were done, there would be but little difficulty in so ordering the movements of the separate classes, that at no time would they come in contact or be able to communicate with one another.

Refuge For Girls.

The Refuge for Girls has been invaded by a change of conditions, which its organization is entirely inadequate to meet.

Previous to the passage of the Act for the Protection of Neglected and Dependent Children its inmates were composed of young children from eleven to fourteen years of age, the average being eleven and one-half years. These after having become orderly in conduct and submissive to authority, were apprenticed out into respectable families where their education received attention, and they

were instructed in all the domestic duties to fit them for useful positions in life. The present inmates are from 13 to 18 years of age, the average being $14\frac{3}{4}$ years and having run the course of childhood in utter neglect in most cases, it is not surprising nearly all have fallen before being committed to the refuge. This itself is a condition which prevents early apprenticeship, and the necessary course of training to uplift the moral nature and give it sufficient strength of fibre to maintain the womanly character, is a long and patient one. Nearly all the inmates are without education, are untrained in any useful employment, and being on the verge of womanhood their destiny, whatever it is to be in the world, be it for honor or be it for infamy, will depend on the care they may receive while in the refuge.

If neglected, or if the treatment be not adequate to their needs, the consequences will be many hopelessly ruined lives that might have been saved, and an amount of human misery from which all must recoil. The present class of inmates has brought into action forces of evil, both too active and too strong for the provision heretofore made to cope with them; and it has become necessary to introduce into the work greater moral, educational and industrial strength to direct and control their daily lives and activities. To do this, the training and instruction in all that goes to build up their characters and to practically equip them for positions of usefulness in life, must be aggressive, ever pressing on all sides, and with every waking hour occupied and under constant supervision. While a Refuge in name, existing conditions demand all the appliances and all the energies of a Reform School if efforts are to be successful in eradicating the evils which have overtaken these young lives, in implanting in their natures the womanly virtues, and in investing them with the industry and skill for their independent self support when they go out to take their places as members of society.

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

Reformatory,	1897.	1898.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.) 1897	72	63
" " since admitted	97	104
" " transferred from refuge	....	....
Total number in custody during the year	169	167
Discharged on expiration of sentence	99	95
" by order of the court	....	....
" " Governor-General	3	....
" " Lieuteneant-Governor in Council	....	....
" on payment of fine	....	....
Transferred to Toronto Gaol	1	1
" Refuge for Girls	2	4
" Toronto Asylum	1	1
Died	....	....
Escaped	....	....
	106	101
In custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	63	66

Refuge.		
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	43	42
" " since admitted	22	17
" " returned from apprenticeship	2	2
	67	61

Refuge—*Continued.*	1897.	1898.
Total number in residence 1897	70	61
Discharged on expiration of term	6	8
" by order of Superintendent of Neglected Children	4	....
Apprenticed by order of Inspector	14	5
Transferred to Reformatory	....	....
Died	....	1
Sent to Toronto Asylum	1	....
" " " (discharged by order of Inspector)	....	4
	25	18
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.) 1897	42	43

Industrial Department.

The operations of this department as shown in subjoined statement.

Laundry Department.

Number of days worked, 4,223.

Total revenue	$1,274 45	
Less cost of water, soap, starch, etc	451 47	
Net revenue		$822 98

Daily earnings from net revenues 19.48 cents.

Sewing Department.

Number of days worked, 96.

Total revenue	$47 65	
Less cost of needles, etc	30 00	
Net revenues		$17 65

Daily earnings from net revenue, 18.38 cents.

Knitting Department.

Number of days worked, 437.

Total revenue	$59 50	
Less cost of yarn	28 34	
Net revenue		$31 16

Daily earnings from net revenues, 7.13 cents.

Clothing given to inmates leaving	$412 56	
Making clothing, laundrying, baking, cooking, etc., 10,520 days at 25 cents per day	2,630 00	
Farm and casual revenue	141 65	
		$3,184 11
Farm account		....
		$4,055 90

Gross and net earnings of different departments :—

	Gross.	Net.
Laundry department	$1,274 45	$822 98
Sewing "	47 65	17 65
Knitting "	59 50	31 15
Farm and casual	....	141 55
Total gross and net revenue	$1,351 60	$1,013 34
Clothing and housework		3,042 56
Total revenue		$4,055 90

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

From 1st October, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

—	Total expenditure for year ending 30th September, 1897.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th September, 1898.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	93 69	1 74	91	77 18	1 53	80
Meat and fish	928 12	17 32	9 01	937 31	18 57	9 66
Flour, bread and mea	893 35	16 68	8 68	845 22	16 76	8 71
Butter	476 15	8 88	4 62	435 29	8 65	4 50
Groceries	1,481 18	27 65	14 38	942 72	18 69	9 72
Potatoes and Vegetables	62 60	1 15	61	124 66	2 48	1 29
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1,715 52	32 02	16 65	1,416 70	28 07	14 60
Fuel	2,130 48	39 76	20 68	1,302 91	25 83	13 43
Gas, oil and candles	493 21	9 23	4 79	455 05	9 04	4 70
Laundry and cleaning appliance	400 00	7 50	3 88	353 12	7 00	3 64
Printing, postage, stationery and advertising	286 03	5 33	2 78	283 40	5 62	2 92
Library, schools and religious services	492 01	9 17	4 77	447 63	8 86	4 61
Furniture and furnishing	290 70	5 42	2 82	276 11	5 48	2 85
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	877 54	16 38	8 52	1,355 53	26 87	13 97
Repairs and alterations	749 91	14 00	7 28	1,484 31	29 45	15 31
Unenumerated	533 38	9 96	5 18	489 27	9 70	5 04
Water supply	378 25	7 06	3 67	342 95	6 79	3 53
Salaries and wages	9,001 33	1 68 06	87 39	8,695 60	1 72 38	89 64
Total maintenace expenditure	21,282 33	3 97 31	206 62	20,264 96	4 01 77	208 92
Manufacturing operations	1,125 99			784 54		
Totals	$22,408 32			$21,049 50		

Average number of inmates, 1897 103
" " " 1898 97

Toronto, November 10th, 1898.

James Noxon, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.

Sir,—I beg to submit the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Since my last annual report the refuge branch has been separated from the Reformatory. The girls at the Refuge will, under the present management, have opportunities of improvement which were not possible heretofore.

A better classification of the women of the Reformatory has been urged and suggestions made which cannot, at present, be carried into effect until certain structural changes are made in the Reformatory. I would suggest that a recreation room for the inmates be provided where they could meet during the time of relaxation from labor. The attendants on duty could then more easily keep them under close supervision and prevent any private conversation which might be of an injurious nature. Those inmates who can read are provided with books from the Reformatory library, some harmless amusement could be provided for those who cannot read.

A sitting room for the attendants is also very much required.

I again would urge the necessity of longer sentences as the best results have in nearly every case been obtained from those women who have been sentenced for the longer terms.

The daily average population since the opening of the Reformatory eighteen years ago is 89; the average sentence for the time, 9 months and 11 days.

I am glad to be able to report that the general conduct of the women during the year has been satisfactory, as is always the case, it is the same few who are guilty of refractory conduct, using bad language and disobedience: the majority conduct themselves properly.

On December 22nd the Institution was honored by a visit from Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen—the women were deeply affected by the kindly sympathy she evinced, and by the interest Her Excellency took in their welfare.

Ninety-five women were discharged on expiration of sentence—of these 51 returned to parents or relatives, 2 went to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, 15 were provided with situations by Mrs. Bellamy, Agent of Prisoners' Aid Association, 1 went to the House of Industry, 1 obtained a situation through a member of the Reformatory staff, 25 returned to their old vicious life. Each woman, on her discharge, receives sufficient clothing, in addition to what she brings in, to make her appear respectable. Those women who have served a sentence of twelve months or more, having conducted themselves well and having worked faithfully, are provided with an outfit of better material.

There was one infant in residence October 1st, 1897, two were brought in by their mothers—of these, one was taken out by its mother, and one is at present in the Reformatory.

Experience has proved that, for many reasons, laundry work is one of the most suitable employments for our women. During the year, 97,207 articles were laundried which includes the laundrying for the Reformatory In the workroom, 1,447 articles were made and 564 pairs of socks, stockings and mitts were knit.

The following improvements and repairs have been made: Great convenience has been experienced by the attendant in charge of the laundry by a door having been opened giving access to the drying yard: she can now have all the women who work in the laundry under her personal supervision all the time.

A lavatory has been made in the front part of the house for the convenience of the officers The changing of the old plastered ceilings for the steel fireproof ones have been continued. Fifty wire screens were made and placed on all the rear windows of the inmates bedrooms, to prevent them throwing things out which they could do through the iron bars which were on before these screens were placed inside the iron bars. A room just opposite the chapel was fitted up for a Catholic chapel, this change is a convenience as both religious services are held at the same time. The hospital has been divided, the old one is now kept for contagious diseases. A room at the end of Corridor G. has been fitted up in which a part has been partitoned off to serve as an operating room. The stables have been repaired, stalls changed, etc. A fence has been built dividing one of the airing yards from the coal yard.

The health of the inmates has been good, no deaths during the year. Since the opening of the Reformatory, August 1880, only nine inmates have died in the Institution. During the last ten years only two have died.

The necessity of further protection in case of fire is being considered. I have forwarded you the report of the expert you sent to make an examination of the Institution and report.

The green-house has been done away with; the plants required for bedding out will now be provided from the Central Prison green-houses.

A linoleum is required for the front entrance; also a uniform for the attendants, and the structural changes in contemplation, which will be decided upon later, to effect a better classification of inmates.

I would like a grant of fifty dollars to make an addition and to reconstruct the Reformatory library. Seventy-five per cent. of the women can read; they appreciate the library very much. No addition has been made or any books replaced for four years. The books originally were of a cheap kind, and many now require replacing. I consider that the women take very good care of the books lent them.

There have been no changes in the staff. The regular religious services, Protestant and Catholic, have been faithfully carried out during the year. The Saturday afternoon classes for those who cannot read or write, have been held regularly by an agent of the Prisoners' Aid Association.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1897	63	
" " since received	104	
		167
Discharged by expiration of sentence	95	
Transferred to the Refuge	4	
" Asylum for Insane	1	
Payment of fines	1	
Remaining in custody September 30, 1898	66	
		167

Nature of Sentences

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory	85	
" to Commen Gaols	19	
		104

Nationalities.

Canada	79	
England	9	
Germany	1	
Ireland	7	
Scotland	1	
United States	7	
		104

Religious Denominations.

Baptists	6	
Episcopalians	45	
Lutherans	1	
Methodists	17	
Presbyterians	7	
Roman Catholics	28	
		1 4

Social Condition.

Married	34	
Single	70	
		104

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	58	
Intemperate	46	
		104

Education.

Read or write	69	
Read	15	
Neither read nor write	20	
		104

Ages.

Under 18 years	15	
From 18 years to 20 years	10	
" 20 " 30 "	48	
" 30 " 40 "	14	
" 40 " 50 "	9	
" 50 " 60 "	5	
Over 60 years	3	
		104

Occupations.

Charwomen	9
Dressmakers	1
Factory girl	2
Hotelkeeper	1
Housekeeper	15
Laundresses	1
No occupation	24
Prostitutes	9
Servants	41
Tailoresses	1
	104

Crimes.

Abandoning an infant	4
Aid, abet, counsel to steal	1
Attempt to procure girl to become prostitute	1
Bigamy	1
Drunkenness	9
Drunkenness and vagrancy	1
Forgery	1
Frequent a disorderly house	2
Inmate disorderly house	4
Inmate house of ill fame	6
Keeping a disorderly house	5
Keeping a house of ill-fame	6
Larceny	21
Larceny and burglary	1
Larceny and drunkenness	1
Larceny and wounding	1
Procure or attempt to procure a girl for immoral purposes	1
Prostitution	8
Prostitution and vagrancy	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Vagrancy	28
	104

Sentences.

For 2 months	1
" 3 "	3
" 4 "	5
" 5 "	2
" 6 "	66
" 9 "	4
" 12 "	10
" 13 "	2
" 15 "	1
" 1 year and 360 days	2
" 1 year and 364 days	3
" 2 years	4
" indefinite period	1
	104

Counties from which lunatics were received.

Counties.	Sentenced direct to the Reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaols, and subsequently removed.	Total.
Brant	1		1
Carleton	1	2	3
Essex	1		1
Frontenac	6		6
Kent	5		5
Leeds and Grenville	1		1
Lennox and Addington	3		3
Middlesex	5		5
Muskoka, District of		1	1
Nipissing		1	1
Norfolk	2		2
Northumberland and Durham	1		1
Perth	1		1
Peterborough	4		4
Renfrew	1		1
Simcoe	5	1	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1
Victoria	2		2
Waterloo	1	4	5
Wentworth	3	4	7
Welland	1		1
York	40	6	46
	85	19	104

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders	437½	
Laundry, city	4,222¾	
Shirt making, &c	96	
		4,756¼

Domestic Labor.

Bakery	479	
Corridor and house cleaning	2,443	
Cooks	1,095	
Dining-room	1,480	
Laundry inmates and staff	2,289	
Learning to knit	1,306½	
Learning to seed	151½	
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	904½	
" " own clothing	201½	
Nursery	158	
Nurse Hospital	13	
		10,521

Daily average population of infants at the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Day of the month	October, 1897	November.	December.	January, 1898.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	1	1	1	2	1						1	1
2	1	1	1	2	1						1	1
3	1	1	1	2	1						1	1
4	1	1	1	2	1						1	1
5	1	1	1	2	1						1	1
6	1	1	1	2	1						1	1
7	1	1	1	2	1						1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1						1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1						1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1						1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1						1	
12	1	1	1	1	1						1	
13	1	1	1	1	1						1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1						1	1
15	1	1	2	1	1						1	1
16	1	1	2	1	1						1	1
17	1	1	2	1							1	1
18	1	1	2	1							1	1
19	1	1	2	1							1	1
20	1	1	2	1							1	1
21	1	1	2	1							1	1
22	1	1	2	1						1	1	1
23	1	1	2	1						1	1	1
24	1	1	2	1						1	1	1
25	1	1	2	1						1	1	1
26	1	1	2	1						1	1	1
27	1	1	2	1						1	1	1
28	1	1	2	1						1	1	1
29	1	1	2	1						1	1	1
30	1	1	2	1						1	1	1
31	1		2	1						1	1	1
	31	30	48	38	17					10	31	31

Total, 236. | Average per day, $\frac{236}{365}$. | Average per month, $19\frac{8}{12}$.

Daily average population of inmates of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Day of month.	October, 1897.	November.	December.	January, 1898.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	63	63	64	60	49	50	51	50	46	44	51	57
2	64	62	63	58	49	50	51	51	46	46	51	57
3	64	62	63	58	49	50	51	53	46	46	51	58
4	64	62	62	58	49	52	54	53	45	46	51	58
5	64	62	62	58	49	52	53	52	45	44	51	58
6	64	66	62	55	49	52	53	52	49	44	51	60
7	64	66	62	57	49	52	51	52	49	44	51	59
8	64	66	64	56	49	55	51	52	49	44	51	59
9	64	66	63	55	51	55	51	52	49	44	54	59
10	64	66	63	55	52	53	51	51	49	43	56	59
11	67	66	62	55	51	53	51	54	49	43	56	59
12	68	66	62	55	51	53	50	54	49	43	56	62
13	68	66	62	55	49	53	50	53	51	43	56	62
14	66	66	62	55	49	53	50	53	51	43	55	62
15	66	66	64	55	49	52	50	48	50	42	55	62
16	66	66	63	55	49	52	50	48	50	42	55	61
17	66	66	62	55	49	53	50	48	48	41	56	61
18	66	65	62	55	52	53	50	48	48	41	55	61
19	66	65	62	55	52	53	50	50	48	41	55	61
20	66	68	62	51	51	53	50	50	48	41	55	60
21	66	67	60	51	51	53	50	49	48	41	55	60
22	66	67	60	51	51	53	49	49	48	48	55	63
23	66	70	60	49	50	53	50	40	48	48	55	63
24	66	69	62	49	50	53	50	49	47	48	55	63
25	66	68	62	49	51	52	50	49	45	51	55	63
26	65	68	62	49	51	52	50	49	45	53	55	65
27	64	67	62	49	51	51	50	49	45	52	55	67
28	64	65	61	51	51	51	50	49	44	53	54	66
29	64	65	61	51	.....	51	50	48	44	52	54	65
30	63	64	60	49	.....	51	50	48	44	52	57	66
31	63	.....	60	49	.....	51	.....	47	...	51	57	.....
	2,017	1,971	1,921	1,663	1,403	1,620	1,517	1,559	1,423	1,414	1,679	1,836

Total	20,023	Lowest number	41
Average per day	$51\frac{13}{366}$	Highest "	70
" " month	$1,668\frac{7}{12}$		

TORONTO, October 1st, 1898.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Public Charities.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Refuge for Girls for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

Number committed since opening	244
" transferred from Reformatory	57
Toral number in Refuge since opening in 1880	301
Total number apprenticed	107
Number in apprenticeship September 30th, 1898	13
Number remaining in the Refuge September 30th, 1898	43

Age at Entrance.

In 1894 the average age at entrance to the Refuge was 11½ years, in 1898 it became 14¾. The Act for the Protection and Reformation of Neglected Children made the Children's Aid Societies the legal guardians of all neglected and dependent girls under thirteen years of age. The age limit for commitment to the Refuge was set at between thirteen and eighteen years and that only for vicious and criminal cases.

By legislation this change in the *morale* of the inmates has been brought about but no provision has thus far been made by the Government to meet the need thus created and to give to these unfortunate and neglected girls of our province the best advantages possible.

I earnestly commend this to your attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir.
Your obedient servant,

M. C. ELLIOTT.

ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL REFUGE.

Annual statistical report for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Number of inmates 1st October 1897	42	
" " since admitted	17	
" " returned from apprenticeship	2	
		61
Discharged by expiration of sentence	8	
" apprenticeship	5	
" order	4	
Died	1	
Remaining in Refuge 30th September, 1898	43	
		61
Sentenced direct	13	
Transferred from Reformatory	4	
		17

Nationalities.

Canada	14	
United States	2	
England	1	
	—	17

Religions.

Presbyterian	1	
Baptist	3	
Methodist	4	
Episcopalian	4	
Roman Catholic	5	
	—	17

Offences.

Larceny	2	
Frequenting	1	
Begging	1	
Prostitution	2	
Idle and dissolute	5	
Vagrancy	6	
	—	17

Sentences.

Six months	3	
Thirteen months	1	
Two years less one day	1	
Two years	2	
Until 18 years of age	2	
Indefinite	8	
	—	17

Education.

Read and write	7	
Read only	1	
Neither read nor write	9	
	—	17

Ages.

Twelve years	1	
Thirteen "	4	
Fourteen "	3	
Fifteen "	3	
Sixteen "	5	
Eighteen "	1	
	—	17

Counties.

York, Hastings, Middlesex, Wentworth, Haldimand, Oxford, Peterborough, Lennox and Addington, Leeds, Renfrew, District of Nipissing.

Daily population of the Refuge for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

—	October, 1897	November.	December.	January, 1898.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	42	43	41	40	40	42	40	41	44	44	42	42
2	42	43	41	40	40	42	41	41	44	43	42	42
3	42	42	41	40	40	42	41	42	44	43	42	42
4	42	42	41	40	40	41	41	42	44	43	42	42
5	42	42	41	40	40	41	41	42	44	43	42	42
6	42	42	41	40	40	41	41	42	44	43	42	42
7	42	42	41	40	40	41	41	42	44	44	42	42
8	42	42	41	40	40	41	41	42	44	44	42	42
9	42	42	40	40	40	40	41	42	44	44	42	43
10	42	42	40	40	41	40	41	42	44	44	43	43
11	42	40	40	40	41	40	41	42	44	44	43	43
12	43	40	40	40	41	40	41	42	43	44	43	43
13	43	40	40	40	41	40	41	42	43	44	43	43
14	43	40	40	40	41	40	41	42	43	44	43	42
15	43	40	41	40	41	40	41	42	43	44	43	42
16	43	40	41	40	41	40	41	42	43	44	43	44
17	43	40	41	40	41	40	41	42	43	43	43	44
18	43	40	41	40	41	40	41	42	43	43	43	44
19	43	40	40	40	42	40	41	42	43	43	43	44
20	43	40	40	40	42	40	41	42	43	43	43	44
21	43	40	40	40	42	40	41	42	43	43	43	44
22	43	42	40	40	42	40	41	42	44	43	43	44
23	43	42	40	40	42	40	41	43	44	43	43	44
24	43	42	40	40	42	40	41	43	44	43	43	44
25	43	41	40	40	43	40	41	43	44	44	42	44
26	43	41	40	40	43	40	41	43	44	44	42	44
27	43	41	40	40	43	40	41	43	44	43	42	44
28	43	41	40	40	43	40	41	43	44	43	42	43
29	43	41	40	40	.....	40	41	43	44	43	42	43
30	43	41	40	40	.....	40	41	43	44	43	42	43
31	43	.....	40	40	.....	40	.....	43	.....	42	42	.....
	1,322	1,234	1,253	1,240	1,183	1,251	1,229	1,283	1,310	1,345	1,317	1,292

Total number of days, 15,259. | Average per month, 1,271 7-12. | Average per day, 41 294-365.

Sewing done by the Girls.

Aprons	158	Pillow-cases	44
Chemises	102	Pillow-shams	48
Drawers	118	Towels	52
Dresses	116	Under waists	95
Nightdresses	45	Bed ticks	38
Skirts	49	Other articles	207
Sheets	38		

Total 1,110

Stockings knitted ..... 140 prs
Articles laundried 47,940

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Toronto, 1st October, 1898.

James Noxon, Esq.,
Inspector.

Sir,—I have the honor of herewith submitting to you my Eighteenth Annual Report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, embracing the year ending 30th September, 1898.

The Reformatory for Females.

Another year has closed without a death or any very serious illness in the Reformatory proper.

Among the new inmates the past year there have been, as in previous years, several unfitted or physically unable for work of any kind. This cannot always be anticipated by the committing magistrate. But where there is clearly insanity they should be diverted through other channels. During the year two insane women were committed direct to the Reformatory, one in May and one in July. Of course they were in time transferred to asylums; but in the meantime they interfere with the duties of the staff and discipline of the institution.

On the opening day of the past year there were no inmates in the hospital, no inmates sick, save only the three inmates of the Specific Ward under treatment for syphilis.

During the year the new hospital quarters were fitted up and occupied. Their situation, on the same floor as the surgery and dispensary at the east end of the building, has proved much more convenient than when situated on the top floor of the building. The former quarters can still be utilized as an isolation hospital in case of an outbreak of an epidemic, or the prevalence of contagious disease.

I feel constrained again to suggest, as I did last year, that in view of the size and construction of the buildings, their isolated situation, distance from the fire brigade, and the great danger to the life of the staff and inmates in case of a fire gaining headway therein, the chief of the fire brigade, or some person capable of doing so, should be deputed to visit the institution examine the means of exit, and give instructions to the staff, mostly women, as to what disposition to make of the inmates in the emergency of fire in any part of the building, at any hour of the day or night.

At irregular intervals during the year, I have partaken of the inmates dinner, and have invariably found it ample in quantity and of good quality and varied in materials. This has doubtless to some extent deterred fault finding on the part of inmates. The baking and cooking reflect credit on the part of the inmates engaged thereat.

Only on two occasions have I had to condemn supplies furnished the Reformatory, and this applied to a portion only of a supply of butter.

Herewith will be found the usual tabulated statements.

RECORD OF CASUAL SICK TREATED.

Presentations for treatment during year, excluding hospital cases.

Ailment.	Number of cases	Ailment.	Number of cases.
Abscess	12	Housemaids' knee	2
Abrasion	2	Hysteria	4
Acne	4		
Amenorrhœa	9	Incontinence of urine	2
Anæmia	3	Indigestion	53
		Inflammation, head or face	3
Bilious	95	do upper extremities	5
Boil	1	do lower do	7
Bronchitis	4	do glands	1
Burns and scalds	23	Insanity	2
		Irritable bladder	11
Catarrh (nasal)	3		
Cellulitis (pelvis)	2	Jaundice	11
Cephalalgia and headache	22		
Cold	95	Leucorrhœa	3
Comedo	2	Lumbago	1
Congestion, kidneys	6		
do liver	3	Malingering or frivolous	24
Conjunctivitis	3	Mammiris	1
Consumption	8	Menorrhagia	16
Constipation	96	Metrorrhagia	3
Contusion and cut	3		
Corneitis	4	Nausea and vomiting	5
Cough	19	Neuralgia	29
Cramps	11	New inmates seen	107
Cystitis	1		
		Ophthalmia	1
Deafness	1	Opium habit	1
Diarrhœa	15	Ovaritis	5
Disorders of pregnancy	8		
Dysmenorrhœa	6	Pain (alleged or simple)	60
		Paralysis (partial)	2
Earache	2	Pediculæ	1
Eczema	4	Pruritis	3
Endometritis	7		
Erythema	3	Rheumatism and rheumatic pains	68
		Ringworm	2
Febriculæ	1		
		Scrofula	3
Gastralgia	1	Sore throat	21
Goitre	2	Sprain	3
Gonorrhœa	4		
Granulated lids	1	Teeth extracted	7
		Toothache	40
Hair falling out	5		
Heart irregular	9	Vertigo	5
Hæmoptysis	2		
Hæmorrhoides	1	Weakness, incapable, etc	89

The Reformatory Hospital.

Six different inmates occupied the hospital during a portion of the year, and one remains in at its close. For a large part of the year the hospital was vacant. Those only sick for a day or two, or mild cases, remain in their cell. There were never more than two in the hospital at the same time, and all the cases recovered. The ailments treated with the time spent in the hospital were as follows: 1, Jaundice 28 days; 2, Menorrhagia 22 days; 3, Menorrhagia 6 days; 4, Dislocated ankle 8 days; 5, Childbirth 16 days; and 6, Disorders of pregnancy and awaiting childbirth 15 days, and remaining in at the end of the year.

The Nursery Department.

The number of babies brought into the institution was under the average of former years. One still-born babe was the only birth during the year, an unusual fact.

The Reformatory and Refuge Staff.

The health of the Reformatory and Refuge Staff the past year has been exceptionally good, there having been but one case of severe or dangerous illness. The number of presentations for treatment was 115.

The Syphilitic Ward Cases.

At the beginning of the year there were three inmates of the isolated ward for syphilitic cases. During the year there were 8 admissions making 11 in all. In reality there was only 9 separate individuals, as two of the three in at the beginning left on account of expiration of sentence: and these were re-admitted later, on a second commitment to the Mercer. The total time spent therein by each of the 9 was as follows: 1, 128 days: 2, 365 days: 3, 100 days; 4, 175 days; 5, 76 days: 6, 232 days: 7, 68 days: 8, 47 days; 9, 22 days.

The daily average for the year under treatment was 3.32. The year closed with 7 inmates in the ward.

Monthly Record of Cases, Other than Hospital Cases.

Months.	Casuals or ordinary cases presenting,				Syphilitic cases.	
	Total cases seen	Daily average of cases.	Cases sick and off work.	Daily average of sick.	Total days inmates in.	Daily average.
October, 1897	88	2.84	28	.90	123	3.97
November, "	110	3.66	51	1.70	150	5.00
December, "	69	2.22	24	.77	155	5.00
January, 1898	49	1.60	7	.22	88	2.86
February, "	81	2 90	25	.89	74	2 64
March, "	89	2.00	31	1.00	93	3.00
April, "	76	2.53	22	.73	65	2.16
May, "	65	2.09	18	.58	62	2 00
June, "	81	2.70	24	.80	60	2.00
July, "	95	3.06	31	1.00	69	2.22
August, "	101	3.26	31	1.00	110	3.58
September, "	130	4.33	43	1.43	164	5.46
Totals and averages	1,034	2.76	335	.92	1,213	3.32

Daily average of casuals and syphilitic cases treated for the year, 6.08.

The Hospital and Refuge cases are not included in the foregoing. The same may be said of the staff and the nursery cases.

THE INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

The health of the girls generally has been good during the year. For a short period in June last there was almost an epidemic of colds and sore throats, all terminating favorably. One Refuge girl on account of her pregnant condition when received was subsequently removed to a hospital. One weak-minded girl was transferred to another institution. One girl, K—— McL——, died on the 28th of February, 1897, from acute phthisis. This makes the second death since the institution opened,

Refuge Presentations for Treatment During the Year.

Disease.	Presentations for treatment.	Disease.	Presentations for treatment.
Abrasions	2	Headache	2
Acne	1		
Amenorrhœa	1	Inflammation, hands	4
		" glands	1
Bilious	1		
Boils	3	Mammitis	1
		Mental weakness	2
Catarrh	5		
Chapped hands	1	New inmates, seen	18
Cold	54		
Congestion, kidneys	7	Pain	2
Constipation	2	Pneumonia	14
Consumption	7	Pregnancy, disorders of	1
Cough	11		
Cut	1	Ringworm	2
Diarrhœa	2	Sorethroat	12
Disorders of pregnancy	2	Sprain	2
Earache	1	Toothache	3
Eczema	3		
		Ulcers	1
Frivolous	3		
		Weakness, debility, etc	30
Gonorrhœa	2		

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

MERCER REFORMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The work in the Mercer Reformatory has been prosecuted with much earnestness. During the year the children of the Refuge have met in a separate room for the study of the lesson, under the direction of Miss Elliott and a band of teachers, while the women have met in the chapel, with Mr. McMath in charge, assisted by a staff of teachers. The lessons taught are the International S. S. lessons. The quarterly review is in charge of the secretary.

Several women have professed a change of heart, for which we are truly grateful. We carefully, prayfully sow the seed, and trust God to give the increase. We go forth gladly, hopefully in another year's labor, knowing that He is faithful, for have we not His promise, "Lo I am with thee alway?"

We are still hoping, hoping, that the promised classification of the Reformatory inmates will soon be brought about.

Teachers: Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Slocum, Misses Scott, Sams, Wallace, Howels, Kelly, Donovan, McKenzie, Parker, Carlyle, James.

HUGH MacMATH,
Superintendent.

E. Y. SAMS,
Secretary

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOUSES OF REFUGE

AND

ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1898.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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1899.

HOUSES OF REFUGE AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, November, 1898

To the Honorable Sir Oliver Mowat, *Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

May it Please Your Honour:

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and the Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1898.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November, 1398.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

I have the honour to be, Sir
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honourable E. J. Davis, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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HOUSES OF REFUGE, ORPHANAGES, MAGDALEN ASYLUMS, HOMES FOR INCURABLES AND CONVALESCENTS, AND COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

The number of Houses of Refuge in the Province is 35, which are situated in the cities and towns, and application is now made to have a House of Refuge in the town of Cornwall placed upon the list of charities entitled to receive aid. This class of institutions has shewn the usual improvement during the past year, and much good is being done in providing shelter, food and clothing for their inmates. As a rule, they are cheerful and happy; when helpless and confined to their beds, they are a great care to those in charge. The Government grant to these Homes is seven cents. per day for each inmate.

There are 31 Orphanages in the Province, and the aggregate number of children provided for is 4,480. The inmates are cared for in health and in sickness, supplied with clothing, taught house work, sewing, knitting, etc., they also attend school, and are placed in suitable homes from time to time. Much good is being done in the Province for orphans and the children of poor people. These Homes are mostly managed by ladies of the locality in which they are placed.

Each Orphanage is looked after by a matron and an assistant, who attend to all the requirements. The Government grant is two cents. per day per inmate.

The buildings and grounds of these institutions have shown considerable improvement during the year.

Homes for Incurables.

One more institution has been added to this class, viz., the Home for Incurables, Ottawa. The building and grounds were presented to the city for this purpose. These Homes are for that class of sick and afflicted who are not proper subjects for hospital treatment and not able to care for themselves; they are carefully looked after and made comfortable for the remainder of their lives. The aid which the Homes receive is the same as paid to the Refuges, viz., seven cents per day per inmate.

There are two Convalescent Homes in the Province for the purpose of affording shelter and care for those who have been under treatment in hospitals and are not sufficiently recovered to resume the duties of life when leaving the hospitals. They go to these Homes for a longer or shorter time as may be necessary to fully regain their strength. They are under the management of a

board or committee of ladies who furnish what is required by the Home, and provide a matron, nurses, etc., and look after the management. They receive the same grant as Homes for Incurables.

There has been established in the western portion of the Province five county Houses of Industry, or Refuges for the poor, viz., County of Peel House of Industry, County of Kent House of Industry, County of Norfolk House of Industry, County of Bruce House of Industry, County of Simcoe House of Industry.

The county Homes in operation are all west of Toronto, with one exception which is the Home provided by the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. Other counties are now agitating this question of county Homes for their poor. It is to be regretted that every county in the Province has not ere this provided such an institution. Our gaols are full of poor old men and women, placed there under the vagrancy act, on account of their poverty, many of whom have been in well-to-do circumstances. This is not only a great injustice, but a disgrace to our fair Province, and should be stopped by legislation, unless the counties are prompt in providing Homes for them.

The government has done much to encourage the establishment of these Homes by making a grant to each county, or union of counties, where such an institution is in operation.

The minimum quantity of land required with each county Home is forty-five acres; and the location and plans of building must be approved of by the Government Inspector in order to enable the county to receive the grant of $4,000.

There has been no increase in the number of Magdalen Asylums during the year. In these institutions two classes are provided for, viz., adult females, and infants and children. The inmates are employed at industrial work of various kinds, and they go out to service and support themselves as opportunities occur.

In the various tables will be found full particulars as to the different classes of Homes, cost of management, number of inmates, nationality and creed.

My inspections during the past year give details of the condition of buildings, grounds, industrial work carried on, records of management, etc., etc.

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities and previous residence of the inmates has been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	1,470	
Female	3,010	
		4,480

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	2,285	
Protestant	2,171	
Other religions (or not known)	24	
		4,480

Nationalities.

Canadian	1,715	
English	826	
Irish	1,454	
Scotch	261	
United States	72	
Other countries	152	
		4,480

Previous Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which Refuges are located	3,296	
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	420	
Received from other counties in the Province	625	
Emigrants and foreigners	139	
		4,480

Schedule B.—Refuges.

The minutes of my inspections and the annexed tables give full details respecting the various institutions, such as the number of inmates, their nationality and religion, cost of maintenance, amounts contributed by the Government, etc.

Name of Refuges.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1897.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgement during the year ending the 30th September, 1898.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on 30th September, 1898.
The House of Industry	Toronto	86	78	164	56	9	99
House of Providence	do	413	269	682	197	66	419
Home for Incurables	do	99	63	162	3	36	123
Aged Women's Home	do	42	9	51	3	6	42
St. John's Hospital	do	16	168	184	159	7	18
Convalescent Home	do	13	153	166	153	.....	13
The Church Home	do	25	4	29	3	.....	26
The Haven	do	62	574	636	549	5	82
Old Folks' Home	do	18	5	23	3	1	19
House of Refuge	Hamilton	102	42	144	35	9	100
Home for Aged Women	do	29	5	34	2	2	30
St. Peter's Home	do	16	17	33	13	4	16
House of Industry	Kingston	38	66	104	68	.....	36
House of Providence	do	174	109	283	74	19	190
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	66	21	87	15	1	71
Home for Aged People	do	53	35	88	16	5	67
Convalescent Home	do	4	32	36	33	.....	3
Home for Incurables	do	14	14	28	2	3	20
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	102	35	137	32	5	100
St. Charles' Hospice	do	99	24	123	19	21	83
Home for the Aged	do	36	27	63	23	3	37
Refuge Branch, Orphan's Home	do	20	15	35	12	4	19
The Home for Friendless Women	do	32	66	98	61	2	35
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	do	237	271	508	263	2	243
House of Providence	Guelph	50	64	114	50	6	58
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	15	16	31	9	2	20
House of Providence	Dundas	123	81	204	67	10	127
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	9	32	41	27	2	12
The Widows' Home	Brantford	9	6	15	1	2	12
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	9	8	17	2	6	9
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	26	4	30	6	2	22
House of Providence	do	27	36	63	31	2	30
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	16	14	30	10	1	19
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	4	6	10	4	.....	6
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	16	11	27	8	1	18
Totals 1898		2,100	2,380	4,480	2,009	247	2,224
Totals 1897		2,044	2,432	4,476	2,095	261	2,120

The next table shows the aggregate stay of inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuges.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	164	35,499	216
House of Providence	do	682	153,984	225
Home for Incurables	do	162	44,543	270
Aged Women's Home	do	51	14,697	288
St. John's Hospital	do	184	6,704	36
Convalescent Home	do	166	3,405	20
The Church Home for the Aged	do	29	9,635	332
The Haven	do	636	29,342	46
Old Folks' Home	do	23	6,858	298
House of Refuge	Hamilton	144	39,709	275
Home for Aged Women	do	34	10,413	306
St. Peter's Home	do	33	6,353	192
House of Industry	Kingston	104	13,968	134
House of Providence	do	283	74,430	263
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	87	24,791	285
Home for Aged People	do	88	23,059	262
Convalescent Home	do	36	1,762	49
Home for Incurables	do	28	6,427	229
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	137	40,710	297
St. Charles' Hospice	do	123	35,354	282
Home for the Aged	do	63	14,767	233
Refuge Branch Orphan's Home	do	35	7,108	203
The Home for Friendless Women	do	98	14,162	144
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	do	508	84,000	165
House of Providence	Guelph	114	20,973	183
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	31	6,573	211
House of Providence	Dundas	204	49,006	240
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	41	4,893	119
The Widows' Home	Brantford	15	4,322	288
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	17	3,790	223
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	30	7,302	243
House of Providence	do	63	9,232	146
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	30	7,994	266
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	10	1,676	167
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	27	6,336	219
Totals, 1898		4,480	823,717	184
Totals, 1897		4,476	793,537	172¾

SCHEDULE B.—The following table shows the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuges.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages and all general expenses.	Total expenditure exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.
House of Industry	Toronto	35,499	9,351 94	11,686 83	21,038 77	59.26
House of Providence	do	153,984	16,325 88	11,990 37	28,316 25	18.39
Home for Incurables	do	44,543	6,489 64	9,062 69	15,552 33	34.91
Aged Women's Home	do	14,697	1,515 91	1,929 17	3,445 08	23.44
St. John's Hospital	do	6,704	3,313 15	3,445 64	6,758 79	*1.00.80
Convalescent Home	do	3,405	1,007 65	1,695 99	2,703 64	79 40
The Church Home for the Aged	do	9,635	1,133 85	1,195 00	2,328 85	24 17
The Haven	do	29,342	2,687 21	5,119 88	7,807 09	26.61
Old Folk's Home	do	6,858	618 58	1,055 02	1,703 60	24 84
House of Refuge	Hamilton	39,709	3,520 71	5,494 33	9,015 04	22.71
Home for Aged Women	do	10,413	*			
St. Peter's Home	do	6,363	657 74	1,488 24	2,145 98	33 78
House of Industry	Kingston	13,968	1,358 51	1,319 14	2,677 65	19.17
House of Providence	do	74,430	4,998 14	7,537 06	12,535 20	16.80
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	24,791	6,330 66	7,976 29	14,306 95	57.71
Home for Aged People	do	23,059	2,339 34	2,370 42	4,709 76	20.42
Convalescent Home	do	1,762	236 01	291 30	527 31	29.92

SCHEDULE B.—*Continued.*

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages and all general expenses.	Total expenditures exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	c.
Home for Incurables	London	6,427	718 07	1,769 15	2,487 22	38 69
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	40,710	4,531 32	5,578 90	10,110 22	24.83
St. Charles' Hospice	do	35,354	2,232 73	2,046 39	4,279 12	12.10
Home for the Aged	do	14 707	1,329 59	1,413 31	2,742 90	18.65
Refuge Branch Orphan's Home	do	7,108	*	.....	.....	.....
The Home for Friendless Women	do	14,162	1,163 99	2,633 13	3,797 12	26.81
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	do	84,000	6,410 30	7,141 95	13,552 25	16.85
House of Providence	Guelph	20,973	2,054 13	1,914 17	3,968 30	18.92
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	6,573	582 61	845 81	1,428 42	21.73
House of Providence	Dundas	49,006	5,740 27	5,079 19	10,819 46	22.08
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	4,893	506 44	1,072 72	1,579 16	22.27
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,322	318 48	430 34	748 82	17.32
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,790	349 01	253 15	602 16	15 87
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	7,302	853 17	776 58	1,629 75	22.32
House of Providence	do	9,232	1,063 87	1,053 74	2,117 61	22.93
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	7,994	532 41	625 28	1,157 69	14.48
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	1,676	305 54	402 60	708 14	42.25
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	6,336	554 31	687 20	1,241 51	19.27
Totals, 1898		823,717	91,161 16	107,380 98	198,342 14	24.10
Totals, 1897		793,537	85,744 58	108,725 67	194,470 25	24.50

* Expenditures included with Orphanages.

SCHEDULE B.—*Continued.*

Name of Refuges	Locality.	Aggregate stay of inmates upon which aid was granted.	Fixed allowance of 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowances of ¼ of such receipts provided amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1898.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
The House of Industry	Toronto	35,499	1,771 95	16,015 29		709 98	2,484 93
House of Providence	"	153,984	7,699 20	17,519 43		2,079 68	10,778 88
Home for Incurables	"	44,543	2 227 15	12,218 10		890 86	3,118 01
Aged Women's Home	"	14,697	734 85	3,163 89		293 94	1,028 79
St. John's Hospital	"	6,704	670 40	6,158 29		335 20	1,005 60
Convalescent Home	"	3,405	161 15	1,863 25		67 82	228 97
The Church Home	"	9,635	481 75	2,191 33		192 70	674 45
The Haven	"	29,312	1,209 75	6,255 69		520 50	† 1,730 25
Old Folks' Home	"	6 858	342 90	1,598 07		137 16	480 06
House of Refuge	Hamilton	19,709	1,985 45	6,257 74		794 18	† 2,779 63
Home for Aged Women	"	10,413	520 65	‡		208 26	728 91
St. Peter's Home	"	6,353	317 65	1,462 21		127 06	444 71
House of Industry	Kingston	13 968	698 40	1,565 25		279 36	977 76
House of Providence	"	74,430	3,721 50	12,895 42		1,488 60	5,210 10
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	24,791	1,239 55	12,485 03		495 82	1,735 37
Home for Aged People	"	23,059	1,152 95	5,995 47		461 18	1,614 13
Convalescent Home	"	1,762	88 10	466 66		35 21	123 31

SCHEDULE B.—*Continued.*

Name of Refuges.	Locality.	Aggregate stay of inmates upon which aid was granted.	Fixed allowance of 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowances of ½ of such receipts provided amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge during the year 1898.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Home for Incurables	London	6,427	321 35	2,326 09		128 54	449 89
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	40,710	2,035 50	8,598 67		814 20	2,849 70
St. Charles' Hospice	"	35,354	1,767 70	4,942 70		707 08	2,474 78
Home for the Aged	"	14,707	735 35	2,685 22		294 14	1,029 49
Refuge Branch, Orphan's Home	"	7,108	355 40	‡		142 16	†497 56
The Home for Friendless Women	"	14,162	453 05	4,419 47		283 24	†736 29
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	84,000	2,874 80	9,398 64		1,680 00	4,554 80
House of Providence	Guelph	20,973	1,048 65	2,657 45		419 46	1,468 11
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	6,573	321 55	1,262 93		130 78	452 43
House of Providence	Dundas	49,006	2,444 00	5,799 83		977 60	3,421 60
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	4,893	244 65	2,218 53		97 86	342 51
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,322	216 10	494 65		86 44	302 54
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,790	189 50	415 45		75 80	265 30
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	7,302	325 55	1,587 27		146 04	471 59
House of Providence	"	9,232	347 75	1,241 00		184 64	532 39
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	7,994	399 70	2,374 48		159 88	559 58
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	1,676	83 80	589 85		33 52	117 32
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	6,336	316 80	1,072 77		126 72	443 52
Totals 1898		823,717	39,507 65	160,301 22		16,605 64	56,113 29
Totals 1897		793,537	38,390 00	166,883 91	550 37	15,313 34	54,254 01

The totals marked thus * are at the rate of 15 cents per day. Orphanage rate of 2 cents per day forms part in total grant for the days stay of children in the respective institutions marked thus †. See Separate Reports. ‡ Receipts included with Orphanage.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	86	
Admitted	78	
Total number of inmates	—	164
Discharged	56	
Died	9	
In residence 30th September, 1898	99	
	—	164

Places Received From.

From the City of Toronto	157	
From the County of York and other counties	1	
Emigrants and foreigners	6	
	—	164

Sex.

Male	131	
Female	33	
	—	164

Nationalities.

Canadian	14	
English	84	
Irish	47	
Scotch	15	
United States		
Other countries	4	
	—	164

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	156	
Roman Catholic	4	
Not known	4	
	—	164

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,349 34
From the City of Toronto	12,500 00
From inmates	
Income from property belonging to the House	200 00
Subscriptions and donations	1,687 50
From other sources	1,627 79
Total	$ 18,364 63

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$9,351 94
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	671 88
Fuel, light and cleaning	7,563 12
Salaries and wages	1,270 70
Repairs	332 16
Other expenditures	1,848 97
Total	$21,038 77

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 35,499 days at five cents	$1,774 95
Supplementary aid, at two cents per day	709 98
Total	$2,484 93

INSPECTIONS.

My first inspection of the House of Industry, Toronto, for the current year, was made on the 17th March. On that date there were 109 inmates—83 males and 26 females. This is the ordinary population of the House for the winter: in the summer it is somewhat less. The rooms were clean and well kept.

The average number of casual inmates is about thirty; they break stone and cut wood. The old people keep the premises in order and also do the washing and ironing and other work; they are not expected to work if sick, or unable to work. No servants are employed. The staff consists of a superintendent matron, two engineers, fireman, and receiving clerk or assistant superintendent. Only three of the officers are paid; the others work for their keep.

The dietary is very good; it is changed from time to time under doctor's orders.

The new addition is approaching completion, and will increase the accommodation.

A great improvement would be made and afford much needed room if a wing were extended to the south from the main building, and a number of the old buildings that are now there removed.

Some new floors are required in the main building, as well as other improvements.

House cleaning was in progress at the time of my visit.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed.

I made an inspection of the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 15th December. I found the new east wing completed and occupied, and the west wing and other additions and improvements nearly finished. The House is being pretty thoroughly renovated as well.

The number of permanent inmates at the time of my visit was 115—97 males and 18 females.

The outdoor relief I found to be about the same as last year. The stone-breaking test is applied to all able-bodied men applying for relief.

The casual ward also affords shelter and food to a large number during the winter. The institution is well managed.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	413	
Admitted	269	
Total	——	682
Discharged	197	
Died	66	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	419	
	——	682

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	626	
County of York, and other counties of Ontario	56	
Emigrants and foreigners	00	
	——	682

Sex.

Male	264	
Females	418	
	——	682

Nationalities.

Canadian	170	
English	97	
Irish	389	
Scotch	11	
United States	4	
Other countries	11	
	——	682

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	166	
Roman Catholic	516	
Other religions or not known	00	
	——	682

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$12,325 82
From the City of Toronto	3,750 00
From the County of York	222 50
Other Municipalities	300 48
From inmates, in payment of board	3,572 32
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	5,859 50
From other sources	3,814 63
Total	$29,845 25

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$16,325 88
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,420 76
Fuel, light and cleaning	3,739 42
Wages	676 75
Ordinary repairs	1,284 46
Live stock and feed for same	576 00
Other expenditures	3,292 98
Total	$28,316 25

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 153,984 days at 5 cents	$7,699 20
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	3,079 68
Total	$10,778 88

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 8th August. There were on that day 261 inmates—67 men, 148 women and 46 children. In the incurable ward there were 214—91 men and 123 women.

The private rooms and wards, sittting rooms, dining room, dispensary, working rooms, laundry, wash and bath rooms, water-closets, beds, bedding, etc., were all in good order.

There were 42 deaths among the adults during the year, and 50 among the children: of the latter nearly all were infants under three months of age.

There is a good staff of doctors in attendance.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 1st December, and found it in excellent order in all its departments. The records also were entered up to date.

The inmates numbered 435 on that day, viz, 164 men, 233 women, and 38 children. Of the above number, 213 (100 men and 113 women) were in the incurable wards. The children are sent to the "Sunnyside" Orphanage when four years of age.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In Residence, 1st October, 1897	99	
Admitted	63	
Total number of inmates	——	162
Discharged	3	
Died	36	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	123	
	——	162

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Toronto	139	
From the County of York and other counties	22	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	1	
	——	162

Sex.

Male	80	
Female	82	
	——	162

Nationalities.

Canadian	42	
English	58	
Irish	37	
Scotch	15	
United States	5	
Other countries	5	
	——	162

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	161	
Roman Catholic	1	
Other religions	..	
	——	162

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 4,264 90
From the City of Toronto	3,000 00
From other municipalities	.....
Payments from inmates	2,704 99
Income from property belonging to the house	1,889 11
Subscriptions, donations and income	4,507 07
Other sources	116 93
Total	$16,483 00

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$ 6,489 64
Clothing and furnishings	995 87
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,968 03
Salaries and wages	4,482 48
Repairs	309 87
Other expenses	1,306 44
Total	$15,552 33

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 44,543 days at five cents per day	$ 2,227 15
Supplementary grant, two cents per day	890 86
Total	$3,118 01

INSPECTIONS.

I made a second inspection of this Institution on the 18th November. The inmates then being cared for numbered 125, viz., 50 males and 66 females

Since the 1st October four were admitted.

I found the premises neat, clean and orderly, and well lighted and heated. The books were properly kept.

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st of October, 1897	42	
Admitted	9	
Total	——	51
Discharged	3	
Died	6	
In residence 30th September, 1898	42	
	——	51

Sex.

Male	..	
Female	51	
	——	

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	51	
	——	51

Nationalities.

Canadian	13	
English	19	
Irish	15	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	1	
	——	51

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	32	
County of York and other Counties	17	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	2	
	——	51

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 1,007 02
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From the County of York	....
From payments made by inmates	2,917 62
Income from property belonging to the Home	....
Subscriptions, donations, etc	30 25
Received from all other sources	71 02
Total	$4,175 91

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,515 91
Clothing and furnishings	103 84
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	322 54
Salaries and wages	1,141 25
Repairs and medicine	43 61
Other expenses	317 93
Total	$3,445 08

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 14,697 days at five cents per day	$ 734 85
Supplementary grant of two cents	293 94
Total	$1,028 79

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Aged Women's Home, Toronto, on the 17th November. Forty-five elderly women were inmates on that day. I found all departments clean and in good order.

The building is well lighted, ventilated and heated, and has good drainage.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	16	
Admitted	168	
Total number of inmates		184
Discharged	159	
Died	7	
In residence 30th September, 1898	18	
		184

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	107	
County of York	4	
Other counties	66	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	7	
		184

Sex.

Female	184	
		184

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	181	
Roman Catholic	3	
Other religions	0	
		184

Nationalities.

Canadian	94	
English	40	
Irish	9	
Scotch	7	
United States	7	
Other countries	27	
		184

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$1,110 60
From the City of Toronto	570 00
From the Town of Toronto Junction	11 60
From other municipalities	30 00
From the inmates	5,012 69
Subscriptions	502 94
Other sources	31 06
Total	$7,268 89

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$3,313 15
Furnishings, etc	152 65
Fuel, light and clothing	675 41
Salaries and wages	1,601 90
Ordinary repairs	117 44
Other expenses	898 24
Total	$6,758 79

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 6,704 days at ten cents per day	$670 40
Supplementary grant at five cents	335 20
Total	$1,005 60

INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Hospital on the 23rd August, when there were fourteen female patients in residence.

Since the 1st October there were 151 admissions and 6 deaths.

The Hospital was clean and in well kept order throughout.

There is a good medical staff and efficient nursing.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence 1st October, 1897	13	
Admitted	153	
Total number of inmates		166
Discharged	153	
Died	0	
In residence 30th September, 1898	13	
		166

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	165	
County of York	0	
Other counties	0	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	1	
		166

Sex.

Male	45	
Female	121	
		166

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	148	
Roman Catholic	12	
Other denominations	6	
		166

Nationalities.

Canadian	60	
English	58	
Irish	32	
Scotch	11	
United States	1	
Other countries	4	
		166

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$441 82
From the City of Toronto	718 90
From the Town of Toronto Junction	8 75
Payment from inmates	921 15
Income from property belonging to the Home	157 35
Subscriptions and donations	35 20
Other sources	22 00
Total	$2,305 17

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,007 65
Furniture and furnishings	135 07
Fuel, gas, etc.	299 25
Salaries and wages.	973 30
Repairs, ordinary	90 84
Other expenses	197 53
Total	$2,703 64

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 3,223 days at five cents	$161 15
Supplementary allowance at two cents	64 46
Allowance for 168 days at two cents.	3 36
Total	$228 97

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed.

I made an inspection of the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 2nd December. Every part of the house was found to be in good order. The inmates were five men and three women.

Mrs. Bigham, the newly appointed matron, was in charge, assisted by Miss Drummond, who has also just entered upon her duties.

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	25	
Admitted	4	
Total number of inmates		29
Discharged	3	
Died	0	
In residence 30th September, 1898	26	
		29

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	21	
Other counties of Ontario	7	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	1	
		29

Sex.

Male	11	
Female	18	
		29

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	29	
		29

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	17	
Irish	4	
Scotch	1	
Other countries	1	
United States	1	
		29

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 662 13
From the City of Toronto	130 00
From the County of York	0 00
From payments made by inmates	1,648 50
Income from property belonging to the Home	264 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	148 83
Total	$ 2,853 46

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,133 85
Clothing and furnishings	66 28
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	437 84
Salaries and wages	358 70
Repairs	31 90
Other expenses	300 28
Total	$ 2,328 85

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 9,635 days at five cents per day	$ 481 75
Supplementary grant at two cents	192 70
Total	$ 674 45

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made an inspection of this Home on the 12th July. Ten males and seventeen females were registered as inmates on that day. None were sick, and there has not been a death in the Home for over eighteen months. The premises were in well kept order, and the books were entered up.

On the 2nd December I visited this Home again, finding it clean and orderly in every part. There were nine adult males and eighteen adult females in residence, all of whom, notwithstanding their advanced years, were in good health. There is a chapel in the Home, where services are held regularly.

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	62	
Admitted	574	
Total number of inmates		636
Discharged	549	
Deaths	5	
In residence 30th September, 1898	82	
		636

Sex.

Male	50	
Female	586	
		636

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	508	
Roman Catholic	128	
Other religions, or not known	00	
		636

Nationalities.

Canadian	320	
English	127	
Irish	121	
Scotch	25	
United States	17	
Other countries	26	
		636

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	519	
Other cities and countries	114	
County of York	3	
		636

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,756 70
From the City of Toronto	1,261 87
From inmates	496 75
Income from property belonging to the house	2,798 20
Subscriptions and donations	1,798 87
From other resources	00 00
Total	$ 8,112 39

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,687 21
Clothing and furnishings	1,115 89
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	654 86
Salaries and wages	1,343 10
Repairs	142 37
Other expenses	1,863 66
Total	$ 7,807 09

Government Aid for 1898,

Allowance for 24,195 days at five cents per day	$ 1,209 75
Supplementary grant at two cents	483 90
Allowance for 1,830 days stay of children, two cents each	36 60
Total	$ 1,730 25

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of the Haven. He reported as follows:

According to instructions I made an inspection of the Haven, Toronto, on the 12th August. On that day there were fifty-nine adult females and thirteen infants in residence. The whole institution was in good order, and its work was being successfully carried out.

I inspected the Haven, Toronto, on the 1st December. On that day there were sixty-eight women and fifteen children in residence. Some improvements since my last visit were noticeable in the furnishings of the matron's office and other apartments. The house throughout was in satisfactory order.

THE OLD FOLKS HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence from 1st January to 1st October, 1897	18	
Admitted	5	
Total number of inmates	——	23
Discharged	3	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	19	
	——	23

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	22	
County of York	1	
Other counties	0	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	0	
	——	23

Sex.

Female	23	
	——	23

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	23	
Roman Catholic	0	
Other religions (or not known)	0	
	——	23

Nationalities.

Canadian	3	
English	12	
Irish	3	
Scotch	5	
United States	0	
Other countries	0	
	——	23

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$438 41
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From other municipalities	.....
Payments for inmates	518 00
Income from property belonging to the House	.....
Subscriptions, donations and income	930 07
Other sources	.....
Total	2,036 48

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$148 58
Clothing and furnishings	8 25
Fuel, light and cleaning	209 97
Salaries and wages	602 75
Repairs	56 18
Other expenses	177 87
Total	$1,703 60

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 6,858 days, at five cents per day	$342 90
Supplementary grant, two cents per day	137 16
	$480 06

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an Inspection of this Home. He reported as follows :—

I made an Inspection of the Old Folks' Home, Toronto, on the 19th October. There were nineteen women in residence on that day, occupying their respective rooms.

The Home was in satisfactory order throughout, and the books entered up

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	102	
Admitted	42	
Total number of Inmates	——	144
Discharged	35	
Died	9	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	100	

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	142	
County of Wentworth and other counties	2	
Other places	0	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	0	
	——	144

Sex.

Male	90	
Female	54	
	——	44

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	97	
Roman Catholic	47	
Other religions (or not known)	0	
	——	144

Nationalities.

Canadian	7	
English	35	
Irish	62	
Scotch	16	
United States	10	
Other countries	14	
	——	144

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,757 30
From the City of Hamilton	6.164 24
From the municipalities	.....
From the inmates	92 50
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	.....
From all other sources	1 00
Total	$9,015 74

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,520 71
Clothing, furnishings, etc	358 91
Fuel, gas, etc.	1,213 03
Salaries and wages	1,822 07
Ordinary repairs	923 35
Live stock and feed for same	.....
Other expenses	1,176 97
Total	$9,015 04

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 39,709 days at five cents	$1,985 45
Supplementary aid, at two cents per day	794 18
Allowance for .... days' stay of children at two cents	.....
Total	$2,779 63

INSPECTIONS.

I made an Inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 5th February. All departments of the Institution were clean and in good order. This is one of the best institutions of the kind in the Province. The inmates on the day of my visit numbered 109; 67 men and 42 women.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an Inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed.

I made an Inspection of this Institution on the 10th December, and found it in its usual excellent condition of cleanliness and order. It is heated by hot water, and lighted by electricity.

There were 104 inmates on this date, viz., 56 males and 18 females in the main building, and 18 males and 17 females in the incurable department, It is a well managed institution.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence 1st October, 1897	29	
Admitted	5	
Total number of inmates		34
Number discharged	2	
Number of deaths	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	30	
		34

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	34	
		34

Sex.

Male	....	
Female	34	
		34

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	34	
		34

Nationalities.

Canadian	7	
English	12	
Irish	6	
Scotch	9	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
		34

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphan's Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

Government Aid for 1897.

Allowance for 10,413 days at 5 cents	$520 65
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	208 26
Total	$728 91

INSPECTIONS.

This Home was inspected by me on the 4th February, when there were 30 inmates. Their rooms, as well as the wash-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were found to be in excellent order. The records were properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Home. A copy of this report is annexed :

I inspected this Home on the 2nd July. Several new rooms have been added to the accommodation by taking a portion of the girls' dormitory in the orphanage department. The bath-room has also been improved.

There were 29 old ladies registered as inmates on this date. The record shows that four had been discharged and two had died during the year.

The admissions for the same period were six. Everything about the Home was in excellent order.

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	16	
Admitted	17	
Total number of inmates		33
Discharged	13	
Died	4	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	16	
		33

Places Admtted From.

City of Hamilton	22	
County of Wentworth and other counties	6	
Other places	4	
United States	1	
		33

Sex.

Male	20	
Female	13	
		33

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	31	
Roman Catholic	2	
		33

Nationalities.

Canadian	12	
English	10	
Irish	7	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	1	
		33

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government	$693 35
From the City of Hamilton	200 00
From the County of Wentworth	.....
From the Inmates	704 71
From Income on property belonging to the Home	.....
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	547 50
From other sources	10 00
Total	$2,155 56

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$657 74
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	65 23
Fuel, light and cleaning	213 07
Salaries and wages	590 00
Ordinary repairs	. . . .
Other expenses	492 40
Live stock and farm grounds	127 54
Total	$2,145 98

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 6,353 days at, 5 cents	$317 65
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	127 06
Total	$444 71

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Peter's Home, Hamilton, on the 4th February. The inmates on that day were nine males aud nine females. All the rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and in good order. The books were entered up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed.

I made an inspection of the St. Peter's Home, Hamilton, on the 2nd July, and saw the inmates then being cared for, namely, eleven men and eight women. During the year fourteen had been admitted and eight have died.

The buildings and grounds were in satisfactory order, and the books properly kept.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	38	
Admitted	66	
Total number of inmates		104
Discharged	68	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	36	
		104

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	60	
County of Frontenac	16	
Other Counties of Ontario	17	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	11	
		104

Sex.

Male	65	
Female	39	
		104

Religious Denominations

Protestant	74	
Roman Catholic	30	
Other religions (or not known)	..	
		104

Nationalities.

Canadian	35	
English	21	
Irish	37	
Scotch	9	
United States	2	
Other countries	....	
		104

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,057.49
From the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac	825.00
Payments from inmates	209.00
Subscriptions and donations	478.25
Other sources	53.00
Total	$ 2,622.74

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,358.51
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	102.24
Fuel and light	340.61
Salaries and wages	581.07
Repairs, ordinary	129.48
Live stock and farm grounds	138 79
Other expenses, including taxes	26.95
Total	$2,677.65

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 13,968 days at five cents	$ 698.40
Supplementary aid, at two cents per day	279.36
Total	$ 977.76

INSPECTIONS.

On the 22nd April I inspected this Institution. The number of inmates was 39 (21 males and 18 females).

All the rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were in good order, and the books properly kept.

SECOND INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 15th December Forty-three old people (28 men and 15 women) were in residence on that day. There was no material change to note, in regard to the building or premises since my last inspection.

A new water-closet has been provided for the old men. The books were properly written up.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE. KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1897	74	
Admitted	109	
		283
Total number of inmates		
Discharged	74	
Died	19	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	190	
		283

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	61	
County of Frontenac	87	
Other counties	125	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	10	
		283

Sex.

Male	132	
Female	151	
		283

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	13	
Roman Catholic	268	
Other religions, (not known)	2	
		283

Nationalities.

Canadian	38	
English	12	
Irish	177	
Scotch	41	
United States	7	
Other countries	8	
		283

Receipts

From the Province of Ontario	$5,563 02
From the City of Kingston	
From the County of Frontenac	75 00
From other municipalities	417 00
Income from property	713 42
Payment from inmates	1,025 00
Subscriptions and donations	6,988 08
Sisters' earnings, etc	1,775 40
Other sources	1,901 52
	$18,458 44

Expenditures.

Fuel of all kinds	$4,998 14
Clothing and furnishings	1,726 72
Salaries and wages	200 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,140 44
Repairs, ordinary	1,000 04
Other expenses	2,181 99
Live stock and farm grounds	287 87
	$12,535 20

Government aid for 1898.

Allowance for 74,430 days at five cents	$3,721 50
Supplementary aid at two cents per day	1,488 60
Total	$5,210 10

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 21st April. Its inmates on that day were 80 males and 82 females, total 162.

The Institution was in satisfactory order throughout, and gave evidence of good management. The books were properly kept.

SECOND INSPECTION.

I made another inspection of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 15th December. On that day there were 180 inmates, namely 91 men and 89 women.

The new Church building, situated near the House, has been completed, and the old chapel has been taken for community rooms. I found no other change in the building or grounds to report since my last inspection. All departments were clean and in good order.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	66	
Admitted	21	
Total number of inmates		87
Discharged	15	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	71	
		87

Places Admitted From.

City of London	26	
County of Middlesex	7	
Other counties of Ontario	53	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	1	
		87

Sex.

Male	31	
Female	56	
		87

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	..	
Roman Catholic	87	
Other religions (or not known)	..	
		87

Nationalities.

Canadian	25	
English	1	
Irish	50	
Scotch	3	
United States	0	
Other countries	8	
		87

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,275 94
From the City of London	225 00
Payments from inmates	1,957 25
Subscriptions and donations	5,128 23
Other sources	5,174 55
Total	$14,760 97

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,330 66
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,114 22
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,339 48
Salaries and wages	315 40
Repairs, ordinary	547 08
Other expenses	3,514 86
Live stock and farm ground	145 25
Total	$14,306 95

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 24,791 days at five cents	$1,239 55
Supplementary aid, at two cents per day	495 82
Total	$1,735 37

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on the 6th April. There were twenty-five males and forty-three females registered as inmates on that day.

The building was clean throughout and all departments were in good order. The books were neatly and correctly kept.

SECOND INSPECTION.

There were seventy-four old people (thirty males and forty-four females) in residence when I inspected this Refuge on the 25th November, all of whom appeared to be very well and comfortable. I found the house in its usual excellent condition, and the books properly kept.

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	53	
Admitted	35	
Total number of inmates	——	88
Discharged	16	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	67	
	——	88

Places Admitted From.

City of London	73	
County of Middlesex	9	
Other Counties of Ontario	5	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	1	
	——	88

Sex.

Male	47	
Female	41	
	——	88

Religious Denominatons.

Protestant	75	
Roman Catholic	13	
	——	88

Nationalities.

Canadian	11	
English	36	
Irish	26	
Scotch	14	
United States	1	
Other countries	..	
	——	88

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,324 54
From the City of London	2,605 94
Payment for inmates	2,236 43
Subscriptions and donations	1,153 10
Other sources	.....
Total	$7,320 01

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,339 34
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	391 13
Fuel gas, candles, etc.	519 64
Salaries and wages	896 50
Repairs, ordinary	134 85
Other expenses	428 30
Total	$4,709 76

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 23,059 days at five cents	$1,152 95
Supplementary aid, at two cents per day	461 18
Total	$1,614 13

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Home for Aged People, London, on the 6th April. The number of inmates was 66 (35 men and 31 women); their rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and in good order. The books were found to be properly kept.

I made a second inspection of this Home, on the 24th November. There were then 71 old people (36 men and 35 women) in residence.

I found no change in the building or grounds since my last visit, all being in well kept order.

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	4	
Admitted	32	
Total number of inmates		36
Discharged	33	
Died	0	
In residence 30th September, 1898	3	
		36

Places Admitted From.

City of London	36	
From other places	..	
		36

Sex.

Male	15	
Female	21	
		36

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	32	
Roman Catholic	4	
Other denominations	..	
		36

Nationalities.

Canadian	7	
English	16	
Irish	4	
Scotch	5	
United States	2	
Other countries	2	
		36

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 134 69
From the City of London	100 00
Payment from inmates	65 50
Subscriptions and donations	299 25
Other sources	1 91
Total	$ 601 35

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 236 01
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	5 15
Fuel, gas, etc.	60 75
Salaries and wages	216 00
Repairs, ordinary	4 23
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	5 17
Total	$ 527 31

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 1,762 days at 5 cents	$ 88 10
Supplementary allowance at 2 cents	35 24
Total	$ 123 34

INSPECTIONS.

This Home was inspected by me on the 25th November. There were three inmates, one male and two females. The rooms, beds and bedding were clean and well kept, and the records were entered up.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	14	
Admitted	14	
Total number of inmates		28
Discharged	2	
Died	6	
In residence 30th September, 1898	20	
		28

Places Admitted From.

City of London	18	
County of Middlesex	2	
Other counties of Ontario	8	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	..	
		28

Sex.

Male	14	
Female	14	
		28

Nationalities.

Canadian	9	
English	11	
Irish	4	
Scotch	4	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
		28

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	28	
Roman Catholic	..	
Other religions	..	
		28

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 656 25
From the City of London	878 59
From the county of Middlesex	120 00
Payments from Inmates	770 00
Income from property belonging to the house	.....
Subscriptions, donations and income	543 50
Other sources	14 00
Total	$2,982 34

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$718 07
Clothing and furnishings	342 85
Fuel, light and cleaning	217 33
Salaries and wages	751 00
Repairs	94 55
Other expenses	363 42
Total	$2,487 22

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 6,427 days, at 10 cents per day	$321 35
Supplementary grant, five cents per day	128 54
Total	$449 89

INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I inspected the Home for Incurables, London, on the 4th April. There were 17 inmates on that day—8 men and 9 women.

I found the rooms, beds, bedding, etc, clean and in good order.

The building is heated by hot air, lighted with coal oil, and supplied with city water. There are no bath-rooms or water closets in the building.

No change in the premises since my last inspection. Books properly kept.

I inspected the Home for Incurables, London, on the 24th November, and found it in a clean and orderly condition.

There were 20 patients in residence—8 men and 12 women. There is a trained nurse in charge.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution are shown in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	102	
Admitted	35	
Total number of inmates	——	137
Discharged	32	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	100	
	——	137

Sex.

Male	60	
Female	77	
	——	137

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1	
Roman Catholic	136	
Other religions (or not known)	....	
	——	137

Nationalities.

Canadian	45	
English	2	
Irish	89	
Scotch	1	
United States	....	
Other countries	....	
	——	137

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	77	
County of Carleton and other counties	52	
Emigrants	8	
	——	137

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are included with the Orphanage branch.

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,141 87
From the County of Carleton	75 00
From other municipalities	25 00
From payments made by inmates	847 53
Subscriptions, donations, etc	5,443 64
Other sources	2,207 50
Total	$11,740 54

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,531 32
Clothing and furnishings	896 40
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	741 28
Salaries and wages	1,125 25
Repairs, ordinary	543 68
Live stock and farm grounds	902 78
Other expenses	1,369 51
Total	$10,110 22

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 40,710 days, at 5 cents per day	$2,035 50
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	814 20
Total	$2,849 70

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa, on the 24th March. There were forty-eight males and sixty-nine females, making a total population of 117. There was no change to note in the condition of the Institution since my last visit. Cleanliness and order prevailed throughout, and the books were entered up as required.

SECOND INSPECTION.

There was a population of 109 old people (forty-nine males and sixty females) when I visited it on the 3rd December. The house was in good order, and in every respect a comfortable home for those provided for. There has been very little sickness among them of late. Books properly kept.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	99	
Admitted	24	
Total number of inmates		123
Discharged	19	
Died	21	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	83	
		123

Sex.

Male	46	
Female	77	
		123

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	123	
		123

Nationalities.

Canadian	111	
Irish	7	
Other countries	5	
		123

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	84	
County of Carleton	22	
Other counties	10	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	7	
		123

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,379 82
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Income	3,786 20
From payments made by inmates	637 85
Subscriptions, donations, etc	433 65
Other sources	35 00
Total	$7,322 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,232 73
Clothing and furnishings	266 36
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.,	494 60
Salaries and wages	643 70
Repairs, ordinary	86 57
Live stock and farm grounds	240 94
Other expenses	314 22
Total	$4,279 12

Government Aid for 1898

Allowance for 35,354 days, at five cents per day..	$1,767 70
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of receipts.	707 08
Total	$2,474 78

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Institution on the 25th April. The population on that day was 97 persons (26 males and 71 females), all aged and infirm.

The management are erecting a large stone building, convenient to the main building, which will accommodate from 100 to 150 more inmates. The books were correctly kept.

SECOND INSPECTION.

I made another inspection of this charity on the 23rd September. Eighty four old people (29 men and 59 women) were receiving its benefits.

The new wing is nearly completed and the old building is being renovated and fitted with modern improvements. The rooms were in a somewhat disordered state in consequence.

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operation of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	36	
Admitted	27	
Total number of inmates	——	63
Discharged	23	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	37	
	——	63

Sex.

Male	63	
Female	..	
	——	63

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	63	
Other religions, or not known	..	
	——	63

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	21	
Irish	28	
Scotch	8	
Other countries	1	
	——	63

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	44	
County of Carleton	19	
Other counties	..	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	..	
	——	63

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 950 44
From the County of Carleton	200 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From payments made by inmates	121 23
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,973 55
Other sources	172 44
Income from property	118 00
Total	$3,635 66

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,329 59
Clothing and furnishings	160 92
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	262 49
Salaries and wages	940 50
Repairs, ordinary	.. ..
Other expenses	49 40
Total	$2,742 90

Government Aid for the Year 1898.

Allowance for 14,707 days, at five cents per day	$ 735 35
Supplementary aid, at two cents	294 14
Total	$1,029 49

INSPECTIONS.

This Home was inspected by me on the 26th March. On that date there were forty-three old men registered as inmates. The annual overhauling of the building, cleaning, painting and whitewashing, was going on. The books were entered up.

SECOND INSPECTION.

When I inspected the Home again, on the 2nd December, there were forty-one old men registered as inmates.

They were all comfortably provided for and seemed to enjoy themselves. The premises were in their usual state of good order, and the books properly kept.

Three deaths were recorded during the past year.

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	20	
Admitted	15	
Total number of inmates	——	35
Discharged	12	
Died	4	
In residence, 1st September, 1898	19	
	——	35

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	25	
County of Carleton	7	
Other counties of Ontario	2	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	1	
	——	35

Sex.

Female	35	
	——	35

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	33	
Roman Catholic	2	
	——	35

Nationalities.

Canadian	6	
English	6	
Irish	18	
Scotland	2	
Other countries	3	
	——	35

The receipts and expenditure of this charity are shown in the report upon Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 7,108 days, at five cents	$355 40
Supplementary aid, at two cents per day	142 16
Total	$497 56

Inspections.

I visited this Refuge on the 24th April. The inmates on that day numbered 241, namely 133 adult females and 108 children, the latter from one to fourteen years of age.

Since the first of the year 70 were admitted and 69 discharged. No deaths.

The adult inmates were emyloyed as usual in laundry work, tailoring, bookbinding, weaving, housework and gardening. The children attend school daily and are also trained to domestic work.

The buildings were in good order and the books entered up.

Second Inspection.

There were twenty aged women in this institution as inmates when I inspected it on the 24th March.

Their apartments were in well kept order. A fire escape had been erected since my last visit. I found the books properly kept.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	32	
Admitted	66	
Total number of inmates	——	98
Discharged	61	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	35	
	——	98

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	58	
County of Carleton and other Counties	37	
Emigrants	3	
	——	98

Sex.

Male	17	
Female	81	
	——	98

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	80	
Roman Catholic	18	
Other religions	——	98

Nationalities.

Canadian	30	
English	19	
Irish	27	
Scotch	16	
Other countries	6	
	——	98

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$727 21
From the City of Ottawa	118 90
From County of Carleton	50 00
Payment from inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations	1,340 95
Income	2,815 77
From all other sources	93 85
Total	$5,146 68

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$1,163 99
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	68 43
Fuel	331 56
Salaries and wages	1,153 75
Repairs, ordinary	143 34
Other expenses, including taxes and insurance	831 28
Live Stock and feed for same	104 41
Total	$3,796 76

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 9,061 days at two cents	$453 05
Supplementary aid at two cents per day	181 22
Allowance for 5,101 days' stay of children two cents	102 02
Total	$736 29

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this home on the 24th March. The inmates on that day were 26 adult females and 15 children. There was no change in the building or prem ises since my last inspection. The rooms were clean and in good order.

Laundry work is the principal industry. Books well kept.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 2nd December and found that there were 23 adult females and 13 children in residence. No change in building or grounds since my last visit. The building is not at all suited for its purpose, and too small for carrying on the work efficiently. The women are principally employed at laundry work.

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	237	
Admitted	271	
Total number of inmates	——	508
Discharged	263	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	243	
	——	508

Sex.

Male	508	
Female		
	——	508

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	2	
Roman Catholic	506	
Other religions (or not known)		
	——	508

Nationalities.

Canadian	393	
English	33	
Irish	75	
Scotch	6	
United States		
Other countries	1	
	——	508

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	417	
County of Carleton	71	
Other counties in Ontario	20	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.		
	——	508

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,855 47
From the City of Ottawa	
County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates	920 25
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,200 10
Other sources	6,228 29
	$13,254 11

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,410 30
Clothing and furnishings	1,154 45
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	1,854 13
Salaries and wages	516 08
Repairs, ordinary	812 20
Live stock and farm grounds	1,221 42
Other expenses	1,583 67
Total	$13,552 25

Government Aid for the year 1898.

Allowance for 57,496 days' stay at 5 cents per day	$2,874 80
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	1,149 92
Allowance for 26,504 days' stay of children at 2 cents	530 08
Total	$4,554 80

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this institution on the 24th April, when there were 241 inmates, viz., 133 adult females and 108 children. No deaths during the year. The women are employed in laundry work, tailoring, sewing, book-binding, weaving, housework and gardening.

All the rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and orderly, and the books were found to be properly kept.

A second inspection of the Refuge was made by me on the 23rd September, when there were 246 inmates—126 women and 120 children. The women are classified according to their intelligence and crimes. They are employed at the usual occupations carried on in the institution. The children, from three to fourteen years of age, attend school daily and also take part in the housework. They are kept separate from the adult females.

There was no change in the premises since my last visit. All in good order.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	50	
Admitted	64	
Total number of inmates	——	114
Discharged	50	
Died	6	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	58	
Total	——	114

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Guelph	35	
From the County of Wellington and other counties	71	
Foreigners, etc	8	
	——	114

Sex.

Male	62	
Female	52	
	——	114

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	9	
Roman Catholic	105	
	——	114

Nationalities.

Canadian	47	
English	14	
Irish	34	
Scotch	10	
United States and foreigners	9	
	——	11

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,380 05
City of Guelph	200 00
County of Wellington and other municipalities	200 00
From inmates in part payment for board	826 75
Income from property	550 45
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	880 25
From all other sources	. . .
Total	$4,037 50

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,054 13
Clothing and furnishings	545 40
Fuel, light and cleaning	659 05
Salaries and wages	.. ..
Ordinary repairs	.. ..
Other expenses	319 95
Live stock and farm grounds	389 77
Total	$3,968 30

Government Aid for the Year 1898.

Allowance for 20,973 days at five cents per day	$1,048 65
Supplementary aid at two cents	419 46
Total	$1,468 11

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 9th February. There were then in residence 61 old people, 33 males and 28 females. The dormitories, beds, bedding, etc. were clean and in good order, and the records were correctly entered up.

I instructed Mr Aikens to inspect this House. A copy of his report is annexed:

The House of Providence, Guelph, had the names of 56 old people on its register as inmates when I visited it on July 23rd. This institution, like others doing a similar work, varies little from year to year or from generation to generation. The ordinary type of inmate who is cared for here is not much subject to change. For the most part they have never had much of this world's goods, although some of them have striven for that end, and in their latter days, finding a place that they may live in after being incapacitated, they are simply content to live and let live. The term "House of Providence" seems aptly appropriate, when this homeless and unfortunate class are kept in mind. It seems fitting, too, that the personnel of such an institution should be those who have vowed to give their whole time and energies to this work. And for this reason it is invariably done well, done systematically and done sympathetically as I found to be the case at the Guelph institution.

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	15	
Admitted	16	
Total number of inmates		31
Discharged	9	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	20	
		31

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Thomas	31	
		31

Sex.

Male	20	
Female	11	
		31

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	28	
Roman Catholic	3	
Other religions (or not known)	..	
		31

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	15	
Irish	4	
Scotch	5	
United States	..	
Other countries	2	
		31

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 385 70
From the City of St. Thomas	900 00
From payments by inmates	41 39
From other sources, subscriptions, etc	54 18
Income	267 36
Total	$1,648 63

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 582 61
Clothing and furnishings	117 50
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	210 40
Salaries and wages	454 75
Repairs, ordinary	30 08
Other expenses	33 08
Total	$1,428 42

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 6,433 days' stay at five cents per day	$ 321 65
Supplementary aid at two cents	128 66
Allowance for 106 days' stay of children	2 12
Total	$452 43

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 12th August. There were then 18 inmates—11 men and 7 women. There was no change in the condition of the building or grounds since my last inspection. Everything pertaining thereto was in satisfactory order, and the books properly kept.

I inspected this Home on the 4th April. There were 19 old people (11 males and 8 females) receiving its benefits.

The institution was found to be in satisfactory order in all respects, and the books properly kept.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	123	
Admitted	81	
Total number of inmates	——	204
Discharged	67	
Died	10	
In residence 30th September, 1898	137	
	——	204

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	110	
County of Wentworth	25	
Other counties in Ontario	69	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	..	
	——	204

Sex.

Male	95	
Female	109	
	——	204

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	20	
Roman Catholic	184	
	——	204

Nationalities.

Canadian	112	
English	10	
Irish	72	
Scotch	5	
Other countries	4	
United States	1	
	——	204

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,349 78	
From the City of Hamilton	.....	
From the County of Wentworth	400 00	
From other municipalities	877 40	
From inmates	857 99	
Income	430 00	
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	112 25	
Other sources	3,122 19	
Total	$9,149 61	

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,740 27
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	788 41
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,138 71
Salaries	262 45
Repairs, ordinary	424 21
Other expenditures	2,269 65
Live stock and farm grounds	195 76
Total	$10,819 46

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 48,880 days' stay, at five cents	$2,444 00
Supplementary grant, at two cents per day	977 60
Total	$3,421 60

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Dundas, on the 2nd July On that occasion there were fifty-three adult males, fifty-two adult females, and sixty boys in the Institution.

The House was in its usual excellent condition, and the grounds in well kept order. There is a fine vegetable and fruit garden in the rear which contributes largely to the table supplies of the Institution.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	9	
Admitted	32	
Total number of inmates	——	41
Discharged	27	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	12	
	——	41

Places Admitted From.

Town of Chatham	39	
County of Kent	2	
Other counties	..	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	..	
	——	41

Sex.

Male	32	
Female	9	
	——	41

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	21	
Roman Catholic	8	
Other religions (or not known)	12	
	——	41

Nationalities.

Canadian	17	
English	4	
Irish	5	
Scotch	1	
United States	2	
Other countries	12	
	——	41

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 298 41
From the City of Chatham	2,000 00
From inmates themselves	158 07
From other sources, income and subscriptions	60 46
Total	$2,516 94

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 506 44
Clothing and furnishings	80 89
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	785 85
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Salaries and wages	192 92
Other expenses	13 06
Total	$1,579 16

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowances for 4,893 days' stay, at five cents per day	$244 65
Supplementary aid, at two cents	97 86
Total	$342 51

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 8th March. There were sixteen old people receiving the benefits of this charity on that day, eight males and eight females.

The rooms were all clean and well kept. The building is heated by hot water, and is supplied with city water. Indoor water closets and electric light are required. The books are properly kept.

I visited this Home on the 24th October. There were eleven old people in residence on that day, namely, six males and five females.

The old men attend to the garden and cut wood for the Home.

The building is heated by a hot water furnace, and lighted by coal oil lamps. I found all in good order.

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operation of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	9	
Admitted	6	
Total number of inmates		15
Discharged	1	
Died	2	
In residence 30th September, 1898	12	
		15

Places Admitted From.

City of Brantford	15	
County of Brant	..	
Other counties of Ontario	..	
		15

Sex.

Male	..	
Female	15	
		15

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	15	
		15

Nationalities.

Canadian	2	
English	7	
Irish	4	
Scotch	1	
United States	1	
Other countries	..	
		15

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 243	32
From inmates	27	00
Subscriptions and donations	434	20
From other sources and income	33	45
Total	$ 737	97

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$ 318	48
Clothing and furnishings	151	12
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	27	36
Salaries and wages	190	15
Repairs, ordinary, etc	16	57
Other expenses	45	14
Total	$ 748	82

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 4,322 days' stay at five cents per day	$ 216	10
Supplementary aid at two cents	86	44
Total	$ 302	54

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the Widows' Home, Brantford, on the 6th June. Twelve adult females were inmates on that date. The premises were in good order and the records properly kept.

I made another inspection of this Home on the 21st November. There were then eleven women in residence. There was no new feature to note in connection with this charity. It was in its usual condition of good order.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	9	
Admitted	8	
Total number of inmates	——	17
Discharged	2	
Died	6	
In residence 30th September, 1898	9	
	——	17

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Belleville	15	
From the County of Prince Edward, Hastings	1	
From other counties, and foreigners	1	
	——	17

Sex.

Male	8	
Female	9	
	——	17

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	12	
Roman Catholic	5	
	——	17

Nationalities.

Canadian	8	
English	4	
Irish	5	
United States	..	
	——	17

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$	188 19
From the City of Belleville		100 00
From inmates		104 00
Subscriptions and donations		211 45
Total	$	603 64

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$	349 01
Clothing and furnishings		42 80
Fuel, light and cleaning		103 60
Salaries and wages		94 45
Other expenses		12 30
Total	$	602 16

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 3,790 days at five cents per day	$	189 50
Supplementary aid two cents		75 80
Total	$	265 30

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 1st February. There were then eleven old people under charge, namely, six men and five women. All the rooms were clean and in good order, and the inmates comfortably provided for.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 22nd December, and found it in its usual state of good order. There was no change requiring comment since my last visit. There were nine inmates (five men and four women) on this date. No patients in the isolation ward.

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	26	
Admitted	4	
Total number of inmates		30
Discharged	6	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	22	
		30

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Peterborough	30	
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	..	
		30

Sex.

Male	15	
Female	15	
		30

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	30	
		30

Nationalities.

Canadian	10	
English	5	
Irish	10	
Scotch	5	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
		30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 422 31
From the Town of Peterborough	39 00
From municipalities for board of inmates	351 00
From inmates	170 50
Subscriptions and donations, and income, etc	1,005 67
Other sources	21 10
Total	$2,009 58

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$ 853 17
Clothing and furnishings	110 74
Fuel, light and cleaning	201 15
Repairs, ordinary	131 39
Salaries and wages	260 55
Other expenses	72 75
Out-door relief	.....
Total	$1,629 75

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance 6,511 days, at 5 cents per day	$ 325 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	130 22
Allowance for 791 days stay of children at 2 cents	15 82
Total	$ 471 59

INSPECTIONS.

There were 19 inmates when I visited this Home on the 8th February, namely, 10 men, 7 women and 2 children. All the rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and in good order. The books were properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed.

I made an inspect on of this Home on the 8th September, and found it in satisfactory order throughout. There were twenty inmates on that day, namely nine men, nine women and two children. The water supply is from a well and cistern, and the water-closets are in the yard. The building is lighted by electric light

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	27	
Admitted	36	
Total number of inmates		63
Discharged	31	
Died	2	
In residence 30th September, 1898	30	
		63

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Peterborough	19	
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	44	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
		63

Sex.

Male	23	
Female	40	
		63

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	3	
Roman Catholic	60	
		63

Nationalities.

Canadian	36	
English	4	
Irish	23	
Scotch	..	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
		63

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 708 32
From the Town and County of Peterborough	.....
From municipalities for board of inmates	52 00
From inmates	104 00
Subscriptions and donations	635 00
Other sources	450 00
Total	$1,949 32

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,063 87
Clothing and furnishings	370 40
Fuel, light and cleaning	249 24
Repairs, ordinary	265 60
Salaries and wages	.....
Other expenses	100 60
Live stock and farm grounds	67 90
Total	$2,117 61

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 6,955 days at five cents per day	$ 347 75
Supplementary aid, at two cents	139 10
Allowance for 2,277 days' stay of children at two cents	45 54
Total	$ 532 39

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Peterborough, on the 8th February, on which occasion there were 20 old people in residence, together with 6 children under twelve years of age. During the winter there were 14 admissions and 3 deaths.

The rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were in well kept order and the books correctly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to inspect this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed.

I inspected the House of Providence, Peterborough, on the 8th September. The building is not well suited for the purpose of a Home for old people, but I was informed that it is the intention of the authorities to enlarge and improve it. The number of persons cared for was twenty-eight, viz., five men, thirteen women and ten children. The latter are lodged in a separate dwelling which has been rented for the purpose, in order to keep them apart from the old people.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of the Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	16	
Admitted	14	
Total number of inmates	——	30
Discharged	10	
Died	1	
In residence 30th September, 1898	19	
	——	30

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Windsor	30	
From the County of Essex	..	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
	——	30

Sex.

Male	19	
Female	11	
	——	30

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	20	
Roman Catholic	10	
Other religions	..	
	——	30

Nationalities.

Canadian	6	
English	8	
Irish	8	
Scotch	1	
United States	3	
Other countries	4	
	——	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 349 27	
From the City of Windsor	2,133 33	
From inmates	62 20	
Subscriptions and donations	46 89	
Other sources	132 06	
Total	$2,723 75	

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 532 41
Clothing and furnishings	38 62
Fuel, light and cleaning	88 26
Repairs, ordinary	27 98
Salaries and wages	402 50
Other expenses	67 92
Total	$1,157 69

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 7,994 days, at five cents per day	$ 399 70
Supplementary aid, two cents	159 88
Allowance of 408 days' stay of children at two cents.	.....
Total	$559 58

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Windsor, on the 11th April, and found it in satisfactory order, all the rooms, beds, bedding, etc., being in a well kept state of cleanliness.

There were then 20 inmates, namely, eight males and twelve females. Books properly kept.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 21st October. Its inmates numbered 19, namely, 7 men, 9 women, and 3 children. There is accommodation for about 21 inmates.

The Home was in good condition throughout. Coal oil lamps are used for lighting.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, COBOURG.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	4	
Admitted	6	
Total number of inmates		10
Discharged	4	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1898	6	
		10

Places Admitted From.

Town of Cobourg	..	
County of Northumberland	10	
Other counties of Ontario	..	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	..	
		10

Sex.

Male	4	
Female	6	
		10

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	9	
Roman Catholic	1	
		10

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	3	
Irish	2	
Scotch	..	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
		10

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$	270 00
From the Town of Cobourg		190 01
Payment from inmates		.....
Subscriptions and donations		297 34
Other sources		102 50
Total	$	865 85

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$	305 54
Clothing, furniture and furnishings		5 12
Fuel, gas, etc.		89 07
Salaries and wages		159 25
Repairs, ordinary		86 38
Other expenses, including rent and taxes		62 78
Total	$	708 14

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 1,676 days at five cents	$	83 80
Supplementary allowance at two cents		33 52
Total	$	117 32

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 31st January, and found it in good order throughout. There were four old people being cared for—two men and two women. The Home is managed by a committee of ladies. The books were properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to inspect this Home. A copy of his report is annexed.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 7th September, and found it in well kept order. Its inmates were five old people—two males and three females. A telephone in the building would be a convenience in cases of sickness.

HOME FOR THE AGED, LINDSAY.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	16	
Admitted	11	
Total number of inmates		27
Discharged	8	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	11	
		27

Places Admitted From.

Town of Lindsay	..	
County of Victoria	27	
Other counties of Ontario	..	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	..	
		27

Sex.

Male	11	
Female	16	
		27

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	18	
Roman Catholic	9	
Other religions, or not known	..	
		27

Nationalities

Canadian	5	
English	4	
Irish	14	
Scotch	3	
United States	..	
Other countries	1	
		27

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$608 16
From the Town of Lindsay	229 00
Payment from inmates	97 10
Subscriptions, donation and other sources	58 00
From the County of Victoria	352 90
From other municipalities	213 10
From all other sources	122 67
Total	$1,680 93

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$554 31
Clothing and furnishings	166 95
Salaries and wages	179 25
Fuel, light and cleaning	96 80
Repairs, ordinary	18 46
Other expenses	225 74
Total	$1,241 51

Government Aid for 1898.

Allowance for 6,336 days, at five cents	$316 80
Supplementary aid, at two cents per day	126 72
Total	$443 52

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 9th February. There were 18 old people in residence on that day, namely, 6 males and 12 females. The rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and in well kept order, and the inmates are made as comfortable as possible. The water supply is from a well, and coal oil is used for lighting. The Home is managed by a committee of ladies.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to inspect this Home A copy of his report is annexed:

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the Home for Aged, Lindsay, on the 9th September. There were 19 old people in residence on that day, namely, 8 males and 11 females.

Sometimes children are placed in the Home by the Children's Aid Society, but there were none on this occasion. The building was found to be in good order, and the books were entered up.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The following institution has been added to the list receiving Government aid during the past year:

THE BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show a considerable increase in the contributions to several of the institutions, while in some cases there is a slight falling off as compared with the past year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,145, as compared with 4,222 in 1898.

In the tables and my minutes of inspection will be found full details of the method of receiving and discharging children, the course of training they receive, their nationality, religion, etc., also the condition of the buildings and grounds.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denominations and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	2,239	
Female	1,906	
	——	4,145

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	2,190	
Roman Catholic	1,939	
Other religions not given	16	
	——	4,145

Nationalities.

Canadian	3,541	
English	211	
Irish	226	
Scotch	54	
United States	66	
Other countries and unknown	47	
	——	4,145

Previous Residents.

Received from cities in which orphanages are located	3,291	
Received from counties in which orphanages are located	356	
Received from other counties in the province	482	
Emigrants and foreigners and unknown	16	
	——	4,145

The following tables show the aggregate stay of the inmates of the orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act, the receipts of the institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowances, together with the total amount which will be recommended as the grant to be voted by the Legislature during the session of 1899, together with table showing the cost of maintaining the orphanages, and then comes the separate reports upon each home.

SCHEDULE C.—Orphanages.

Names of Orphanages	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance of one and a half cents per day.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of one quarter of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the half-cent allowance.	Supplementary allowance of half-cent per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1898.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	108,647	1,629 70	10,438 78		543 24	2,172 94
Protestant Orphan's Home	do	69,534	1,043 01	7,090 47		347 67	1,390 68
Girls' Home	do	31,182	467 73	6,445 13		155 91	623 64
Boys' Home	do	33,550	503 25	6,485 03		167 75	671 00
The Working Boys' Home	do	11,318	169 77	3,397 29		56 59	226 36
Infants' Home	do	36,201	1,657 74	3,570 07		123 70 *	1,781 44
St. Nicholas' Home	do	19,504	292 56	3,955 32		97 52	390 08
Rescue Home for Women	do	3,352	50 28	972 49		16 76	67 04
Children's Shelter	do	6,758	101 37	471 78		33 79	135 16
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	38,779	581 69	6,941 21		193 89	775 58
Protestant Orphan Asylum	do	2,636	39 54	3,593 34		13 18	52 72
Boys' Home	do	24,215	363 23	4,152 57		121 07	484 30
Girls' Home	do	12,810	192 15	1,675 09		64 05	256 20
Home for the Friendless	do	11,714	335 62	2,231 52		46 93 *	382 55
Salvation Army Rescue Home	do	4,247	63 70	863 27		21 24	84 94
Orphan's Home	Kingston	18,688	280 32	3,129 14		93 44	373 76

House of Providence Orphanage	Kingston	28,874	433 11	†		144 37	577 48
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	do	13,466	201 99	962 00		67 33	269 32
Orphan's Home	Ottawa	19,686	295 29	4,983 04		98 43	393 72
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	do	23,154	347 31	†		115 77	463 08
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	do	54,166	812 49	4,887 04		270 83	1,083 32
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	do	11,100	166 50	1,162 27		55 50	222 00
Infants' Home	do	12,334	185 01	1,878 13		61 67	246 68
Roman Catholic Orphan's Home	London	33,706	505 59	†		168 53	674 12
Protestant Orphan's Home	do	12,866	192 99	3,279 07		64 33	257 32
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	do	5,041	206 38	411 54		15 86	* 222 24
Rescue Home for Women	do	8,000	120 00	1,168 83		40 00	160 00
Protestant Home Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	8,645	129 67	2,924 31		43 23	172 90
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	18,746	281 19	1,522 69		93 73	374 92
Orphan's Home	Fort William	7,196	107 94	898 25		35 98	143 92
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	9,198	137 97	1,201 81		45 99	183 96
Total, 1898		699,313	11,895 09	90,700 48		3,418 28	15,313 37
Total, 1897		719,855	12,264 50	121,518 42		3,517 74	15,782 24

*This sum includes 10 cents per day for the Mother Nurses, and 7 cents for other nurses, and in the case of the Infants' Home, Toronto, a grant of $200 for infirmary work. † Included with Refuge Branch.

SCHEDULE C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanages.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1897.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1898.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	311	281	592	258	34	300
Protestant Orphan's Home	do	191	97	288	96	2	190
Girls' Home	do	88	45	133	58	.....	75
Boys' Home	do	92	65	157	62	.....	95
The Working Boys' Home	do	32	96	128	95	.....	33
Infants' Home	do	60	129	189	62	53	74
St. Nicholas' Home	do	56	63	119	68	....	51
Rescue Home for Women	do	21	59	80	63	1	16
Children's Shelter	do	21	32	53	27	5	21
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	118	50	168	74	3	91
Protestant Orphan Asylum	do	8	.....	8	2	.....	6
Boys' Home	do	64	22	86	22	.....	64
Girls' Home	do	36	34	70	42	.....	28
Home for the Friendless	do	23	87	110	73	9	28
Salvation Army Rescue Home	do	13	184	197	186	.....	11
Orphan's Home	Kingston	46	25	71	19	.....	52
House of Providence Orphanage	do	63	79	142	74	.....	68
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	do	29	91	120	91	.....	29
Orphan's Home	Ottawa	52	71	123	67	.....	56
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	do	64	59	123	56	.....	67
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	do	135	123	258	117	.....	141
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	do	27	58	85	53	12	20
Infants' Home	do	27	239	266	129	107	30
Roman Catholic Orphan's Home	London	93	55	148	71	.....	77
Protestant Orphan's Home	do	26	46	72	25	.....	47
Women's Refuge and Infant's Home	do	15	44	59	32	8	19
Rescue Home for Women	do	22	107	129	105	9	15
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	21	22	43	16	.....	27
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	50	12	62	11	.....	51
Orphan's Home	Fort William	18	9	27	7	1	19
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	9	30	39	26	1	12
Total, 1898		1,831	2,314	4,145	2,087	245	1,813
Total, 1897		1,914	2,308	4,222	2,141	225	1,856

Names of orphanages.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	Cents.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	108,647	12,538 84	11.54
Protestant Orphans' Home	do	69,534	9,047 16	13.01
Girls' Home	do	31,182	6,742 89	21.62
Boys' Home	do	33,550	5,515 24	16.44
The Working Boys' Home	do	11,318	3,505 55	30.97
Infants' Home	do	36,201	5,261 42	14.53
St. Nicholas Home	do	19,504	4,355 48	22.33
Rescue Home for Women	do	3,362	1,278 13	38.13
Children's Shelter	do	6,758	606 96	8 98
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	38,779	7,904 86	20.38
Protestant Orphan Asylum	do	2,636	4,053 87	*153.90
Boys' Home	do	24,215	4,649 09	19.19
Girls' Home	do	12,810	1,863 56	14.54
Home for the Friendless	do	11,714	2,613 92	22 31
Salvation Army Rescue Home	do	4,247	964 60	22.71
Orphans' Home	Kingston	18,688	3,557 34	19 03
House of Providence Orphanage	do	28,874	‡	
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	do	13,466	1,209 00	8.97
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	19,686	4,821 33	24.49
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	do	23,154	‡	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	do	54,166	5,813 83	10.73
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	do	11,100	1,501 35	13.52
Infants' Home	do	12,334	2,091 99	
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	33,706	‡	
Protestant Orphans' Home	do	12,866	3,520 08	28.13
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	do	5,041	1,077 53	21.37
Rescue Home for Women	do	8,000	1,406 75	17.58
Protestant Home, orphanage branch	St. Catharines	8,645	1,630 44	18.90
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	18,746	1,893 75	10.10
Orphans' Home	Fort William	7,196	1,604 16	22.29
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	9,198	1,160 25	12.61
Total, 1898		699,313	102,189 37	14.61
Total, 1897		719,855	101,185 78	16.03

*Aged Women's Home included. ‡Included with expenditure of Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	311	
Admitted	281	
Total number of inmates		592
Discharged	258	
Died	34	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	300	
		592

Sex.

Male	315	
Female	277	
		592

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	40	
Roman Catholic	552	
		592

Nationalities.

Canadian	571	
English	...	
Irish	5	
Scotch	...	
United States	10	
Other countries	6	
		592

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	561	
County of York	4	
Other parts of Ontario	27	
Other countries	..	
	——	592

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $2,113.20 were $12,551.98 and the expenditures were $12,538.84.

The collective stay of the inmates was 108,647 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $2,172.94 as Government aid for the year 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Orphanage on the 18th November. There were then 274 children in residence, 142 boys and 132 girls, from three to fifteen years of age. They are taught housework, sewing and knitting. The boys are also employed in gardening. All of school age are taught in school daily. Five teachers are employed. There have been no deaths among the children in this Institution during the past year, although the deaths at the House of Providence (under the same management) show a death rate for children.

The building was found to be in good order. It is well lighted, heated and ventilated.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	191	
Admitted	97	
Total number of inmates		288
Discharged	96	
Died	2	
In residence 30th September, 1898	190	
		288

Sex.

Male	176	
Female	112	
		288

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	288	
		288

Nationalities.

Canadian	264	
English	7	
Irish	2	
United States	15	
		288

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	288	
County of York	..	
Other parts of Ontario	..	
Other counties	..	
		288

The receipts of this Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,420.00, were $8,510.47, and the expenditures were $9,047.16.

The collective stay of the inmates was 69,534 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $1,390.68 as Government aid for the year 1898.

Inspections.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. He reported as follows:

I made an inspection of this Home on the 19th October, when there were registered as inmates 127 boys and 84 girls—total, 211. The children were all in good health, and the work of the Institution appeared to be well conducted. The building was in its usual condition of good order, and the records were entered up.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	88	
Admitted	45	
Total number of inmates		133
Discharged	58	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1898	75	
		133

Sex.

Female	133	
		133

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	133	
Roman Catholic	..	
		133

Nationalities.

Canadian	133	
English	..	
Irish	..	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
		133

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	133	
County of York	..	
Other counties in the Province of Ontario	..	
Foreigners and aliens	..	
		133

Including the Government grant of $686.66, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $7,131.79, and the expenditure to $6,742.89.

The collective stay of the inmates was 31,182 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of $623.64 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

I visited the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 4th August, and found the dormitories, school-rooms, play-rooms, lavatories, etc., scrupulously clean and orderly. There were 79 inmates on this date, all in good health. The register did not agree with the daily record as to the number discharged during the year, to which I called the Matron's attention.

I inspected the Home a second time on the 1st December. The names of 78 girls were on the register, all of whom I saw in the class-rooms and nursery. They were reported to be in good health, and presented a cleanly and neat appearance. The Matron, Mrs. Bright, who has been in charge of the Home for many years, is about to sever her connection with it owing to her failing health.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the year :

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	92	
Admitted	65	
Total number of inmates	——	157
Discharged	62	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	95	
	——	

Sex.

Male	157	
	——	157

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	157	
Roman Catholic	....	
	——	157

Nationalities.

Canadian	148	
English	....	
Irish	2	
Scotch	1	
United States	1	
Other countries, or unknown	5	
	——	157

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	143	
Counties of Ontario	....	
Other counties, including emigrants, foreigners and aliens	14	
	——	157

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $712.22, amounted to $7,197.22, and the expenditures were $5,515.24.

The collective stay of the Institution was equal to 33,550 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $671.00 as Government aid for the year 1898.

Inspections.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

I inspected the Boys' Home, Toronto, on the 30th of August. The register contained the names of 84 boys, as inmates of the Home, but several of them were absent visiting relatives and friends.

The building was in its usual condition of good order, and the records were properly kept.

I visited the Home again on the 2nd December, when there were 92 boys registered as inmates. Owing to three cases of diphtheria among them recently the school had been closed, but was about to be opened again. The sick ones were making good recovery, and the usual precautions were being taken to prevent a reoccurrence of the disease. The premises were in good order, and the books entered up.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the year :

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	32	
Admitted	96	
Total number of inmates	——	128
Discharged	95	
In residence 30th September, 1898	33	
	——	128

Sex.

Male	128	
	——	128

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	128	
Roman Catholic	....	
Other religions, or not known	....	
	——	128

Nationalities.

Canadian	70	
English	51	
Irish	..	
Scotch	..	
United States	2	
Other countries	5	
	——	128

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	128	
	——	128

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $245.12, amounted to $3,642.41 and the expenditures were $3,505.55.

The collective stay of the boys was equal to 11,318 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $226.36 as Government aid for the year 1898.

Inspections.

I made a visit of inspection to this Home on the 15th May, and found that the register contained the names of twenty-seven boys as residents. The books were well kept.

The boys are employed about the city and lodge and board in the Home, paying for same in proportion to the amount of wages they earn.

The dormitories, dining room, school-room, kitchen, wash and bath-rooms, and water closets were in good order.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Home. He reported as follows:

I made an inspection of the home on the 1st December, when there were the names of 35 boys on the register. Between 25 and 30 of them are in permanent situations in stores and factories, earning from $1.25 to $4.50 per week. They pay for their board according to their means.

Night school is held three nights a week, and a public school teacher is in charge. All the boys attend church once a day on Sunday, and Sunday school is held in the Home.

An effort is being made to provide more commodious quarters for the Home at an early day.

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

	Infants.	Mothers.	Totals
In residence 1st October, 1897	60	30	90
Admitted	129	56	185
Total	189	86	275
Discharged	62	53	115
Died	53	..	53
In residence 30th September, 1898	74	33	107
	189	86	275

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

Male	110	..	
Female	79	86	
Total Females			110
" Males			165
			275

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	185	82	267
Other religions	4	4	8
	189	86	275

Nationalities.

Canadian	188	60	248
English	..	20	20
Irish	..	1	1
Scotch	..	4	4
United States	1	1	1
	189	86	275

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	189	84	273
Province of Ontario	..	..	..
Other countries	..	2	2
	189	86	275

The receipts of the Home during the year were $5,389.09, and the expenditures were $5,261.42.

The collective stay of the children equalled 24,740 days. The Home will be entitled in respect of them to $494.80.

The collective stay of the mother nurses, for whom ten cents a day is allowed, was 9,479 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to $947.90.

The collective days' stay of the other women, for whom seven cents per day is allowed, was 1,982 days, for which the sum of $138.74 will be allowed.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1898, including the grant of $200 for the Infirmary work, will amount to $1,781.44.

Inspections.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 17th November, and found 49 adult females and 82 infants in residence. Thirty-five of the women have children in the Home. All the rooms, dormitories, etc., were in good order. No sickness among the inmates. Books properly kept.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shows the operations of this Home during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	56	
Admitted	63	
Total number	——	119
Discharged	68	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1898	51	
	——	119

Sex.

Male	116	
Female	3	
	——	119

Religious Denominations

Protestant	14	
Roman Catholic	105	
Other religions, or not known	....	
	——	119

Nationalities.

Canadian	112	
English	7	
Irish	..	
United States	.	
Other countries	..	
	——	119

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	118	
Other places in the Province of Ontario	1	
	——	119

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $418.66, was $4,373.98, and the expenditure was $4,355.48.

The collective stay of the boys was 19,504 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $390.08 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made an inspection of the St. Nicholas' Home, Toronto, on the 12th July. On that day there were the names of 52 youths registered as inmates, nine of whom were under twelve years of age. The majority of them are in situations about the city. I found the Home in good order, the dormitories neat and clean, and the books entered up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed:

I visited this Home on the 2nd December, and found it in its usual condition of good order. Some new iron bedsteads have been placed in the dormitories, and the rooms formerly used by the Children's Aid Society have been thoroughly renovated, painted, and refurnished. The register showed the number of boys in residence to be 56, ranging in age from seven to seventeen years. Nearly all of them were said to be employed about the city. The younger boys attend school during the day, and for the older ones a night school is provided during the winter.

THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	21	
Admitted	59	
Total number of inmates	——	80
Discharged	63	
Died	1	
In residence 30th September, 1898	16	
	——	80

Sex.

Male	5	
Female	75	
	——	80

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	1	
Protestant	78	
Other religions, or not known	1	
	——	80

Nationalities.

Canadian	56	
English	19	
Irish	2	
Scotch	2	
United States	1	
Other countries	..	
	——	80

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	65	
Other cities and counties	13	
Unknown	2	
	——	80

The revenue of the Home during the year amounted to $1,112.29, and the expenditure to $1,278.13.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 3,352 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $67.04 as Government aid for 1898.

Inspections.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. His report is annexed.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 19th October. This charity has removed from Parkdale and now occupies a building at 916 Yonge Street, formerly used by the Salvation Army as a barracks.

There is accommodation for 18 or 20 adults. The building is heated by two hot air furnaces, lighted by gas and supplied with city water.

The inmates on this occasion were 10 adult females and 5 infants. The daily record had not been entered up since August.

SALVATION ARMY, CHILDREN'S SHELTER, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897.	21	
Admitted	32	
Total number of inmates..	——	53
Discharged	27	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	21	
	——	53

Sex.

Male	28	
Female	25	
	——	53

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	53	
Roman Catholic	.	
Other religions or (or not known)	..	
	——	53

Nationalities.

Canadian	53	
English	..	
Irish	..	
United States	..	
Other countries..	..	
	——	53

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto..	44	
Other parts of Ontario..	9	
	——	53

The Revenue of the Shelter during the year amounted to $610.40 and the expenditure to $606.96.

The collective stay of the inmates was 6,758 days, entitling the Shelter to receive a sum of $135.16 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an Inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed :

This Institution was inspected by me on the 3rd August, when there were fifteen children being cared for by the matron and three assistants. The accomodation is somewhat limited, and the building (formerly a tenement house) is not well suited for its present purpose.

There were 20 children in the Shelter when I visited it on the 1st December. They were being cared for by four women, members of the Salvation Army.

The children's ages ranged from fourteen months to twelve years. Four of the eldest were attending school. The premises were in fairly well kept order, but the dormitories appeared to be somewhat crowded with cots.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	118	
Admitted	50	
Total number of inmates		168
Discharged	74	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September 1898	91	
		168

Sex.

Male	89	
Female	79	
		168

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	6	
Roman Catholic	162	
		168

Nationalities.

Canadian	165	
English	..	
Irish	..	
United States	3	
		168

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	115	
County of Wentworth	9	
Other counties and countries	41	
Other countries	3	
		168

Including the government grant of $964.06, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $7,905.27, and the expenditure to $7,904.86.

The collective stay of the inmates was 38 779 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of $775.58 as government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 5th February.

There were no change to note in the building or grounds since my last inspection. All departments were clean and in good order. There were 49 girls in residence, who ages ranged from two to twelve years. They attend school, do housework, knitting, etc, The books are well kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this orphanage. A copy of his report is annexed:

I inspected the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 2nd July There were fifty children being cared for, ranging from two to twelve years of age, and all were reported to be in good health.

Their play-room, school-room, dormitories, etc., were in well kept order, and the books were entered up.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	8	
Admitted	..	
Total number of inmates	——	8
Discharged	2	
Deaths	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	6	
	——	8

Sex.

Male	6	
Female	2	
	——	8

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	8	

Nationalities.

Canadian	8	
English	..	
	——	8

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	8	
	——	8

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were $4,398.74, and the expenditures were $4,053.87. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 2,636 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $52.72 as government aid for 1898.

Inspections.

I made an inspection of this Orphanage on the 4th February. There were then eight children being cared for, namely, six boys and two girls, whose ages were from seven to fourteen years.

They attend school daily and also do some work about the house and in the garden. The dormitories, beds, etc., were in good order.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Orphanage. A copy of his report is annexed:

I visited this Orphanage on the 2nd July. There were only seven children (five boys and two girls) in residence on that day.

Their dormitories, play-room, etc., were clean and in neat order. The books were entered up.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	64	
Admitted	22	
Total number of inmates		86
Discharged	22	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1898	64	
		86

Sex.

Male	86	
Female	..	
		86

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	86	
Roman Catholic	..	
Other religions (or not known)	..	
		86

Places Admitted From.

Hamilton City	86	
County of Wentworth	..	
		86

Nationalities.

Canadian	81	
English	1	
Irish	2	
Scotch	2	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
		86

The receipts of the Home during the year were $4,679.13, and the expenditures were $4,649.09.

The collective stay of the inmates was 24,215 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $484.30 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Hamilton, on the 4th February There were on that day 66 boys in residence, from five to fourteen years of age. They attend school daily. Religious services are held on Friday afternoon and on Sunday in the school room. Those of the boys who are able also go to church in the city. The Home was in a good state of cleanliness and order throughout.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

I visited this Institution on the 2nd July and found all its apartments clean and tidy. The register contained the names of 67 boys as inmates: one had been taken to the hospital on account of illness. Since the 1st October 15 had been admitted and 13 discharged. The books were properly entered up to date.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	36	
Admitted	34	
Total number of inmates	—	70
Discharged	42	
Number of deaths	..	
In residence 30th September, 1898	28	
	—	70

Sex.

Male	..	
Female	70	
	—	70

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	70	
Other religions (or not known)	..	
	—	70

Nationalities.

Canada	70	
English	..	
Irish	..	
Scotch	..	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
	—	70

Places Received From.

City of Hamilton	70	
Other parts of the Province of Ontario	..	
	—	70

The revenue of the Home during the year was $1,953.65 and the expenditure was $1,863.56.

The collective stay of the children was 12,810 days, entitling the Home to receive a sum of $256.20 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on the 5th February. There were on that occasion 37 girls in the Institution, from four to thirteen years of age. There is a school building on the premises, convenient to the Home, where the girls are taught daily. They are also instructed in sewing and knitting. Homes are found for them from time to time.

There was no change in the Institution or grounds since my last visit. Everything pertaining thereto was in well kept order; and the records were properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made a visit of inspection to the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on 2nd July, and found the house in good order throughout. There were 33 girls registered as inmates, five of whom were in the city Hospital being treated for ringworm. The others were all in good health.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	23	
Admitted	87	
Total number of inmates		110
Discharged	73	
Died	9	
In residence, 30th of September, 1898	28	
		110

Sex.

Male (infants)	48	
Female	62	
		110

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	110	
Roman Catholic	....	
		110

Nationalities.

Canadian	103	
English	7	
Irish	....	
Scotch	....	
United States	....	
		110

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	89	
County of Wentworth	6	
Other places and counties	15	
Other countries	....	
		110

The revenue of the Home including the Government grant of $386.96 was $2,618.48, and the expenditure $2,613.92.

The collective stay of the children equalled 9,387 days. The Home, therefore will be entitled in respect of them to $187.74.

The collective stay of mother nurses for whom ten cents a day is allowed, was 1,064 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to $106.40.

The collective stay of other women, for whom seven cents a day is allowed, was 1,263 days, which entitles them to $88.41.

The total grant to the Home will amount to $382.55.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 5th February, and found that considerable improvement had been made in the building since my last visit. There were 5 adult females and 31 infants in residence on this occasion. The children are adopted in some cases, and in others they are sent to the Boys' and Girls' Homes when old enough. The books are well kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, on the 2nd July. There were in residence on that day, 7 adult females and 24 children, making a total of 31. They were all reported to be in good health.

The Home was found to be in the best of order in every part. A large verandah has been erected on the west side of the building, making an excellent airing place for the children.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	13	
Admitted	184	
Total number of inmates		197
Discharged	186	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	11	
		197

Sex.

Male	184	
Female	13	
		197

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	169	
Roman Catholic	27	
Other religions	1	
		197

Nationalities.

Canadian	135	
English	34	
Irish	18	
United States	4	
Other countries	4	
Scotch	2	
		197

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	110	
County of Wentworth	..	
Other counties and countries	87	
		197

The revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $950.21, and the expenditure to $964.60.

The collective stay of the inmates was 4,247 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of $84.94 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this Home on the 4th February, and found the rooms, beds, bedding, etc,. clean and tidy. There were then 9 women and 5 infants receiving the benefits of the institution. The books were properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made an inspection of this Home on the 2nd July. There were 6 women and 2 infants in the institution on that day. The women do sewing, housework, etc., during their stay. All the apartments were in good order. There is accommodation for 16 women and 5 children.

ORPHAN'S HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year :

Movements of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1897	46	
Admitted	25	
Total	—	71
Discharged	19	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	52	
	—	71

Sex.

Male	38	
Female	33	
	—	71

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	71	
Roman Catholic	..	
	—	71

Nationalities.

Canadian	68	
English	2	
Scotch	1	
	—	71

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	46	
County of Frontenac	14	
Other counties in Ontario	11	
	—	71

The Revenue of the Home during the year was $3,480.68, including the Government grant of $3,557.34, and the expenditure was $3,547.34.

The collective stay of the children was 18,688 days, entitling the Institution to receive a sum of $373.76 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

The Orphans' Home, Kingston was inspected by me on the 21st April. There were in residence on that day fifty-two children, from three to twelve years of age. Their dormitories, dining room, bath and wash rooms, kitchen, laundry, and water closets were in good condition. The books were properly kept.

I inspected this Home on the 15th December and found no change in the building or premises since my last visit. There were fifty-seven children being cared for from three to twelve years of age, viz., twenty-six boys and thirty-one girls. They were following the usual routine of attending day school and doing housework, sewing, etc. The books were properly entered up.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	63	
Admitted	79	
Total number of inmates		142
Discharged	74	
Died	....	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	68	
		142

Sex.

Male	80	
Female	62	
		142

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	3	
Roman Catholic	139	
		142

Nationalities.

Canadian	94	
English	12	
Irish	9	
United States	11	
Other countries	16	
		142

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	59	
County of Frontenac	39	
Other counties	44	
Other countries, including immigrants, foreigners and aliens	....	
		142

The receipts and expenditures of the Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shown separately.

The collective stay of the children was 28,874 days, entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of $577.48 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Orphanage on the 21st April. The register contained the names of sixty-two children—thirty-six boys and twenty-six girls, from two to twelve years of age. They attend school daily, and are also instructed in sewing, knitting and house-work. Homes are found for them, or they are placed at trades as opportunities offer.

The dormitories, wash and bath rooms, water closets, etc., were in a clean and orderly condition and the records were well kept.

I inspected this Orphanage again on the 15th December. There were sixty-nine children from two to twelve years of age in residence, namely, forty-one boys and twenty-eight girls.

The larger children attend the city schools; the others are taught in the institution. The school rooms, dining rooms, play rooms and dormitories are on the ground floor under the new chapel. All in good order.

———

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	29	
Admitted	91	
Total number of inmates		120
Discharged	91	
Deaths	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	29	
		120

Sex.

Male	4	
Female	116	
		120

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	120	
Protestant		
		120

Nationalities.

Canadian	120	
English	....	
United States	....	
Other countries	....	
		120

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	90	
County of Frontenac	20	
Other counties in Ontario	10	
		120

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $1,229.32, and the expenditure to $1,209.00.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,466 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $269.32, as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this Orphanage on the 21st April. There were thirty female children being cared for on that day, ranging from two to twelve years of age. They attend school in the building, and are also instructed in house work. The rooms, dormitories, beds, bedding, etc., were in good order, and the records were well kept.

When I visited this Orphanage on the 15th December there were 34 children 3 boys and 31 girls, registered as inmates. They are domiciled on the first floor o f the new building used as a chapel, where they have school-rooms, dining-room, play-room, sitting-rooms, dormitories, wash-rooms and water-closets. All their rooms were in good order. They are instructed in sewing and doing general house work.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this House during the year:

Movements of Inmates

In residence in October, 1897	52	
Admitted	71	
Total number of inmates		123
Discharged	67	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1898	56	
		123

Sex.

Male	70	
Female	53	
		123

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	121	
Other religions	2	
		123

Nationalities.

Canadian	111	
English	..	
Irish	1	
Scotch	4	
United States	6	
Other countries	1	
		123

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	108	
County of Carleton	9	
Other counties	3	
Other countries	3	
		123

The revenue of the Home was $5,899.57, and the expenditures were $4,821.33.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 19,686 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $393.72 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 24th March. On that day there were 53 children (from three to twelve years of age) being cared for, namely, 28 boys and 25 girls. All the different departments were clean and in good order. Homes are found for the children from time to time.

I visited this Home again on the 22nd September. Its inmates on that day were 33 boys and 25 girls, from two to thirteen years of age. They attend school daily besides being trained in house work, sewing, etc. I found no change in the building or grounds since my last inspection. The premises were in good order in every respect.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st of October, 1897,	64	
Admitted	59	
Total number of inmates		123
Discharged	56	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1898	67	
		123

Sex.

Male	63	
Female	60	
		123

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	..	
Protestant	123	
		123

Nationalities.

Canadian	120	
English	2	
Irish	1	
Scotch	..	
United States	..	
		123

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	115	
County of Carleton	....	
Other parts of the Province	5	
Other countries	3	
		123

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statements of the Refuge Department *vide* Schedule B. Refuge Report.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 23,154 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of 463.08 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Orphanage on the 24th March.

There were 66 children in charge, 32 boys and 34 girls, from three to twelve years of age.

They are taught daily in the class rooms by two teachers. Part of their time is devoted to housework, sewing, knitting, etc., and homes are found for them from time to time.

The building and premises have been considerably improved since my last inspection.

I made a second inspection of this Orphanage on the 3rd December. There was nothing new to note in regard to the buildings or grounds. All was in very good order. There were 58 children (31 boys and 27 girls) being cared for, and their time is occupied with school studies, housework, sewing etc. Homes are found for them as occasion requires.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	135	
Admitted	123	
Total number of inmates		258
Discharged	117	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	141	
		258

Sex.

Male	117	
Female	141	
		258

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	258	
Protestant	..	
		258

Nationalities.

Canadian	232	
Irish	23	
Other countries	3	
		258

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	177	
County of Carleton	50	
Other counties in Ontario	28	
Other countries	3	
		258

The receipts of the Institution were $5,973.68, and the expenditures $5,813.83.

The collective stay of children was 54,166 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $1,083.32 as the Government aid for 1898.

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa, on the 25th April. The register shewed that 153 children (65 boys and 88 girls) were being maintained.

They were all in good health and apparently happy,

The management expect soon to remove to their new building on the hill, near Government House.

I visited this Orphanage on the 3rd December. The new building lately erected is now occupied. It is a large four-storey stone structure with basement, and is situated near the Infants' Home. It has a frontage of 200 feet by a depth of 100 feet, and has accommodation for 250 children.

There is an entrance to the first flat at each end of the building. The north end is occupied by the boys and contains two play rooms, dining-room, clothes room, sewing room, hall, wash-room, bath-room and water-closets. The girls occupy the south end, where there is a dining-room, workroom, play-room, wash-room, bath-room, and water-closets.

In the basement are the furnace and boiler-room, coal-rooms, vegetable cellar, wash-room, ironing room, and play-room for boys' use in bad weather.

Second flat.—Hallway and main entrance from the street, school-room, sewing and mending rooms, bath-room and water-closets, hall leading to rear of building, also large play-rooms, reception rooms, and sisters' private room There are private parlors on both sides of the hall, a dispensary, linen cupboard, private dining-room, and stairs leading to the next or third flat.

Third flat.—School-rooms for the larger pupils, sisters' private rooms, hospital or infirmary, several large rooms arranged for chapel, music room, dormitories, bath and wash-rooms, water-closets, linen closet, work or sewing-rooms, door leading from hall on to gallery outside, also stairs leading to fourth flat.

Fourth flat.—On this flat there are a number of dormitories, sisters' and nurses' rooms on night duty, linen closets, wash-rooms, bath-rooms and water-closets, hall leading out on to gallery. The attic is partitioned off and used for storage rooms, trunk rooms, etc.

All the rooms in the building are well furnished with modern furniture.

There are fire escapes at each end of the building. Electric light has been installed, and the water supply is from the city mains.

At the time of my visit there were 148 children in residence, namely, 70 boys and 78 girls, from two to fourteen years of age. They attend school, and do housework, sewing, knitting, mending, etc. Homes are found for them from time to time, principally among the farmers of the surrounding country. The children were free from sickness. The books were properly kept.

THE RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	27	
Admitted during the year	58	
Total number of inmates		85
Discharged	53	
Died	12	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	20	
		85

Sex.

Male	26	
Female	59	
		85

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	67	
Roman Catholic	16	
Other religions, or not known	2	
		85

Nationalities.

Canadian	70	
English	4	
Irish	2	
Scotch	5	
United States	3	
Other countries	1	
		85

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	68	
County of Carleton	....	
Other counties	16	
Other countries	1	
		85

The revenue of the Home was $1,387.77, and the expenditures were $1,501.35.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 11,100 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $222.00 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

When I inspected this Home, on the 25th of March, there were 16 adult females and 26 children in residence.

A number of the inmates were sick with measles.

The building was in good condition, having been improved considerably during the past year. The rooms also were clean. Books well kept.

I made an inspection of the Salvation Army Rescue Home, Ottawa, on the 2nd December, and found that it had been considerably improved, both the building and grounds, since my last visit.

There were 14 adult females, and 14 children in residence.

Everything was in satisfactory order.

INFANTS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st of January, 1897	27	
Admitted	239	
Total number of inmates	——	266
Discharged	129	
Died	107	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	30	
	——	266

Sex.

Male	131	
Female	135	
	——	266

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	75	
Roman Catholic	191	
Other religions (or not known)	..	
	——	266

Nationalities.

Canadian	98	
English	40	
Irish	98	
Scotch	27	
Other countries	3	
	——	266

Places Admitted from.

City of Ottawa	198	
County of Carleton	68	
Other counties in Ontario	....	
	——	266

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $196.90 was $2,075.03, and the expenditure was $2,091.99.

The collective stay of the infants was 12,334 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $246.68 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Infants' Home, Ottawa, on the 25th April, finding 56 infants and 4 mother nurses in residence.

Received since the 1st October, 160: discharged, placed with friends or parents, 73; died 53.

The building was undergoing renovation, kalsomining etc.

It is heated with steam, supplied with city water, and lighted with coal oil lamps. It is fitted with bath-rooms and water-closets.

Books properly kept.

I visited this Home again on the 3rd December. No change in the building since my last visit, but the grounds showed considerable improvement.

There were thirty infants being cared for, and they are kept as comfortable as possible, but owing to their tender ages the death rate is large. Since the 1st October last thirty were received and seventeen died.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN'S HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	93	
Admitted	55	
Total number of inmates	..	
	——	148
Discharged	71	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	77	
	——	148

Sex.

Male	91	
Female	57	
	——	148

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	148	
Protestant	....	
	——	148

Nationalities.

Canadian	77	
English	10	
Irish	50	
Scotch	5	
United States	3	
Other countries	3	
	——	148

Places Admitted From.

City of London	32	
County of Middlesex	39	
Other parts of Ontario	77	
	——	148

The receipts and expenditures of this Home during the year amounted to $14,760.97 and $14,829.90, and are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 33,706 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $674.12 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

This Orphanage was inspected by me on the 6th April. There was no change in the building or grounds since my last inspection, calling for special remark. All departments were in satisfactory order. There were ninety-three children under charge (sixty-one boys and thirty-two girls) from three to twelve years of age, all of whom appeared to be comfortably provided for.

I visited this Orphanage again on the 25th November. On that day seventy-two children, from three to twelve years of age, were being cared for. Forty-five were boys and twenty-seven were girls. In addition to attending school daily, they are taught housework, sewing, knitting, etc.

Their dormitories, school-rooms, play-rooms, etc., were in well kept order.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	26	
Admitted	46	
Total number of inmates	——	72
Discharged	25	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	47	
	——	72

Sex.

Male	49	
Female	23	
	——	72

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	72	
Roman Catholic	..	
	——	72

Nationalities.

Canadian	72	
English	..	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
	——	72

Places Admitted From.

City of London	72	
Other parts of Ontario	..	
	——	72

The revenue of the Home was $3,522.84 and the expenditures were $3,520.08.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 12,866 days entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $257.32 as Government Aid for 1898.

Inspections.

I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, on the 6th April. All parts of the building were in good order, also the school rooms, in a separate building. The inmates numbered 35—25 boys and 10 girls—from three to twelve years of age. The books were properly kept.

I visited this orphanage again on the 24th November and found 45 children in residence, namely, 30 boys and 15 girls. In addition to attending school they are taught housework, sewing, knitting, etc.

All departments were clean and in good order, and the books properly kept.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	15	
Admitted	44	
Total number of inmates		59
Discharged	32	
Died	8	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	19	
		59

Sex.

Male	17	
Female	42	
		59

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	59	
Roman Catholic	....	
Other religions	....	
		59

Nationalities.

Canadian	48	
English	5	
Irish	4	
Scotch	2	
		59

Places Admitted From.

City of London	57	
County of Middlesex	2	
Other counties	....	
		59

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $266.34, were $677 88, and the expenditure $1,077.53.

The collective stay of the children equalled 3.173 days. The Home will, therefore, be entitled in respect of them to $63.46.

The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom ten cents per day is allowed, was 934 days. The Home, in respect of these, will be entitled to $93.40.

The collective days' stay of those mothers for whom seven cents per day is allowed, was 934 days, for which they are entitled to receive $65.38.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1898, will amount to $222.24.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Charity on the 5th April when there were three women and six children in residence.

The record was found to be correctly entered up, and the rooms were in well kept order.

I inspected this Home on the 25th November. There were seven adult females and eleven children in residence on that day. The premises were in good order.

A larger building, with more modern appliances, is much needed.

THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	22	
Admitted	107	
Total number of inmates	——	129
Discharged	105	
Died	9	
In residence 30th September, 1898	15	
	——	129

Sex.

Male	23	
Female	106	
	——	129

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	125	
Protestant	4	
Other religions (or not known)	..	
	——	129

Nationalities.

Canadian	104	
English	11	
Irish	5	
Scotch	4	
United States	5	
Other countries	..	
	——	129

Places Admitted From.

City of London	82	
County of Middlesex	..	
Other counties	47	
Other countries	..	
	——	129

The revenue of the Asylum was $1,355.89, and the expenditures $1,406.71.

The collective stay of the children was 8,000 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $160.00, as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Home on the 5th April, and found house-cleaning in progress and repairs being made. There were eleven adult females and twelve infants in the house. Some of the women work in the city and pay for their board and the care of their infants, about $4 per month. A night school has been established. The Home was in good order throughout and the books properly kept.

I made a second inspection of this Home, on the 25th November, when its inmates were 13 adult females and 12 children. The cellar has been repaired and a brick floor laid in it. The drainage is now in good order.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	21
Admitted	22
Total number of inmates	43
Discharged	16
Died	
In residence 30th September, 1898	27
	43

Sex.

Male	19
Female	24
	43

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	33
Other religions	10
	43

Nationalities.

Canadian	42
English	1
Irish	
Other countries	
	43

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Catharines	40
County of Lincoln	1
Other countries	2
	43

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to $3,070.27 and $1,630.44 respectively.

The collective stay of infants to 8,645 days at two cents entitle the Home to $172.90 for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

An inspection of this Home was made by me on the 30th March. There were 22 children in it then, whose ages ranged from eighteen months to fourteen years. All the rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were in satisfactory order. There was no change to note in the condition of the building and grounds since my last visit. Books properly kept.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	50
Admitted	12
Total number of inmates	62
Discharged	11
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	51
	62

Sex.

Male	36
Female	26
	62

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	62
Protestant	
	62

Nationalities.

Canadian	62
Other countries	
	62

Places Admitted From.

Village of St. Agatha	
County of Waterloo	60
Other counties	2
Other countries	
	62

The revenue of the Asylum was $1,897.85, including the Government grant of $375.16, and the expenditure to $1,893.75.

The collective stay of the children was 18,746 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $374.92 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I requested Mr. Aikens to inspect this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed.

On July 25th, I inspected the Orphanage at St. Agatha. The daily record gave the names of 55 children in attendance, about equally divided. It being the vacation period the children do not attend school the entire day, but only half time. On speaking with the Sisters in charge why they do not give them a total freedom from books and studies, I was informed that the most of them have no homes, no relatives or others who care anything about them, and being compelled to spend their time at the institution, they are better at work doing something, than spending the day in play. Of course they assist in the cultivation of the 14 acres of land attached to the building as far as children from 2 or 3 to 10 or 12 years old can, but otherwise most of their life at this orphanage is devoted to a preparation for earning their own living when they leave.

The building is kept scrupulously neat and clean, and the work done is thoroughly methodical, all of which is an object lesson to a young and plastic mind.

The daily record book and register are kept regularly entered up.

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	18	
Admitted	9	
Total number of inmates	—	27
Discharged	7	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	19	
	—	27

Sex.

Male	7	
Female	20	
	—	27

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	27	
Protestant	..	
	—	27

Nationalities.

Canadian	27	
English	..	
Irish	..	
Scotch	..	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
	—	27

Places Admitted From.

District of Thunder Bay	27	
Town of Fort William	..	
From other counties in the Province	..	
From other countries, including emigrants	..	
	—	27

The revenue of the Home was $1,587.05, and the expenditure 1,604.16.

The collective stay of the children was 7,196 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $143.92 as Government aid for 1898.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Orphanage on the 9th September. Formerly white children were received and cared for; now none but Indian and Halfbreed children are admitted, There were eighteen inmates on the date of this visit, namely, four boys and seven girls, under twelve years of age, and seven adults.

I found the building in good order. It is heated with hot air, and water tanks and force pumps are provided as a protection from fire. There is a separate school building on the grounds, convenient to the Home, and two teachers are employed. The children remain in the Home until they are fitted for going out to service in private families or to learn trades.

The books are properly entered up. Two deaths occurred during the year

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st January, 1897	9	
Admitted	30	
Total number of inmates	—	39
Discharged	26	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	12	
	—	39

Sex.

Male	20	
Female	19	
	—	39

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	39	
Catholic	..	
	—	39

Nationalities.

Canadian	39	
English	..	
United States	..	
Other countries	..	
	—	39

Places Admitted From.

Berlin	..	
Waterloo	35	
Other counties in Ontario	4	
Other countries	..	
	—	39

The revenue of the Home was $1,210.81, and the expenditures were $1,160.25.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 9,198 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $183.96 as Government aid for 1898.

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Berlin Orphanage on the 10th February.

The register contained the names of fifteen children, from three to thirteen years of age, namely, nine boys and six girls. Thirteen of them attend school in the town. Homes are found for them from time to time.

All the rooms, dormitories, beddings, etc., presented a clean and tidy appearance, and the books were properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to inspect this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed :

This Institution is a non-denomination Orphanage, managed by a United Brethren clergyman and his wife It is fairly well adapted for the purposes of an Orphanage, and its location between two towns gives it special facilities for caring for the children of both. It can accommodate twenty-four, although but half that number was in residence on the day of my visit. It is equipped with twenty beds, a play room in the basement, dining rooms, and study rooms for the children, whose ages run from about four to thirteen.

The work has been carried on for several years already in a smaller building, but as it increased from year to year it was found necessary to move into their present premises, between Berlin and Waterloo. The whole Institution indicates frugality and thrift, so characteristic of Germans generally.

No effort had been made to keep the books prescribed by the Department, but the movements of population were recorded in a book of their own. I gave the Rev. Mr. Stolz and his wife some information about making entries in the daily record book, and told them to start it on the 1st of October, which I have no doubt will be done.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

There has been no increase in these Homes during the year. In my reports of inspection will be found particulars regarding each institution, and the tables show the length of stay of the inmates, amount of receipts and expenditures, etc.

Names of Magdalen Asylums.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government	Total Government grant for the year 1898 at the rate of two cents per day.
			$ c.	$ c.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	10,877	3,055 13	217 54
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	31,139	5,012 00	622 78
Totals, 1898		42,016	8,067 13	840 32
Totals, 1897		40,496	7,677 96	809 92

Names of Magdalen Asylums.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Aggregate cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	10,877	3,165 04	29 09
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	31,139	5,605 88	18 00
Totals for 1898		42,016	8,770 92	20 87
Totals for 1897		40,496	8,614 75	21 27

Names of Magdalen Asylums.	Location.	Number of persons in residence on 1st October, 1897.	Number admitted during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number of discharges during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number in residence 30th September, 1898.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	27	21	48	18	....	30
Good Shephard Refuge	"	86	79	165	72	3	90
Total, 1898		113	100	213	90	3	120
Total, 1897		110	91	201	86	1	114

The statistics for each asylum, in respect of sex, religious denominations nationalities and previous residences of the inmates, have been summarized as under:

Sex.

Female	213	
		213

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	57	
Roman Catholic	156	
		213

Nationalities.

Canadian	159	
English	16	
Irish	31	
Scotch	4	
United States	3	
Other Countries	..	
		213

Previous Residences.

Received from city or town in which institutions are located, Toronto	213	
Received from counties in which institutions are located	..	
Received from other counties in the Province	..	
Emigrants and foreigners	..	
		213

SEPARATE REPORTS.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1897	27	
Admitted	21	
Total number of inmates		48
Discharged	18	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1898	30	
		48

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	45	
Roman Catholic	3	
		48

Nationalities.

Canadian	18	
English	12	
Irish	12	
Scotch	4	
United States	2	
Other countries	..	
		48

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	48	
From counties in the Province	..	
		48

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of $207.04, amounted to $3,055.13, and the expenditures to $3,165.04.

The collective stay of the inmates was 10,877 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $217.54 as Government aid for 1898.

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 17th November. There were thirty adult females registered as inmates on that day. They are expected to remain in the Refuge for a year and are clothed and fed. No wages are paid to them, except a small amount in deserving cases. They are placed in situations when suitable places can be found for them. All departments were in a good state of cleanliness and order. Books well kept.

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1897	86	
Admitted	79	
Total number of inmates	——	165
Discharged	72	
Died	3	
In residence 30th September, 1898	90	
	——	165

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	12	
Roman Catholic	153	
	——	165

Nationalities.

Canadian	141	
English	4	
Irish	19	
Scotch	..	
United States	1	
Other countries	..	
	——	165

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	148	
County of York	10	
Other counties and countries	7	
	——	165

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of $602.88, was $5,012.00, and the expenditure $5,605.88.

The collective stay of the inmates was 31,139 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $622.78 as Government aid for 1898.

Inspections.

I visited this Institution again on the 17th November. The inmates on that day numbered 92. namely, 72 adult females and 30 children.

The children are kept separate from the other inmates, and they attend school daily. All departments were in a good state of cleanliness and order.

The new building is nearly complete and will afford accommodation for between two and three hundred more inmates.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOSPITALS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1898.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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1899.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, December, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor he Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-ninth Annual Report upon the Hospitals for the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

The Honorable E. J. Davis, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

HOSPITALS.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, December, 1898.

To the Honourable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, *Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St. George, member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-ninth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September 1898.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

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Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	61
House of Mercy Lying in Hospital, Ottawa	64
Sick Children's Hospital, Ottawa	67
Maternity Hospital, Ottawa	70
General Hospital, London	73
St. Joseph's Hospital, London	76
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	79
Galt Hospital, Galt	82
General Hospital, Guelph	85
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	88
General Hospital, Pembroke	91

General Hospital, Mattawa 94
J, H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford 96
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur 99
Belleville Hospital, Belleville 102
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital Brockville 105
General Hospital, Brockville 108
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood 111
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough 114
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough 117
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor 120
St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham 123
General Hospital, Chatham 126
General Hospital, Stratford 129
Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas 132
General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound 135
General Hospital, Sudbury 138
St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury 141
General Hospital, Huntsville 144
Huntsville Hospital, Huntsville 147
Woodstock Hospital, Woodstock 150
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital, Berlin 153
General Hospital, Sarnia 156
Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie 159
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall 162
National Sanatorium; Gravenhurst 165
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HOSPITALS.

The work done by the Hospitals in Ontario during the past year surpasses all previous years in their history, the number of patients treated having been 21,828, or an increase of 2,211 over any previous year, while the death rate has greatly decreased, there being 1,129, or about five per cent of the cases treated. This is the lowest death rate yet reached in the Province. It is not surprising that the public have unbounded confidence in committing their sick to the care of our Hospitals, and that they contribute most liberally of their private means to the maintenance of the institutions.

While the number of patients has greatly increased there has also been a corresponding increase in the number of hospital buildings, well equipped, and having the best medical and surgical talent in attendance that is available in their respective localities.

The management supply nurses who have been thoroughly trained in all the departments of caring for the sick, and well qualified superintendents to look after all the details in connection with the work.

The number of Hospitals now in operation in the Province is forty-eight. Five new Hospitals were erected and placed on the list for Government aid last year, viz.:—

Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie.

Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall.

General Hospital, Rat Portage.

Sanatorium for Consumptives, Gravenhurst.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury.

And this year there are three Hospitals making application to be placed upon the list, viz.:—

St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa.

General Hospital, Cornwall.

Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto.

Hospitals are now pretty fairly established in all the cities and towns of the Province.

The very liberal aid given by the Legislature for many years has stimulated the people to provide these institutions, and also to contribute generously of their private means toward their support.

The supervision of the Government by semi-annual inspections has done much to place the Hospitals upon a permanent basis, and they are now well furnished with modern appliances for the comfort and care of the sick.

It is to be regretted, however, that there is a tendency in many small places and even in some cities, to establish more Hospitals than the requirements of the population demand, thereby dividing the work to such an extent as to cripple the efforts put forth for their proper maintenance.

One good, well equipped Hospital, sufficiently large to accommodate the sick of its locality can do more and better work than two or more small Hospitals, as, where duplicated in this way, the tendency is to divide the community in its philanthropic work and cause a waste of money in keeping up an extra building, staff of officers, etc. Government aid should not be given to encourage the opening of a new Hospital where sufficient accommodation already exists The grant was formerly thirty cents per patient per day, but this has been changed to a yearly grant of $110,000, which is divided between the various Hospitals according to the work done by each. How long the Legislature will continue to grant this aid it is difficult to say, but it is natural to suppose that as these institutions become more nearly self-sustaining by the fees, private contributions, subscriptions and municipal grants they receive, the Government grant will be lessened. Consequently, great care should be exercised in establishing new Hospitals on the assumption that they will always continue to receive Government aid, as in the event of its withdrawal at any time they might be placed in embarrassed circumstances, and to a great extent rendered useless.

All the Hospitals in the Province receiving Government aid are required to admit all who apply and who are proper subjects for hospital treatment, without regard to nationality, religion or their ability to pay.

The friends or families of patients are permitted to visit them at suitable times and supply them with such delicacies as may be desired and that are not injurious to the patient, or are against the rules of the institution. Clergymen have access at all times to the sick desiring their services.

The following statement shows the number of patients treated in the several Hospitals during the past twenty-one years.

Tables VI. and VII. show the manner in which the Government grant is distributed.

In tables VIII. and IX. will be found details of cost of maintaining each Hospital, daily cost of patients, etc.

The inspections of Hospital during the year show the number of patients in residence, condition of buildings and grounds, etc., etc.

The Tables numbered I. to X. will be found in the following pages, and following them are the separate reports upon each of the hospitals, which give full information as to the movements of patients, the sanitary and other conditions of the respective institutions.

The following comparative statement shows the numbers treated in all the hospitals in each of the past twenty-one years, with the increase or decrease in each successive year as the case may be:—

		Increase.	Decrease.
1878	4,372	295	..
1879	4,612	240	..
1880	5,302	690	..
1881	4,257	..	45
1882	6,032	775	..
1883	6,238	206	..
1884	6,369	131	..
1885	6,617	248	..
1886	7,035	418	..
1887	7,522	487	..
1888	8,292	770	..
1889	8,561	269	..
1890	9,187	626	..
1891	10,523	1,336	..
1892	11,404	881	..
1893	12,392	988	..
1894	14,363	1,971	..
1895	16,161	1,798	..
1896	17,517	1,356	..
1897	19,617	2,100	..
1898	21,828	2,211	..

TABLE I.—Shewing the general movement of Patients in each Hospital separately.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1897.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1898.	Number of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1898.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1898.
General Hospital (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	Toronto	260	2,735	122	3,117	2,674	176	267
Grace Homœpathic Hospital	"	47	697	92	836	726	34	76
Hospital for Sick Children	"	86	547		633	515	24	94
St. Michael's Hospital	"	133	1,539	53	1,725	1,458	110	157
Western Hospital	"	29	334	9	372	324	20	28
City Hospital	Hamilton	75	1,016	40	1,131	962	91	78
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	33	390		423	347	17	32
General Hospital	Kingston	66	1,107	37	1,210	1,105	44	61
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	70	925		995	899	37	59
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	60	744		804	689	54	61
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	75	1,166		1,241	1,099	67	75
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	30	226	187	443	397	6	40
Sick Children's Hospital	"	15	149		164	149	9	6
Maternity Hospital	"	3	63	52	118	98	10	10
General Hospital	London	55	801	18	874	783	39	52
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	17	385		402	353	21	28
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catherines.	18	952	15	285	237	22	27
Galt Hospital	Galt	19	242	3	264	232	12	20
General Hospital	Guelph	31	548	18	597	524	33	40
St Joseph's Hospital	"	23	363		386	355	13	38
General Hospital	Pembroke	31	240		271	235	10	26
General Hospital	Mattawa	11	217		228	205	7	16
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	23	322	6	351	289	29	33
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	7	144		151	125	12	14
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	20	237	6	263	246	7	10
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital	Brockville	25	380		405	364	13	28
General Hospital	"	32	371	4	407	354	27	26
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	3	68		71	59	4	8
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	17	286	2	305	271	15	19
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	13	196		209	175	9	25
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	24	209		233	205	14	14
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	28	262	4	294	265	17	12
General Hospital	"	17	276	13	306	269	14	23
General Hospital	Stratford	23	172	9	204	173	11	20
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	9	155	9	173	151	11	11
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	16	117	2	135	113	8	14

General Hospital	Sudbury	3	112	.....	115	101	7	7
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	10	144	.....	154	138	7	12
General Hospital	Huntsville	2	76	.....	78	64	3	11
Hunt-ville Hospital	"	9	169	3	181	163	6	12
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	7	119	2	128	103	10	15
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	4	137	3	144	123	5	16
General Hospital	Sarnia	19	258	9	286	261	9	16
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	1	83	.....	84	72	6	6
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	7	357	.....	364	320	13	31
National Sanitorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	9	107	.....	116	80	3	33
General Hospital	Rat Portage	.....	152	.....	152	118	17	17
Total, 1898	.....	1,515	19,595	718	21,828	18,976	1,129	1,724
Total, 1897	.....	1,410	17,466	722	19,617	17,050	1,100	1,467

TABLE II.- Shewing Sex, Religious Denominations and Nationalities of Patients under treatment in the various Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Location.	Sex.		Religious denominations.			Nationalities.					
		Male.	Female.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries
General Hospital	Toronto	1,773	1,344	2,848	243	26	1,890	632	260	169	86	80
Grace Homœpathic Hospital	"	294	542	765	53	18	484	218	43	31	31	26
Hospital for Sick Children	"	361	272	549	67	17	587	20	2	1	11	12
St. Michael's Hospital	"	886	839	788	915	22	991	213	336	53	73	58
Western Hospital	"	113	259	344	20	8	245	69	27	7	14	10
City Hospital	Hamilton	611	520	933	165	33	705	199	92	50	45	40
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	164	259	219	204	.....	254	66	53	18	21	11
General Hospital	Kingston	569	641	1,098	107	5	1,069	67	51	25	14	4
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	510	485	282	713	.....	618	112	177	23	30	6
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	407	397	626	126	52	583	76	55	31	13	46
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	559	682	152	1,089	.....	1,010	61	83	14	28	15
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	91	352	114	329	.....	185	59	144	39	.....	16
Sick Children's Hospital	"	66	98	106	57	1	137	3	2	3	3	16
Maternity Hospital	"	28	90	86	32	.....	77	24	9	4	4	.....
General Hospital	London	445	429	783	79	12	584	149	55	33	26	27
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	157	245	175	227	.....	318	21	11	20	15	17
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	170	115	217	66	2	177	47	27	13	15	6
Galt Hospital	Galt	119	145	246	18	.....	216	18	4	17	2	7
General Hospital	Guelph	283	314	568	29	.....	472	50	13	40	4	18
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	151	235	76	309	1	280	27	51	13	5	10
General Hospital	Pembroke	119	152	70	201	.....	211	14	42	3	1	.....
General Hospital	Mattawa	159	69	26	202	.....	176	3	45	4	.....	.....
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	191	160	312	30	.....	343	53	28	10	11	6
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	128	23	96	55	.....	74	11	40	12	.....	14
Bellevil e Hospital	Belleville	120	143	216	47	.....	213	20	21	5	2	1
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital	Brockville	172	233	163	242	.....	279	20	59	15	23	9
General Hospital	"	179	228	392	14	1	308	25	19	7	48	.....
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	35	36	63	8	.....	45	14	8	4	.....	.....
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	134	171	298	7	.....	223	46	22	7	5	2
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	100	109	23	186	.....	122	5	59	.....	4	19
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	102	131	73	160	.....	153	15	17	2	40	6
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	120	174	183	111	.....	272	5	12	.....	2	3
General Hospital	"	152	154	292	14	.....	260	9	7	10	20	.....
General Hospital	Stratford	87	117	168	34	2	135	30	14	12	6	7
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	109	64	161	11	1	110	31	7	7	12	6
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	79	56	128	6	1	124	5	3	3	.....	.....
General Hospital	Sudbury	111	4	65	49	1	95	5	5	2	1	7

St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	137	17	58	96		133	2	8	2	9		1					
General Hospital	Huntsville	71	7	69	9		63	8	4	2			10					
Huntsville Hospital	"	142	39	162	19		127	11	13	9	11							
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	61	67	121	7		104	13	3	4	4		25					
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	62	82	110	34		98	7	2	1	11							
General Hospital	Sarnia	129	157	267	19		164	35	34	28	25							
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	43	41	82	2		58	17	7	1	1							
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	180	174	73	286	5	230	18	30	45	30		11					
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	60	56	111	5		97	12	1	1	4		1					
General Hospital	Rat Portage	130	22	129	23		88	24	8	7	12		13					
Total, 1898		10,879	10,949	14,886	6,734	208	15,147	2,589	1,993	869	724		566					
Total, 1897		9,647	9,970	13,285	6,098	234	13,398	2,579	1,819	682	586		553					

TABLE No. III.

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alimentary Canal.			
Colic	21	13	34
Constipation	53	43	96
Dysentry	47	26	73
Diarrhœa	55	46	101
Dyspepsia	130	129	259
Enteritis	26	34	60
Fistura-in-ano	49	27	76
Gastrodynia	10	17	27
Gastritis	107	138	245
Hæmorrhoids	133	98	231
Hæmatemesis	8	7	15
Intestinal Worms	6	10	16
Œsophagus (diseases of)	13	4	17
Pharyngitis	24	11	35
Ptyalism	4	1	5
Peritonitis	67	86	153
Quinsy	35	30	65
Stomatitis	20	18	38
Tonsillitis	100	140	240
Typhlitis (including Appendicitis)	261	126	387
Ulceration of Stomach	30	51	81
Hypertrophied	17	12	29
Unclassified	7	17	24
Brain and Nervous System.			
Apoplexy	19	10	29
Chorea	26	39	65
Catalepsy	2	7	9
Concussion of Brain	25	6	31
" Spine	6	4	10
Compression of Brain	8	3	11
" Spine	5	3	8
Delirium Tremens	62	3	65
Epilepsy	45	43	88
Hemiplegia	55	18	73
Hysteria	51	164	215
Hydrocephalus	15	1	1
Inflammation of Brain	..	4	19
Insolation	9	2	11
Insomnia	13	20	33
Insanity	41	37	78
Locomotor Ataxia	28	9	37
Myeclitis	13	4	17
Meningitis	2	1	3
Neuralgia	74	90	164
Neuroma	16	7	23
Paralysis, General	65	39	104
" Infantile	9	3	12
Paraplegia	35	12	47
Paralysis, Agitans	6	3	9
" Spasm	3	2	5
Softening of the Brain	8	5	13
Spina Bifida	4	8	12
Sciatica	81	27	108
Spinal Curvature	29	28	57
Tubercular Menigitis	12	22	34
Brain and Nervous System.—Continued.			
Tetanus	14	..	14
Neurasthemia	29	48	77
Unclassified	8	2	10
Bones and Joints.			
Anchylosis	22	8	30
Caries (including Pott's Disease)	60	27	87
Exostosis	16	3	9
Necrosis	04	51	155
Ostitis and Ostro Myslitis	23	13	36
Periostitis	39	22	61
Rickets	12	5	17
Arthritis (all varieties)	39	38	77
Synovitis	11	4	15
Unclassified	4	1	5
Circulation			
Angina Pectoris	3	6	9
Aneurisms	16	8	24
Atheroma of Vessels	32	15	47
Cyanosis	5	3	8
Disease of Aortic Valves	29	14	43
" Mitral Valves	63	41	104
" Tricuspid Valves	5	3	8
" Pulmonary Artery	3	3	6
Endocarditis	12	17	29
Heart, Dilation of	24	11	35
" Hypertrophy	17	12	29
" Degeneration	12	9	21
" Disease (unclassified)	36	33	69
Nævus	7	10	17
Pericarditis	16	86	22
Phlebitis	5	11	16
Phlegmasia Dolens	2	7	9
Varicose Veins	74	86	160
Dislocations.			
Ankle	18	16	34
Bones of the Hand	20	3	23
" Foot	14	10	24
Clavical	11	1	12
Elbow	12	2	14
Femur	23	13	36
Humerus	9	6	14
Knee	18	3	31
Lower Maxilla	1	1	2
Patella	3	..	3
Wrist	10	4	14
Nasal Bones	1	..	1
Ear.			
Cophosis	4	3	7
Otorrhœa	11	15	29
Otitis Media	37	34	71

TABLE No. III.—*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Eye.			
Amarosis	3	1	4
Amblyophia	3	5	8
Blepharospasmus		1	1
Cataract	113	79	192
Entropion	6	4	10
Ectropion	4	2	6
Foreign body in the Eye	31	6	37
Glaucoma	20	16	36
Iritis	29	12	41
Keratitis	25	7	32
Leucoma	2	3	5
Ophthalmia	20	15	35
" Catarrhal	6	1	7
" Purulent	30	17	47
" Granular	28	23	51
" Gonorrhœal	19	14	33
Pterygium	9	2	11
Retinitis	4	1	5
Sclerotitis	2	1	3
Staphyloma	6	..	6
Strabismus	25	20	45
Trichiasis Ciliorum	5	3	8
Ulcer of Cornea	52	28	80
Unclassified	20	19	39
Fractures.			
Bones of the Head and Face	47	7	54
" Hand	26	7	33
" Foot	32	6	38
" Plevis	3	..	3
Clavical	31	2	33
Femur	124	78	202
Fibula	58	14	72
Humerus	31	13	44
Patella	11	1	12
Ribs	49	18	67
Radius	17	14	31
Scapula	7	1	8
Sternum	8	2	5
Tibia	97	12	109
Ulna	7	3	10
Vertibra	9	6	15
Other	6	4	10
Liver.			
Abscess of Liver	10	7	17
Acute Atrophy of Liver	4	5	9
Cirrhosis	25	13	38
Fatty Liver	2	2	4
Gall Stones	32	38	70
Hepatitis	14	10	24
Hydats of Liver	1	0	1
Jaundice	38	27	65
Waxy Liver	2	2	4
Other	..	2	2
Nose and Face.			
Catarrh	57	39	96
Epulis	6	3	9
Epistaxis	12	9	21

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nose and Face.—Continued.			
Liyoma	3	2	5
zœna	9	6	15
Polypus	16	17	33
Deflected Septum	4	3	7
Other	5	1	6
Poisons.			
Gases	5	5	10
Irritant	3	6	9
Lead Poisoning	7	..	7
Narcotic	6	3	9
Narcotic-Irritant	....	1	1
Respiratory Organs.			
Asthma	50	48	98
Bronchitis, Acute	143	127	270
" Chronic	51	52	103
Croup	24	29	53
Emphysema of Lung	23	22	45
Empyema	44	24	68
Hydrothorax	8	5	13
Pneumonia	172	114	286
" Pleuro	30	27	57
" Typho	24	25	49
" Broncho	19	26	45
Pleurisy	136	67	203
Phthisis	258	234	492
Pleurodynia	52	51	103
Tuberculosis	19	13	32
Laryngitis	8	4	12
Unclassified	6	5	11
Spleen.			
Splenitis	2	1	3
Waxy Spleen	1	..	1
Skin.			
Acne	5	6	11
Boils	24	12	36
Burns and Scalds	49	37	86
Chilblains	4	1	5
Carbuncle	26	7	33
Corns and Bunions	5	6	11
Elephantiasis	1	2	3
Eczema	108	96	204
Erythema	4	13	17
Frost Bites	60	2	62
Herpes	11	8	19
Impetigo	4	1	5
Intertrigo	2	3	5
Lupus	10	6	16
Lichen	..	2	2
Onychia	4	5	9
Pruritus	1	7	8
Pediculi	10	6	16
Pityriasis	3	4	7
Psoriasis	8	3	11
Roseola	11	4	15
Rupia	2	2	4

TABLE No. III.—*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Skin.—Continued.			
Ringworm	10	12	22
Scabies	22	7	29
Sycosis			
Urticaria	7	7	14
Whitlow	18	13	31
Unclassified	3	3	6
Urinary Organs.			
Bright's Disease, Acute	45	28	73
" Chronic	49	21	70
Balanitis	6		6
Bubo	41	9	50
Cystitis	105	77	182
Condyloma	1	2	3
Diabetes Mellitus	24	12	36
" Insipidus		1	1
Enlarged Prostrate	72		72
Epididymitis	32		32
Floating Kidney		9	9
Gonorrhœa	96	96	192
Gleet	9	1	10
Hydrocele	38		38
Hæmatocele	1	5	6
Incontinence of Urine	17	19	36
Orchitis	11		11
Pyelitis	20	12	32
Phymosis	64		64
Paraphymosis	4		4
Retention of Urine	33	12	45
Supurative Nephritis	13	9	22
Stricture	84	8	92
Spermatorrhœa	4		4
Urinary Fistula	11	1	12
Urinary Calculus	33	5	38
Urethral Caruncle		4	4
Varicocele	31		31
Unclassified	22	10	32
Women.			
Amenorrhœa	65		65
Abortion	96		96
Dysmenorrhœa	107		107
Erosion of Os Uteri	99		99
Ectopic Gestation	8		8
Fistula Recto-Vaginal	18		18
" Vesico-Vaginal	20		20
Metritus and Endometritis	400		400
Menorrhagia and Mettrorrhagia	55		55
Ovarian Disease	251		251
Pyosalpinx	9		9
Parturition	555		555
Puerperal Eclampsia	5		5
Premature Labor	30		30
Salpingitis	12		12
Uterus, Anteversion of	27		27
" Retroversion of	57		57
" Anteflection of	20		20

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Women..—Continued.			
Uterus, Retroflection of	48		48
" Inversion of	12		12
" Prolapsus of	52		52
Womb, Polypus of	35		36
" Fribroid of	103		103
" Cancer of	78		78
Lacerated Cervix	146		146
" Perineum	96		96
Unclassified	45		45
Zymotic and General.			
Anæmia	45	219	264
Anasarca	9	6	15
Chicken Pox	4	2	6
Cholera, Asiatic	2	3	5
" Morbus	9	10	19
" Infantum	23	28	51
Chlorisis		37	37
Diphtheria	209	283	492
Dropsy	46	42	88
Erysipelas	42	52	94
Fever, Intermittent	22	14	36
" Remittent	10	15	25
" Scarlet	101	115	216
" Pernicious	3		3
" Typho-Malarial	25	25	50
" Typhoid	701	391	1092
" Typhus			
" Cerebro-Spinal			
" Puerperal		16	16
" Continued	15	10	25
Gout	7	1	8
Influenza	131	97	228
Leucocythemia	1	3	4
Measles	41	49	90
Mumps	14	13	27
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	37	73	110
Purpura	8	12	20
Rheumatism, Acute	168	134	302
" Chronic	167	78	245
" Gonorrhœal	42	23	65
Small Pox			
Scrofula	13	30	43
Syphilis, Primary	58	40	98
" Secondary	30	23	53
" Tertiary	15	12	27
" Hereditary	15	8	23
" Unclassified	9	29	38
Vaccination	5	8	13
Whooping Cough	14	19	33
Miscellaneous not otherwise Classed.			
Abscess, General	231	136	367
" Psoas	18	8	26
" of Breast	2	46	48
Alcoholism	354	39	393
Amputations	110	37	147
Cancer, Epithelial	133	96	229

TABLE No. III.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Miscellaneous not otherwise Classed.—Continued.			
Cancer, Unclassified	15	13	28
Encephaloid	8	14	22
" Schirrus	7	24	31
" Melanotic		1	1
Contusions	168	38	206
Cellulitis	31	37	68
Coxalgia	17	7	24
Debility	173	250	423
Goitre	9	17	26
Gangrene	41	11	52
Gunshot wounds	31	2	33
Hernia	191	68	259
Injuries and Diseases not otherwise classed	423	175	598
Sprains	69	26	95
Tumors—Fibroid	7	68	75
" Fatty	31	34	65
" Cartilaginous	7	6	13
" Cystic	13	102	115
" Other	47	76	123
Tetanus	5		5
Talipes	45	14	59
Ulcers	209	176	385
Genu Varus	11	2	13
Senu Valgus	5		5
Adenoids	4	5	9
Adenitis, Tubercular and other	19	20	39
Cleft Palate	4	2	6
Hare Lip	5	3	8
Morphia Habit	2	2	4

TABLE IV.—Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also, the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Name of Hospitals.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient including the infants.
General Hospital	Toronto	3,117	1,730	91,017	92,747	29
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	836	1,935	19,717	21,652	25
Hospital for Sick Children	"	633	..	36,572	36,572	57
St. Michael's Hospital	"	1,725	1,069	47,268	48,337	28
Western Hospital	"	372	158	8,462	8,620	23
City Hospital	Hamilton	1,131	732	27,924	28,656	25
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	423	....	10,880	10,880	26
General Hospital	Kingston	1,210	192	21,973	22,165	18
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	995	...	21,664	21,664	22
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	804	53	19,097	19,150	24
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	1,241	....	28,424	28,424	23
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	443	417	14,183	14 600	33
Sick Children's Hospital	"	164	2,943	....	2,943	27
Maternity Hospital	"	118	707	903	1,610	13
General Hospital	London	874	287	18,286	18,573	21
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	402	618	9,260	9,878	24
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	285	394	6,421	6,815	24
Galt Hospital	Galt	264	63	5,463	5,526	21
General Hospital	Guelph	597	372	16,912	17,284	29
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	386	20	12 298	12,318	32
General Hospital	Pembroke	271	....	7,154	7,154	26
General Hospital	Mattawa	228	....	4,821	4,821	21
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	351	110	8,349	8,459	24
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	151	....	4,609	4,609	30
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	263	296	4,343	4,639	17
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	405	....	10,347	10,347	25
General Hospital	"	407	76	9,156	9,232	22
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	71	..	1,626	1,626	23
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	305	26	7,384	7,410	24
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	209	....	6,481	6,481	31
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	233	....	5,209	5,209	22
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	294	76	5,173	5,249	18
General Hospital	"	306	128	6,728	6,856	22
General Hospital	Stratford	204	252	6,387	6,639	32
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	173	196	3,848	4,044	22
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	135	74	4,560	4,634	34
General Hospital	Sudbury	115	....	2,746	2,746	24
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	154	....	2,749	2,749	18
General Hospital	Huntsville	78	..	2,096	2,096	27
Huntsville Hospital	"	181	38	4,149	4,187	23
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	128	76	2,812	2,888	22
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	144	97	3,413	3,510	24
General Hospital	Sarnia	286	145	7,124	7,269	25
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	84	8	2.238	2,246	26
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	364	....	9.594	9,594	26
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	116	....	10.752	10,752	92
General Hospital	Rat Portage	152	....	4,449	4,449	29
Total, 1898		21,828	13,288	565,021	578,399	27
" 1897		19,617	14,185	509,062	523,247	27

TABLE V.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of the patients for the protracted residence of incurable and lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.

Name of Hopsital.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid $3 and over per week, also infants under one year.	Number of days stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital	Toronto	91,017	16,177	74,840
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	19,717	1,093	18,624
Hospital for Sick Children	"	36,572	287	36,285
St. Michael's Hospital	"	47,268	2,851	44,417
Western Hospital	"	8,462	93	8,369
City Hospital	Hamilton	26,581	5,395	21,136
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	10,880	707	10,173
General Hospital	Kingston	22,165	6,914	15,251
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	21,225	1,726	19,499
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	19,150	5,286	13,864
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	28,424	6,217	22,207
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	14,600	7,997	6,603
Sick Children's Hospital	"	4,534	2,020	2,514
Maternity Hospital	"	903	89	814
General Hospital	London	18,573	6,149	12,424
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	9,878	618	9,260
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	6,815	1,719	5,096
Galt Hospital	Galt	5,526	348	5,178
General Hospital	Guelph	17,284	4,388	12,896
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	12,318	2,113	10,205
General Hospital	Pembroke	7,154	1,601	5,553
General Hospital	Mattawa	4,821	267	4,554
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	8,459	1,592	6,867
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	4,197	136	4,061
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	4,431	88	4,343
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	10,347	518	9,829
General Hospital	"	9,907	751	9,156
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	1,626	230	1,396

TABLE V.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made, etc.—*Continued*

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid $3 and over per week, also infants under one year.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	7,384	339	7,045
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,481	337	6,144
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	5,209	....	5,209
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	5,249	76	5,173
General Hospital	"	6,728	648	6,080
General Hospital	Stratford	6,387	855	5,532
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	3,848	705	3,143
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	4,560	117	3,443
General Hospital	Sudbury	2,736	269	2,467
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2,749	46	2,703
General Hospital	Huntsville	2,096	....	2,096
Huntsville Hospital	"	4,149	38	4,111
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	2,812	76	2,736
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	3,413	97	3,316
General Hospital	Sarnia	7,124	145	6,979
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	2,238	8	2,230
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	9,594	....	9,594
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	10,752	....	10,752
General Hospital	Rat Portage	4,449	....	4,449
Total, 1898				
" 1897		514,142	78,642	435,500

TABLE VI.—Relative to income of Hospitals.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant	One-fourth of such receipts.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	17,210 20	23,963 96	8,761 46	6,432 92	56,356 54	14,092 13
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	4,324 40	6,603 18	75 00	1,303 51	12,306 09	3,076 52
Hospital for Sick Children	"	8,578 35	1,719 22	.....	27,506 63	37,804 20	9,451 05
St. Michael's Hospital	"	9,923 60	9,001 49	.....	1,259 75	20,184 84	5,046 21
Western Hospital	"	874 60	4,323 38	.....	364 35	5,562 33	1,390 58
City Hospital	Hamilton	25,859 54	3,537 20	.....	2,259 15	31,655 89	7,913 97
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.....	3,096 23	640 00	5,381 54	9,117 77	2 279 44
General Hospital	Kingston	2,280 00	4,678 74	271 55	3,034 63	10,254 92	2,563 73
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	600 00	2,377 17	666 50	7,197 87	10,841 54	2,710 38
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	2,800 00	2,539 81	.....	5,951 36	11,291 17	2,822 79
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	1,450 00	3,100 75	90 32	2,567 55	7,208 62	1,802 16
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	50 00	1,326 75	.....	6,038 10	7,414 85	1,853 74
Sick Children's Hospital	"	50 00	2,695 60	.....	1,118 24	3,863 84	965 96
Maternity Hospital	"	50 00	497 27	.....	813 70	1,360 97	340 24
General Hospital	London	7,414 02	4,484 76	405 38	.....	12,304 16	3,076 04
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.....	6,410 92	.....	3,777 20	10,188 12	2,547 03
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	750 00	1,357 97	60 00	2,368 73	4,536 70	1,134 17
Galt Hospital	Galt	1,750 00	2,141 08	61 82	1,218 88	5,161 78	1,292 94
General Hospital	Guelph	2,535 00	4,445 82	.....	745 58	7,726 40	1,931 60
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,124 70	1,642 83	600 00	2,623 78	5,991 31	1,497 83
General Hospital	Pembroke	250 00	1,112 82	.....	1,304 81	2,667 63	666 90
General Hospital	Mattawa	65 27	167 86	125 00	1,201 61	1,559 74	389 93
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	2,500 00	1,473 35	34 90	.....	4,008 25	1,002 06
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	450 00	386 00	.....	550 00	1,386 00	346 50
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	777 00	1,371 45	24 00	1,487 26	3,659 71	914 93
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	450 00	1,612 02	.....	2,688 48	4,750 50	1,187 62
General Hospital	"	600 00	4,623 30	328 23	7,056 52	12,608 05	3,152 04
General and Marine Hospita	Collingwood	450 00	804 30	.....	355 80	1,610 10	402 52
Nichols Hospital	Peterborough	.....	1,790 33	4,072 00	2,009 35	7,871 68	1,967 92
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	102 00	642 00	.....	1,059 00	1,803 00	450 75
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	529 59	1,843 47	121 80	1,910 53	4,405 39	1,101 35
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	122 11	2,101 60	.....	586 75	2,810 46	702 62
General Hospital	"	297 00	1,867 80	.....	2,000 00	4,164 80	1,041 20
General Hospital	Stratford	1,100 00	2,097 30	84 15	1,316 14	4,597 59	1,149 39
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	2,000 00	1,428 35	128 00	.....	3,556 35	889 09
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	850 00	912 61	.....	409 37	2,171 98	542 99
General Hospital	Sudbury	.....	1,431 00	.....	1,141 25	2,572 25	643 06
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.....	176 38	.....	2,418 25	2,594 63	648 66
General Hospital	Huntsville	.....	179 80	.....	1,796 86	1,976 66	494 16
Huntsville Hospital	"	36 40	568 75	51 56	1,553 00	2,209 71	552 43
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	1,300 00	2,480 03	.....	528 94	4,308 97	1,077 24
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	2,000 00	1,292 13	15 75	646 72	3,954 60	988 65
General Hospital	Sarnia	400 00	5,613 67	.....	395 55	6,409 22	1,602 30
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	498 00	937 10	6 00	1,310 65	2,751 75	687 94
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	575 00	1,010 01	.....	2,641 85	4,226 86	1,056 71
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	.....	9,012 86	.....	57,867 33	66,880 19	16,720 06
General Hospital	Rat Portage	1,000 00	1,437 12	.....	2,564 81	5,001 93	1,250 48
Total for 1898		103,976 78	138,317 54	16,623 42	178,754 30	437,672 04	109.418 01
" 1897		97,041 46	108,240 23	18,327 23	138,874 55	362,623 47	91,695 00

TABLE VIII.—Showing the basis upon which statutory aid is granted.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based.	Computation at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary computation at 10 cents per day.	Computation at 7 cents per day, being refuge rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Total computation under Charity Aid Act.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	74,840	5,811	14,968 00		7,484 00	400 77	22,858 77	16,820 00
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	18,624	1,093	3,724 80		1,862 40	76 51	5,663 71	4,167 48
Hospital for Sick Children	"	36,285		7,257 00		3,628 50		10,885 50	8,009 80
St. Michael's Hospital	"	44,417	2,851	8,883 40		4,441 70	199 57	13,524 67	9,951 76
Western Hospital	"	8,369	93	1,673 80		836 90	6 51	2,517 21	1,852 22
City Hospital	Hamilton	21,186	5,395	4,237 20		2,118 60	377 65	6,733 45	4,954 62
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	10,173	707	2,034 60		1,017 30	49 49	3,101 39	2,282 08
General Hospital	Kingston	15,251	3,492	3,050 20		1,525 10	244 44	4,819 74	3,546 48
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	19,499	1,746	3,899 80		1,949 90	120 82	5,970 52	4,393 25
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	13,864	3,842	2,772 80		1,386 40	268 94	4,428 14	3,258 32
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	22,207	4,057	4,441 40		2,220 70	283 99	6,946 09	5,111 09
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	6,603	6,720	1,320 60		660 30	470 40	2,451 30	1,803 73
Sick Children's Hospital	"	2,514	391	502 80		251 40	27 37	781 57	575 10
Maternity Hospital	"	814	89	162 80		81 40	6 23	250 43	184 28
General Hospital	London	12,424	2,647	2,484 80		1,242 40	185 29	3,912 49	2,878 90
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	9,260	618	1,852 00		926 00	43 26	2,821 26	2,075 94
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	5,696	563	1,019 20		569 60	39 41	1,568 21	1,153 92
Galt Hospital	Galt	5,178	285	1,035 60		517 80	19 95	1,573 35	1,157 70
General Hospital	Guelph	12,896	1,570	2,579 20		1,289 60	109 90	3,978 70	2,927 62
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	10,205	344	2,041 00		1,020 50	24 08	3,085 58	2,270 44
General Hospital	Pembroke	5,553	144	1,110 60		455 30	7 98	1,673 88	1,231 68
General Hospital	Mattawa	4,554	112	910 80		455 40	7 84	1,374 04	1,011 04
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	6,867	800	1,373 40		686 70	56 00	2,116 10	1,557 08
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	4,061	136	812 20		406 10	9 52	1,227 82	903 46
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	4,344	88	868 60		434 30	6 16	1,309 06	963 24
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	9,829	518	1,965 80		982 90	36 26	2,984 96	2,196 40
General Hospital	"	9,156	751	1,831 20		915 60	52 57	2,799 37	2,059 84
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	1,396	230	279 20		139 60	16 10	434 90	320 00
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	7,045	339	1,409 00		704 50	23 73	2,137 23	1,572 62
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,114	337	1,228 80		614 40	23 59	1,866 79	1,373 62
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	5,154	55	1,030 80		515 40	3 85	1,550 05	1,140 56

St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	5,173	76	1,084 60			517 30	5 32	1,557 22	1,146 84
General Hospital	"	6,080	648	1,216 00			608 00	45 36	1,869 36	1,376 52
General Hospital	Stratford	5,532	855	1,106 40			553 20	59 85	1,719 45	1,265 22
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	3,143	705	628 60			314 30	49 35	992 25	730 12
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	4,443	117	886 60			444 30	8 19	1,341 09	986 80
General Hospital	Sudbury	2,467	269	493 40			246 70	18 83	758 93	558 44
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2,703	46	540 60			270 30	3 22	814 12	599 04
General Hospital	Huntsville	2,065	41	411 00			205 50	2 87	619 37	455 74
Huntsville Hospital	"	4,060	89	812 00			406 00	6 23	1,224 23	900 82
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	2,550	262	510 00			255 00	18 34	783 34	576 39
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	3,264	149	653 80			326 40	10 43	989 63	728 20
General Hospital	Sarnia	6,937	187	1,387 40			693 70	13 09	2,094 19	1,540 96
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	1,755	503	347 00			173 50	35 21	555 71	408 90
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	9,594		1,918 80			959 40		2,878 20	2,117 84
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	8,447	2,305	1,689 40			884 70	161 35	2,695 45	1,983 37
General Hospital	Rat Portage	4,097	352	819 40			409 70	24 64	1,253 74	922 53
Total, 1898		486,087	52,378	97,217 40			48,608 70	3,666 46	140,492 56	110,000 00
" 1897		435,500	49,500	87,105 00			40,527 70	3,455 53	133,426 08	110,000 00

TABLE VIII.—Shewing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also, the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Name of Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicines, bedding and all other expenditures of maintenance account.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.
General Hospital	Toronto	91,017	27,244 11	48,492 67	75,736 78	83.21
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	19,717	4,851 10	10,409 97	15,261 07	77.40
Hospital for Sick Children	"	36,572	8,571 99	22,142 90	30,714 89	83.98
St. Michael's Hospital	"	47,268	14,370 98	15,412 58	29,783 56	63.00
Western Hospital	"	8,463	2,369 25	4,553 29	6,922 54	81.80
City Hospital	Hamilton	27,924	8,814 20	18,778 45	27,592 65	98.81
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	10,880	2,813 04	3,308 97	6,122 01	56.26
General Hospital	Kingston	21,973	5,727 31	8,571 60	14,298 91	65.07
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	21,664	7,458 89	6,775 63	14,234 52	65.70
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	19,097	3,347 59	13,230 11	16,577 70	86.80
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	28,424	6,092 36	5,153 26	11,245 62	39.56
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	14,183	3,660 16	3,413 74	7,073 90	47.87
Sick Children's Hospital	"	4,534	971 11	3,437 08	4,408 19	97.22
Maternity Hospital	"	903	514 07	1,375 05	1,889 12	$2.09.20
General Hospital	London	18,286	4,737 66	10,603 56	15,341 22	83 89
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	9,260	3,167 89	5,793 37	8,961 26	96.77
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	6,421	2,369 68	4,444 04	6,813 72	$1.06.11
Galt Hospital	Galt	5,465	1,336 38	4,656 51	5,992 89	$1.07.82
General Hospital	Guelph	16,912	3,656 87	7,786 63	11,443 50	66.61
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	12,298	2,793 91	3,513 71	6,307 62	51.28
General Hospital	Pembroke'	7.154	1,341 26	2,809 68	4,150 94	58 02
General Hospital	Mattawa	4,821	1.278 05	1,348 06	2,626 11	54.47
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	8,349	1,578 37	4,028 99	5,607 36	67.16
St Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	4,609	833 35	1,456 10	2,289 45	49 67
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	5,023	1,342 26	3,325 79	4,668 05	92.93
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital	Brockville'	10,347	2,140 34	3,803 53	5,943 87	57.44
General Hospital	"	9,907	2,340 59	6,024 05	8,364 64	84.43
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	1,626	505 09	1,621 47	2,126 56	$1.30.78
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	7,384	2,076 67	6,226 31	8,302 98	$1.12.44
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,481	1,186 70	2,058 13	3,444 83	50.06

Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	5,209	1,191 44	1,826 67	3,018 11	57.94
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	5,173	1,562 50	1,875 22	3,437 72	66.48
General Hospital	"	6,728	1,447 69	1,867 48	3,315 17	49.25
General Hospital	Stratford	6,387	1,402 56	4,112 46	5,515 02	86.34
Amasa Wood Hospital	St Thomas	3,848	1,336 34	2,723 09	4,059 43	$1.05.49
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	4,560	719 60	2,178 77	2,898 37	63.56
General Hospital	Sudbury	2,736	1,097 90	2,088 60	3,186 50	$1.16.46
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2,749	769 40	2,582 33	3,351 73	$1.21.92
neral Hospital	Huntsville	2,096	605 00	820 00	1,425 00	67.98
Huntsville Hospital	"	4,149	889 90	2,239 40	3,129 30	75.42
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	2,812	1,032 98	2,902 10	3,935 08	$1.39.93
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	3,413	865 98	2,667 10	3,533 08	$1 03.51
General Hospital	Sarnia	7,124	1,937 53	4,542 75	6,480 28	90.96
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	2,238	657 04	1,581 21	2,238 25	$1 00.01
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	9,594	1,801 79	2,401 65	4,203 44	43 81
National Sanitorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	10,752	4,320 85	14,248 53	18,569 38	$1.72.70
General Hospital	Rat Portage	4,449	1,047 49	2,972 01	4,019 50	90.34
Total for 1898		570,978	152,177 22	288,184 60	440,361 86	84.69
Total for 1897		508,448	131,674 76	276,632 38	408,307 04	80.30

TABLE IX.—Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals for a period of years.

Hospitals.	Location.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
General Hospital.....	Toronto	85.71	77.71	73.24	84.35	85.00	78.98	81.07	85 15	91.03	85.50	75.49	75.39	76.47	78.07
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.70	71.85	94.34	61.70	85.67	84.92	72.98	99.53	70.48
Hospital for Sick Children	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.82	$1 39.21	61.37	76.24	74 91	67.24	$1 22.08	83.98
St. Michal's Hospital ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.21	66.53	51.53	44.23	80.91	61.61
Western Hospital.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.21	81.80
City Hospital	Hamilton ...	69.22	62.70	66.00	68.55	66.13	74.24	94.27	93.06	$1 16.39	90.84	89.61	91.21	93.12	96.25
St. Joseph's Hospital ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 33	43.70	54.42	61 79	72.75	80.02	75.38	56.26
General Hospital	Kingston ..	53 00	48.09	56.42	64 06	58.79	53.66	62.03	59 37	90 92	85.74	75.58	60.39	67.77	64.21
Hotel Dieu Hospital...	"	45.54	54.85	44.10	49.98	44 55	48.83	50.63	46 34	66.53	63.58	52.20	67.06	65.05	65.70
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	47.80	49.67	62.00	53.11	59.34	73.02	58.50	71.45	$1 02.58	65.10	74.22	66.73	76.28	86 50
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	52.94	41.09	46.12	49.40	56.79	46.60	68.57	64.81	71.05	58.34	48.94	60.81	78.56	37.57
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	47.17	39.58	32.81	28.84	49.29	50.48	46 82	42.79	$1 31.45	60.46	49.95	82.67	53.04	48.45
Sick Children's Hospital.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 55 96	76.53	96.40	$1 52.69	$1 49.78
Maternity Hospital.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 52 21	$1 03.12	64.19
General Hospital	London	62.72	67.83	73.96	59 51	94 95	88.29	88.51	94.54	$1 09.14	91.68	85.32	83.29	87.68	82.59
St. Joseph's Hospital ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.69	25.87	59.39	48.40	57.88	48.82	95.49	90.72
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	11.85	60.07	63 43	69.38	67.12	81.06	79 32	68.70	78.72	58 89	65.85	74.29	$1 06.37	99.98
Galt Hospital	Galt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 07.74	$1 96.53	96.10	95.61	88.10	$1 91.14	89 27	34.69
General Hospital	Guelph	64.41	90.87	66.40	63 04	68.41	77 69	73.92	82.55	94.60	84.93	82 68	66 99	62.07	66 90
St. Joseph's Hospital ...	"	57.05	49.02	52.34	48.52	41.66	43.57	55.35	47.43	64.36	42.72	32.28	43.84	$1 04.56	51.20
General Hospital	Pembroke	65.63	77.67	67.75	85.57	58 46	67.00	60.98	62 37	81.56	65.67	61.63	52.47	51 56	58.02
General Hospital	Mattawa	68.88	94.39	56.98	72 81	64.10	77 90	69.20	53.42	78.65	54.82	54.51	67.38	73.70	54 47
J. H. Stratford Hospital.	Brantford	$1 23 00	71.51	58.17	68 25	52.38	59.78	70 37	62.15	71.33	77.58	77.06	85.43	$1 07 22	66 28
St. Joseph's Hospital ...	Port Arthur..	47 06	55.12	64.17	47.80	49.53	60.00	45.61	54 80	54.90	87 33	$1 20 71	59.57	49 57	49.69
Belleville Hospital.....	Belleville	.....	.....	44.12	74.96	$105.00	85.70	79.82	75.81	$1 09.54	97.54	92.70	85.11	94 57	$1 00.62
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital	Brockville ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.29	28.23	59.77	49.98	52.82	52.33	53.50	93.76	62 95	57.44

General Hospital	Brockville					$1 32 00	97 46	66.65	69.55	$1 02.38	82.82	$1 21.66	70.68	76 76	90.00
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood						$101,00	$121 29	86.11	86 58	60 96	71.02	$1 22 91	$1 96.51	$1 30 84
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough						$211.00	$134.22	$1 35 10	$1 52.55	76.00	88.65	81.59	$1 17.41	$1 12 05
St. Joseph's Hospital	"							69 7	$1 08.69	89 07	83.19	74 67	62 34	68.27	50 67
The Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor							$ 65.87	98.40	47.79	51.15	37 85	46.00	47 32	57 94
St Joseph's Hospital	Chatham								48.56	75 44	71.05	76 17	67.18	81.42	65.49
General Hospital	"										62 73	56 20	47.59	68.68	48.35
General Hospital	Stratford								92.40	86.96	75 72	80.38	79.78	$1 06.90	83.07
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas									$ 41.24	$1 06 28	$1 23.65	$1 17.43	$1 68 39	$1 00 38
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound									$5 09.10	93.28	$ 00 90	69 04	95 99	62 54
General Hospital	Sudbury											$1 36.41	$1 10 37	$1 38.06	$1 16.04
St. Joseph's Hospital	"													97.67	$1 21.92
General Hospital	Huntsville												72.18	79-86	67 98
Huntsville Hospital	"													$1 22 02	74.73
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock												$1 26.82	$1 38.31	$1 36.29
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin												$1 52.26	$1 26.33	$1 00.65
General Hospital	Sarnia													$1 14 67	89 23
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie														$1 22 51
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall														43.81
National Sanitarium Hospital	Gravenhurst														$1 72.70
General Hospital	Rat Portage														90.34
Total for 1898															80.79
" " 1897															80.30

TABLE X.—Shewing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government.

Name of Hospitals.	Location.	Revenue on maintenance account exclusive of government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of government grant to total for maintenance.
General Hospital...	Toronto	56,368 54	19,186 46	75,555 00	72,412 79	.26
Grace Homœpathic Hospital.....	"	12,306 09	5,045 79	17,351 88	15,261 07	.29
Hospital for Sick Children	"	37,804 20	7,771 04	45,575 24	30,714 89	.25
St. Michal's Hospital	"	20.184 84	9,745 09	29,929 93	29,783 56	.32
Western Hospital...	"	15,562 33	1,250 26	16,812 59	6,922 54	.18
City Hospital.....	Hamilton	31,655 89	5.769 29	37,425 18	27,592 65	.21
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	9,117 77	2.518 97	1',636 74	6.122 01	.41
General Hospital...	Kingston.	10,254 92	3,963 96	14,218 88	14,298 91	.27
Hotel Dieu Hospital.	"	10,841 54	5,008 30	15,849 84	14,234 52	.35
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	11,291 17	3,722 97	15,014 14	16,577 70	.22
Roman Catholic Hostal	"	7,208 62	4,675 28	11,883 90	11,245 62	.41
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital.	"	7,414 85	1,701 12	9,115 97	7,073 90	.24
Sick Children's Hospital	"	3,863 84	805 14	4,668 98	4,408 19	.18
Maternity Hospital.	"	1,500 97	389 19	1,750 16	1,889 12	.20
General Hospital...	London	12,304 16	3.037 06	15,341 22	15,341 22	.19
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	10,188 12	2,121 03	12,309 15	8,961 26	.23
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	4.536 70	1,360 21	5,896 91	6,813 72	.20
Galt Hospital ...	Galt	5,171 78	1 430 60	6,602 38	5,992 89	.23
General Hospital...	Guelph.....	7,726 40	3,048 19	10,774 59	11,443 50	.26
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,991 31	1.661 95	7,653 26	6,307 62	.26
General Hospital...	Pembroke	2,667 63	1,739 78	4,407 41	4,150 94	.42
General Hospital...	Mattawa	1,559 74	1,085 36	2,645 10	2,626 11	.37
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	4,008 25	1,861 68	5,369 93	5,607 38	.24
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur..	1,386 00	718 28	2,104 28	2,286 45	.31
Belleville Hospital..	Belleville.....	3,659 71	1,123 92	4,783 63	4,668 05	.24
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville....	4,750 50	2,199 00	6,949 50	5,943 87	.37
General Hospital...	"	12,608 05	2,252 89	14,860 94	8,364 64	.27
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood. .	1,610 10	471 41	2,081 51	2,126 56	.22
Nichol's Hospital...	Peterborough .	7,871 68	1,769 43	9,641 11	8,302 98	.21
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,803 00	1,295 46	3,098 46	3,244 83	.40
Hotel Dieu Hospital.	Windsor	4,405 39	1,428 38	5,833 77	3,018 11	.47
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham.	2,810 46	1,290 20	4,100 66	3,437 72	.37
General Hospital...	"	4,164 80	1,067 86	5,232 66	3.315 17	.32
General Hospital...	Stratford.	4,597 59	1,481 73	6,079 32	5,515 02	.27
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas...	3,556 35	593 59	4,149 94	4,059 43	.14
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound..	2,171 98	611 20	2,783 18	2,898 37	.22
General Hospital ..	Sudbury.....	2,572 25	583 58	3,155 83	3,186 50	.18
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2.594 63	692 52	3,287 15	3,351 73	.20
General Hospital...	Huntsville.. .	1,425 00	348 54	1,773 54	1,425 00	.24
Huntsville Hospital.	"	2,209 71	1,364 35	3.574 06	3,129 30	.43
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock ...	4,308 97	646 71	4.955 68	3,935 08	.16
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin.....	3,954 60	711 93	4,666 53	3,533 08	.20
General Hospltal...	Sarnia	6,409 22	1,063 30	7,472 52	6,480 28	.16
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	2,751 75	.....	2,751 75	2,238 25	....
Hotel Dieu Hospital.	Cornwall	4,226 86	. . . .	4,226 86	4,203 44	....
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst..	66,880 19		66,880 19	18,569 38	....
General Hospital...	Rat Portage..	5,001 93	1,000 00	6,001 93	4,019 50	.24
Total, 1898.....	.....	447,120 38	111,113 00	558,233 38	437,034 83	26.82
" 1897.....	.....	362,628 47	110.000 00	....	408,307 04	29 31

SEPARATE REPORTS AND INSPECTIONS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under Treatment in all departments of the Hospital, 1st October, 1897.	257
Admitted	2,735
Births in the Hospital	125
Total number under treatment	3,117
Discharges, including infants	2,674
Died	176
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	267
	3,117

Of the 3,117 persons treated during the year, 219 males and 127 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 273 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 67 male and 206 female children born in the Institution.

Places Received From.

From the City of Toronto	2,053
From the County of York	168
From the other Counties in the Province	872
From United States	18
From other countries including immigrants	6
	3,117

Sex.

Male	1,773
Female	1,344
	3,117

Nationalities.

Canada	1,890
English	632
Irish	260
Scotch	169
United States	86
Other countries	80
	3,117

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Toronto General Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid fever	96
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	..

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	2,848
Roman Catholic	243
Other religions, or not known	26
	3,117

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$19,186 46
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	16,110 40
From the County of York in payment of patients' maintenance	536 55
From other municipalities of the Province	563 25
From paying patients themselves	23,963 96
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	8,761 46
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	2,270 10
From all other sources not above enumerated	4,162 82
Total	$75,555 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$9,122 13
Butter	2,714 23
Eggs	1,274 88
Flour, bread and meal	2,641 49
Milk	3,277 41
Tea and coffee	1,105 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	2,769 14
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	2,997 93
Drugs and medicines	4,147 41
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc	3,492 50
Surgical instruments, ordinary	533 55
Beer, wine and spirits	436 23
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	3,718 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	508 89
Fuel	5,298 88
Light—gas, oil and candles	1,641 97

Water supply	471 00
Electric light	677 35
Hay and straw	32 46
Clothing for employees and patients, including boots and shoes	
Nurses' uniforms, badges, etc	746 84
Ice supply	433 57
Salaries and wages	18,690 75
Insurance	530 60
Coffins and funerals	
Advertising and printing	115 37
Contingencies	116 15
Repairs, ordinary	4,610 36
Telephone and elevator service	307 50
Legal costs	
Total	$72,412 79
Government grant for 1898	$16,820 00

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Toronto, on the 10th March, There were 267 patients on that day, namely, 153 males and 114 females, distributed as follows: 211 in the general wards; 11 in the Burnside Lying-in department; 23 in the Pavilion for females, and 22 in the Eye and Ear department.

During the past year 1,129 patients were admitted, and 1,119 discharged. During the same period there were 46 births and 65 deaths.

There were also 6,040 cases of treatment of outdoor patients during the past year.

All the private rooms and public wards were clean and orderly; also the operating room, dispensing room, sitting and dining rooms, kitchen, cellars, food supplies, etc.

The buildings are well lighted and heated, and provided with good fire protection. The management under Dr. O'Reilly is very efficient. The books are properly kept.

I made a second inspection of this Hospital on the 29th December. On that day there were under treatment in the general wards 162 male and 115 female patients. Admissions since the 1st of October 209; deaths 51.

In the Pavilion for females there were 16 patients; in the Burnside Maternity building there were 11 females and 2 infants, and in the Eye and Ear department there were 30 patients.

All the departments were in excellent order. A number of improvements have been made in the main building since my last inspection.

GRACE (HOMŒOPATHIC) HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital, 1st October, 1897.	47
Admitted	697
Births in the Hospital	92
Total number under treatment	836
Discharges, including infants	726
Died	34
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	76
	836

Places Received From.

From City of Toronto	734
From the County of York	13
From other counties of the Province	71
From United States	8
From other countries, including immigrants	10
	836

Sex.

Male	294
Female	542
	836

Nationalities.

Canadian	484
English	218
Irish	43
Scotch	34
United States	31
Other countries	26
	836

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	765
Roman Catholic	53
Other religions, or not known	18
	836

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	31
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$5,045 79
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients maintenance	4,324 40
From paying patients themselves	6,603 18
Income from endowments or other property of the Hospital	75 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	695 53
From all other sources not above enumerated	607 98
Total	$17,350 78

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,546 86
Butter	612 19
Eggs	.....
Flour, bread and meal	561 50
Milk	827 47
Tea and coffee	148 17
Potatoes and other vegetables	260 04
Groceries, provisions not enumerated	894 87
Drugs and medicines	397 83
Medical and surgical appliances	545 78
Surgical instruments	3 50
Beer, wine and spirits	80 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	621 03
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	209 50
Fuel	1,610 27
Light—gas, oil and candles	250 36
Water supply	151 16
Hay and straw	5 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	3 97
Ice	131 80
Salaries and wages	5,341 76
Taxes and insurance	189 72
Contingencies	351 15
Repairs, ordinary	302 83
Advertising, stationery, etc.	.....
Coffins and funerals	214 16
Rent	.....
Total	$15,261 07
Government grant for 1898	$4,167 48

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this hospital on the 15th August. There were then 55 patients under treatment, namely, 15 men, 33 women and 7 children. The number admitted since the 1st October was 580, and the deaths for the same period 29.

The public wards, private rooms, operating room, dispensary, sitting room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, nurses' and servants' apartments, bath-rooms and water closets were all clean and orderly.

The books were entered up carefully

I made an inspection of this hospital on the 27th December. Sixty-six patients (17 men, 44 women and 5 infants) were under treatment on that day. Since the 1st October 176 admissions and 3 deaths.

I found all departments in excellent order, and the books written up to date.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1897	86
Admitted	547
Total number of inmates	633
Discharged	515
Died	24
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	94
	633

Places Received From.

From the City of Toronto	470
From the County of York	28
From other counties of the Province	131
From United States	....
From other countries, including immigrants	4
	633

Sex.

Male	361
Female	272
	633

Nationalities.

Canadian	587
English	20
Irish	2
Scotch	1
United States	11
Other countries	12
	633

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	549
Roman Catholic	67
Other religions	17
	633

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	13
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,771 04
From the Dominion Government	..
From the County of York	..
From other municipalities	1,078 35
From the City of Toronto	7,500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,719 22
From property belonging to the Hospital	..
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	27,180 63
From all other sources not enumerated	326 00
Total	$45,575 24

Expenditures

Butchers' meat	$2,352 00
Butter	834 51
Eggs	..
Flour, bread, and meal	912 88
Milk	1,437 28
Tea and coffee	189 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	473 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,371 92
Drugs and medicines	1,055 72
Medical and surgical appliances	1,436 84
Surgical instruments	351 15
Beer, wine, and spirits	11 35
Bedding, napery, and general house-furnishing	1,884 64
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	269 13
Fuel	2,194 68
Light—gas, oil, and candles	998 60
Water supply	1,281 64
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	781 02
Ice	103 15
Salaries and wages	8,677 49
Insurance and taxes	257 24
Contingencies	2,610 60
Repairs, ordinary	229 65
Advertising, stationery, etc.	..
Coffins and funerals	...
Total	$30,714 89
Government grant for 1898	$8,009 80

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Lakeside Branch of the Hospital on the 15th July.

Its inmates numbered 81 children—46 boys and 35 girls.

The building has been very much improved, the verandahs have been enlarged, and the grounds were looking well. All the wards, officers' apartments, bath-rooms, wash-rooms, and water-closets were clean and in good order. The institution is well supplied with nurses and medical attendance.

There has not been a death among the children since they were taken to the Island.

The books were properly entered up.

The Hospital had 77 patients (50 boys and 27 girls) when I inspected it on the 27th December.

The admissions since the 1st October were 117; and the deaths 5.

Quite an improvement has been made on the arrangement for the reception of out-door cases, and the isolation of cases of a more or less contagious character.

All the departments of the Hospital were in the best of order. It is the best institution in the Province for modern hospital work.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1897	133
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1898	1,539
Births in the Hospital	53
Total number under treatment	1,725
Discharges including infants	1,458
Died	110
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	157
	1,725

Places Received From.

From the City of Toronto	1,486
From the County of York	57
From other counties of the Province	156
From United States	14
From other countries, including immigrants	12
	1,725

Sex.

Male	886
Female	839
	1,725

Nationalities.

Canadian	991
English	213
Irish	336
Scotch	53
United States	74
Other countries	58
	1,725

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	788
Roman Catholic	915
Other religions, or not known	22
	1,725

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of Cases Treated.
Typhoid fever	75
Typhus	"
Puerperal	"
Cerebro spinal fever	"
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	"

Revenue.

From the Government in Ontario	$ 9,745 09
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	9,801 60
From County of York	72 00
From paying patients themselves	9,001 49
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	533 20
From all other sources not above enumerated	776 55
	$29,929 93

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$ 3,561 18
Butter	1,834 49
Flour, bread and meal	1,814 90
Milk	3,070 50
Tea and coffee	207 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,356 40
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	1,929 97
Drugs and Medicines	2,725 91
Medical and surgical appliances	... ...
Surgical instruments	380 57
Beer, wine and spirits	152 56
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	1,667,87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	435 45
Fuel	3,143 34
Light—gas, oil and candles	647 12
Water supply	353 33
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	35 08
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	4,270 00
Taxes and insurance	162 25
Contingencies	290 33
Repairs, ordinary	1,388 83
Telephone service	.....
Coffins and funerals	.....
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc., etc.,	265 83
Total	$29,783 56
Government grant for 1898	$ 9,951 76

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 27th July. There were 117 patients in residence—60 males and 57 females. The number admitted since the 1st October was 1250, and the number of deaths for same period was 83.

The private rooms and public wards, dispensary, sitting room, dining rooms, kitchen, laundry, wash and bath rooms, water closets, etc., were all clean and in good condition. Good light, ventilation and drainage.

The nurses occupy rooms in the building adjoining, convenient to the Hospital. The books were found to be properly kept.

I made a second inspection of this Hospital on the 27th December. The patients on that day numbered 141—79 males and 62 females.

Admitted since the 1st October, 442; died, 29.

I found the Hospital in good order in every part, namely: public wards, private rooms, operating room, dining and sitting rooms, wash and bath rooms, water closets, cellar, and laundry. There is an efficient staff in charge.

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st January, 1897	29
Admitted	334
Births in Hospital	9
Total number under treatment	372
Discharged	324
Died	20
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	28
	372

Places Received From.

From the City of Toronto	219
From the County of York	10
From other counties of the Province	38
From the United States	3
From other countries	2
	372

Sex.

Male	113
Female	259
	372

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	344
Catholic	20
Other religions	8
	372

Nationalities.

Canadian	245
English	69
Irish	27
Scotch	7
United States	14
Other countries	10
	372

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Western Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	14
Typhus Fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,250 26
From the City of Toronto	874 60
From the County of York	.. ..
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	4,323 38
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	247 10
From other sources	117 25
	$6,812 59

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$ 635 89
Butter and eggs	269 61
Flour, bread and meal	157 33
Milk	300 50
Tea and coffee	.. ..
Potatoes and other vegetables	121 54
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	819 84
Drugs and medicines	352 90
Medical and surgical appliances	487 42
Beer, wine and spirits	16 76
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	652 47
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.. ..
Fuel	284 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	198 16
Water	47 78
Hay and Straw	.. ..
Clothing for patients	.. ..
Ice supply	13 00
Salaries and wages	1,536 09
Taxes, insurance and rent	776 30
Contingencies	186 11
Coffins and funerals	.. ..
Repairs ordinary	.. ..
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, telegrams, etc.	66 84
Total	$6,922 54
Government grant for 1898	$1,852 22

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 15th August. On that day there were twenty patients in residence—four men, fifteen women and one child.

Owing to the books not being properly kept, it was impossible to tell the number of patients received in the Hospital since the 1st October.

Neither the register nor the daily record had been written up for some time past. I called the attention of the doctor in charge to the necessity of keeping the books in proper order. The building was in a good state of order and cleanliness.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 30th December, and found it in satisfactory order throughout. There were eighteen patients under treatment, namely, seven males and eleven females. The accommodation is limited to thirty-two beds. The house staff consists of the lady superintendent, the resident doctor and eleven nurses in training. The Hospital appears to be doing good work, considering the poor facilities afforded by the building now occupied.

No fire escape is provided, but pails of water are kept in readiness on each floor to extinguish a fire in its incipient stage. The nurses' quarters are on the opposite side of the street.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	75
Admitted	1,016
Births in the Hospital	40
Total number under treatment	1,131
Discharged	962
Died	91
Under treatment 30th, September, 1898	78
	1,131

Places Received From.

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospital	1,047
From the County of Wentworth	57
From other counties in the Province	26
From the United States	1
From other countries	....
	1,131

Sex.

Male	611
Female	520
	1,131

Nationalities.

Canadian	705
English	199
Irish	92
Scotch	50
United States	45
Other countries	40
	1,131

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	933
Roman Catholic	165
Other Religions	33
	$1,131

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the City Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	23
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	89
Diptheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 5,769 29
From the City of Hamilton	25,750 34
From the County of Wentworth	.....
From other municipalities	109 29
From paying patients themselves	3,537 20
From all other sources	2,259 15
Total	$37,425 18

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,975 49
Butter	1,207 45
Flour, bread and meal	740 49
Milk	904 25
Tea and Coffee	481 57
Potatoes and other vegetables	580 28
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,385 49
Drugs and medicines	1,626 86
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,160 34
Beer, wine and spirits	189 18
Bedding, etc.	1,559 83
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	372 50
Fuel	2,291 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	1,241 15
Water supply	350 00
Hay and straw	22 96
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	42 90
Ice	384 29
Salaries and wages	6,645 95
Taxes and insurance	826 00
Advertising, printing, stationary, etc.	320 13
Contigencies	1,510 12
Repairs, ordinary	774 42
Total	$27,592 65
Government grant for 1898	$4,954 62

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, on the 4th February. There were 78 patients under treatment on that day, viz.: 39 men, 32 women, and 7 children. The admissions since the 1st October last were 335 ; the deaths 31.

The public and private wards were clean and in good order; also the dispensary, operating room, bath rooms, water closets, etc.

The new wing added to the building, has been nicely furnished. Other improvements have also been made, such as new fittings, boiler, etc., in laundry. There is good medical attendance and nursing.

Books properly kept.

I inspected this Hospital on the 10th December. Considerable improvement has been made during the past few months by putting down new floors and matting, and furnishing rooms for pathological, anesthetic and sterlizing purposes.

The new wing is fully completed and equipped. There is a fine operating room fitted with all modern appliances ; also private rooms and public wards, wash and bath-rooms, and water-closets.

The laundry occupies a new building in rear of the main building. The maternity building on the premises was found to be complete in all respects ; also the infectious building and other out-buildings were in good order.

There were on this date 74 patients under treatment, viz : 30 men, 34 women and 10 children. Received since the 1st October last, 173 ; deaths, 12.

There is a good staff of medical men and nurses. The Board of Management appear to take a great pride in placing this hospital in first-class working order, and inferior to none in the Province. The Superintendent, Dr. Edgar, is very attentive in looking after the affairs of the institution in every detail of the work.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	33
Admitted	390
Total number under treatment	423
Discharged	374
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	32
	423

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Hamilton	363
From the County of Wentworth	17
From other counties in the Province	11
From the United States	21
From other countries	11
	423

Sex.

Male	164
Female	259
	423

Nationalities.

Canadian	254
English	66
Irish	53
Scotch	18
United States	21
Other countries	11
	423

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	219
Roman Catholic	204
Other Religions	..
	423

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	19
Typhus fever	"
Puerperal fever	"
Cerebro spinal fever	"
Diphtheria	"
Smallpox	"

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,518.97
From the City of Hamilton	
From other municipalities in the Province	
From paying patient themselves	3,096.23
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	412.00
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	640.00
Received from other sources	4,969.54
Total	$11,636.74

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 691.45
Butter	229.82
Flour, bread and meal	314.23
Milk	175.23
Tea and coffee	135.12
Potatoes and other vegetables	248.61
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	800.00
Drugs and medicines	530.04
Surgical appliances	
Beer, wine and spirits	178.58
Bedding, etc.	729.94
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	14.04
Fuel	690.83
Light—gas, oil and candles	188.50
Water supply	40.00
Hay and straw	45.00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	116.12
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, etc.	40.00
Salaries and wages	223.24
Taxes, insurance and interest	
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	124.22
Repairs, ordinary	407.04
Total	$ 5,922.01

Government grant for 1898 $ 2,282.08

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, on the 5th February. There were 36 patients in residence on that day, namely, 17 men and 16 women, and 3 children. Since my last inspection the admissions were 120, and the deaths 5. The public wards and private rooms, dispensary, sitting room, dining room, wash and bath rooms, water-closets, laundry, cellar chapel, nurses' quarters, etc., were all clean and in good order. The books were properly entered up.

I made an inspection of this hospital on the 10th December. There were under treatment on that day 23 patients (13 men and 10 women), and the number admitted since the 1st October was 70, and deaths 6.

New fire-escapes have been provided, and an asphalt sidewalk laid from the street to the building, during the past summer. Other improvements were noticeable also. All departments were in excellent order.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st of October, 1897.	66
Admitted	1,107
Births in Hospital	37
Total number under treatment	1,210
Discharged	1,105
Died	44
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	61
	1,210

Places Received From.

From the City of Kingston (including births)	666
From the County of Frontenac	298
From other counties of the Province	233
From the United States	11
From other countries	2
	1,210

Sex.

Male	569
Female	641
	1,210

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1,098
Roman Catholic	107
Other religions (or not known)	5
	1,210

Nationalities.

Canadian	1,069
English	67
Irish	31
Scotch	25
United States	14
Other countries	4
	1,210

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Kingston, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	27
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	.
Diphtheria	31
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,963 96
From the Dominion Government	
From the County of Frontenac	700 00
From the City of Kingston	1,200 00
From other municipalities of the Province	380 00
From patients themselves for treatment	4,678 74
Income from endowment and other property of Hospital	271 55
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	881 14
From all other sources not enumerated	2,143 49
Total	$ 14,218 88

Expenditure

Butchers' meat	$ 1,141 57
Butter	666 51
Flour, bread and meal	491 19
Milk	604 97
Tea and coffee	342 94
Potatoes and other vegetables	328 53
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	1,932 00
Drugs and medicines	1,074 84
Surgical Instruments and appliances	165 00
Beer, wine and spirits	91 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	394 26
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	221 78
Fuel	1,689 79
Light—gas, oil and candles	578 65
Water supply and ice	128 00
Straw	
Clothing for patients	26 75
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc., etc.	186 09
Salaries and wages	3,319 91
Insurance and taxes	234 80
Coffins and funerals	12 00
Contingencies	599 93
Repairs, ordinary	67 80
Total	$ 14,298 91

Government grant for 1898 $ 3,546 48

INSPECTIONS.

SIR,—On the 21st April I visited this hospital, and found 77 patients under treatment, viz.: 38 males and 39 females.

The admissions since the 1st October last were 595; deaths 26.

The burning of the east wing has caused a considerable disarrangement of matters in the hospital. However rebuilding is rapidly going on and the premises will soon be restored to their usual condition.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 15th December. The wing of the building which was destroyed by fire last spring has been restored and carried one story higher than before. The upper flat is used as a ward for sick children. Electric lights, hydrants and hose have been placed in each flat. There is also an underground passageway to the maternity buildings. New bathrooms, wash basins, pantrys, hoist, etc., have been provided. The basement has been finished and used for various purposes.

The register showed that there were 65 patients (31 males and 34 females) in the general wards; and 3 infants in the maternity department. Since the 1st October the admissions were 244, and the deaths 12.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	70
Admitted	925
Total number under treatment	995
Discharged	899
Died	37
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	59
	995

Places Received From.

From the City of Kingston	582
From the County of Frontenac	275
From other counties of the Province	120
From United States	13
From other countries	5
	995

Sex.

Male	590
Female	405
	995

Nationalities.

Canadian	648
English	112
Irish	177
Scotch	22
United States	30
Other countries	6
	995

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	282
Roman Catholics	713
	995

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, during the year :

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	15
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	9
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 5,008 30
From the City of Kingston	400 00
From County of Frontenac	200 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	2,377 17
Income from investments	666 50
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	3,661 73
From other sources not enumerated	3,536 14
Total	$15,849 84

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	1,663 11
Butter	752 17
Flour, bread and meal	984 34
Milk	766 46
Tea and coffee	460 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	756 46
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,685 05
Drugs and medicines	836 74
Medical and surgical appliances / Surgical instruments	452 01
Beer, wine and spirits	265 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings / Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	2,602 03
Fuel	1,150 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	313 93
Water supply	126 00
Hay and straw	124 56
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	220 56
Ice	
Salaries and wages	260 40
Taxes and insurance	96 50
Coffins and funerals	32 50
Contingencies	166 40
Repairs, ordinary	500 00
Postage, telegraphing, telephone, express, stationery, etc.	20 00
Total	$14,234 52

Government grant for 1898	$ 4,393 25

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 21st April. Fifty-seven patients were in residence, namely, thirty-two men, nineteen women and six children. The number treated since the 1st October last was 466 and the deaths 15.

The premises are being enlarged to accommodate some sixty additional patients. A new operating room is also under process of construction.

The private rooms and public wards were clean and in good condition, and the patients appeared to be properly looked after.

I made another inspection of this Hospital on the 15th December when there were 53 patients under treatment—26 men, 25 women and 2 children. Since the 1st October the admissions were 246 and the deaths 11. That part of the building formerly occupied by the sisters and nurses is now used for private patients and public wards, the former having removed to the new building erected on the premises near by.

This change affords accommodation for 45 more beds than formerly.

Considerable improvement has been made during the year in the way of furnishing, etc. I found all departments clean and in good order.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	60
Admitted	744
Births in the Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	804
Discharged	689
Died	54
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	61
	804

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Ottawa	518
From the County of Carleton	101
From other counties in the Province	105
Other parts of the Dominion	78
Other countries, including emigrants and aliens	2
	804

Sex.

Male	407
Female	397
	804

Nationalities.

Canadian	583
English	76
Irish	55
Scotch	31
United States	13
Other countries	46
	804

Religious Denominations

Protestant	626
Roman Catholics	126
Other religions, or not known	52
	804

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	46
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	92
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,722 97
From the City of Ottawa	2,200 00
From the County of Carleton	600 00
From other municipalities	.. ..
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,539 81
Income and endowments	.. ..
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	3,310 55
From other sources not enumerated	2,640 81
Total	$ 15,014 14

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 9.6 54
Butter	530 85
Flour, bread and meal	389 06
Milk	650 13
Tea and coffee.	124 29
Potatoes and other vegetables	15 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	589 14
Drugs and medicines / Medical and surgical appliances	1,462 85
Surgical instruments	513 72
Beer, wine and spirits	120 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	252 78
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	6 00
Fuel	1,626 70
Light—gas, oil and candles	513 15
Water supply	11 93
Hay and straw	20 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.. ..
Ice	.. ..
Salaries and wages	6,585 56
Taxes and insurance	835 38
Coffins and funerals	.. ..
Contingencies	619 90
Repairs, ordinary	569 56
Postage, telegraphing, telephone, express, stationery, etc., etc.	225 31
Total	$16,577 70
Government grant for 1898	$ 3,258 32

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 25th March. The new wing is finished and will soon be ready for occupation, adding about 75 beds to the accommodation of the institution.

On this occasion there were 44 patients (23 males and 21 females) in the wards of the main building, and 15 patients (9 males and 6 females) in the contagious building on the same premises.

All the rooms, bed, bedding, etc., were clean and in good order.

The staff consists of eight medical men in attendance and three consulting physicians.

I inspected the hospital a second time on the 22nd September.

The completion and furnishing of the new wing places the hospital in well equipped order for its work; it is very modern in every respect.

The private rooms and public wards are well lighted and ventilated.

On this occasion I found 53 patients (28 males and 25 females) under treatment. The admissions during the year were 716; deaths, 48.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	75
Admitted	1,166
Total number under treatment	1,241
Discharged	1,099
Died	67
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	75
	1,241

Places Received From.

From the City of Ottawa	973
From the County of Carleton	149
From the other counties in the Province	82
From the United States	14
From other countries	23
	1,241

Sex.

Male	559
Female	682
	1,241

Nationalities.

Canadian	1,040
English	61
Irish	83
Scotch	14
United States	28
Other countries	15
	1,241

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	152
Roman Catholic	1,089
Other religions	....
	1,241

The following tables gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	64
Typhus	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebo Spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	52
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 4,675 28
From the City of Ottawa	1,200 00
From the County of Carleton	250 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,100 75
Income from property	90 32
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,307 52
From all other sources not enumerated	1,260 03
	$11,883 90

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	$1,952 75
Butter	795 10
Flour, bread and meal	682 39
Milk	1,106 20
Tea and coffee	205 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	320 82
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	714 34
Drugs and medicines	1,024 70
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Surgical instruments	353 36
Beer, wine and spirits	136 42
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	568 85
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	172 54
Fuel	378 10
Light—gas, oil, candles	415 84
Water supply	179 34
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	1,852 45
Taxes and insurance	150 80
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	.....
Repairs, ordinary	192 42
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, etc	44 20
Total	$11,245 62
Government grant for 1898	$ 5,111 09

INSPECTIONS.

On the 25th April, I inspected this Hospital and found sixty patients in residence, twenty-three males and thirty-seven females.

The admissions since the 1st October were 566, deaths 30.

The new wing was nearing completion. This will add accommodation for seventy more patients. The private and public rooms, beds, bedding etc. were in well kept order, and the books written up correctly.

I made a second inspection of the Hospital on the 23rd September. There were then under treatment 74 patients, 21 men, 47 women and 6 children. Received during the year 1,011, deaths 56.

I found the new wing completed and well furnished. It is fitted with all modern appliances, elevator, electric lights, operating room, bath and wash-rooms. The Hospital can now accommodate from 250 to 300 patients, and the improvements make it one of the best in the province.

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	30
Admitted	226
Births in Hospital	187
Total number under treatment	443
Discharged	397
Died	6
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	40
	443

Places Received From.

From the City of Ottawa	141
From the County of Carleton	27
From other counties in the Province	211
From the United States	12
From other countries	52
	443

Sex.

Male	91
Female	352
	443

Nationalities.

Canadian	185
English	59
Irish	144
Scotch	39
United States	....
Other countries	16
	443

Religious Denominations

Protestant	114
Roman Catholic	329
	443

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	
Typhus "	...
Puerperal "	3
Cerebro spinal fever	.
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,701 12
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	1,326 75
Income and investments	.....
From subscriptions and donations	3,454 02
From other sources	2,584 08
	$9,115 97

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 880 54
Butter	361 91
Flour, bread and meal	523 11
Milk	334 02
Tea and coffee	204 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	394 63
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	745 10
Drugs and medicines	85 73
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Surgical instruments	101 00
Beer, wine and spirits	76 25
Bedding, napery and general house-furnishings	1,110 22
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	158 05
Fuel	511 06
Light—gas, oil and candles	69 75
Water supply	139 90
Hay and straw	53 21
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	102 92
Advertising, stationery, etc	75 00
Salaries and wages	749 00
Taxes, insurance and interest	47 89
Coffins and funerals	45 50
Contingencies	57 35
Repairs, ordinary	225 46
Ice supply	21 60
Total	$7,073 90
Government grant for 1898	$1,803 73

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 25th March when there were 55 women and 2 children registered as inmates. The admissions since the first of the year were 120; five still-born and two infants died; no deaths among the adults.

The usual spring cleaning and renovating was in progress. The rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and in good order. Books properly kept.

I visited this Hospital on the 3rd December. On that day there were 41 adult females and 3 infants in residence. The premises were in well-kept order.

Since the 1st October 25 had been admitted and 4 had died. There were 24 births in same period. No adult deaths during the year.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	15
Admitted	149
Total number under treatment	164
Discharged	149
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	6
	164

Places Received From.

From the City of Ottawa	98
From the County of Carleton	43
From other counties in the Province of Ontario	21
From the United States	2
From other countries	...
	164

Sex.

Male	75
Female	89
	164

Nationalities.

Canadian	137
English	3
Irish	2
Scotch	3
United States	3
Other countries	16
	164

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	106
Roman Catholic	57
Other religions, Lutheran and Jewish	1
	164

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital for Sick Children, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	4
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$805 14
From the City of Ottawa	.. ..
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities	.. ..
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,695 60
Income from endowments	.. ..
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	576 79
From other sources not enumerated	541 45
Total	$4,668 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$213 73
Butter	177 95
Flour, bread and meal	102 05
Milk	161 79
Tea and coffee	50 38
Potatoes and other vegetables	46 63
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	199 00
Drugs and medicines	406 65
Medical and surgical appliances	.. ..
Surgical instruments	.. ..
Beer, wine and spirits	7 95
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	28 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	21 06
Fuel	350 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	158 04
Water supply	12 00
Ice	.. ..
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.. ..
Salaries and wages	1,829 59
Taxes, insurance	41 10
Coffins and funerals	.. ..
Contingencies	88 03
Repairs, ordinary	98 44
Total	$4,002 67
Government grant for 1898	$575 10

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Hospital for Sick Children, Ottawa, on the 24th April. There were then twelve children under treatment, six boys and six girls.

Received since the 1st October, thirty-two: one death during that period.

All the rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were neat and clean. No change in the building or management since my last visit.

On my second visit to the Hospital, 23rd September, there were five children in residence—four males and one female. Admitted during the year fifty-one; deaths two.

Adult patients are treated in this Hospital as private patients which impairs to a great extent the usefulness of the Hospital as such for sick children.

The building and grounds were in good order.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movement of Patients.

Number under treatment from 1st October, 1897	3
Number of patients admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1898	63
Number of births to 30th September	52
Total number under treatment	118
Discharged	108
Died	10
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	118

Places Received From.

From the City of Ottawa	101
From the Province of Quebec	4
From other counties in the Province of Ontario	7
From the United States	4
From other countries	2
	118

Sex.

Male	28
Female	90
	118

Nationalities.

Canadian	77
English	24
Irish	9
Scotch	4
United States	4
Other countries	..
	118

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	86
Roman Catholic	32
Other religions	..
	118

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Maternity Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	
Typhus "	
Puerperal "	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$389 19
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	497 27
Income from investments	.. ..
From subscriptions and donations	812 08
From other sources	1 62
Total	$1,750 16

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$119 33
Butter	70 00
Flour, bread and meal	61 18
Milk	58 75
Tea and coffee	20 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	32 13
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	113 22
Drugs and medicines	132 26
Medical and surgical appliances	.. ..
Surgical instruments	1 00
Beer, wine and spirits	.. ..
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	41 85
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	11 71
Fuel	426 33
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	55 83
Water supply	39 46
Hay and straw	.. ..
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	2 74
Ice	.. ..
Salaries and wages	583 55
Taxes and insurance	48 99
Coffins and funerals	.. ..
Contingencies	64 52
Repairs, ordinary	6 27
Total	$1,889 12

Government grant for 1898 $184 28

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Maternity Hospital, Ottawa, on the 20th March, when its occupants were two adult females and two infants. The admissions since the 1st October last were 30, and the deaths during same period were one mother and four infants.

There was no change to note in the buildings or grounds since my last visit. Everything pertaining thereto was in satisfactory order.

I inspected this Hospital again on the 23rd September. There were four adult females and two infants in residence. There were 59 admissions during the year and 8 deaths (3 adults and 5 infants).

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	55
Admitted	801
Births in the Hospital	18
Total number under treatment	874
Discharged	783
Died	39
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	52
	874

Places Received From.

From the City of London	658
From the County of Middlesex	132
From the other counties in the Province	74
United States	4
Other countries	6
	874

Sex.

Male	445
Female	429
	874

Nationalities.

Canadian	584
English	149
Irish	55
Scotch	33
United States	26
Other countries	27
	874

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	783
Roman Catholic	79
Other religions	12
	874

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, London, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	33
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	1
Diphtheria	91
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,037 06
From the City of London	5,510 57
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	1,903 45
From paying patients themselves	4,484 76
From income from property or investments	405 38
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	.. ..
Total	$ 15,341 22

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,549 57
Butter	466 35
Flour, bread and meal	458 72
Milk	574 69
Tea and coffee	322 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	233 64
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	773 08
Drugs and medicines	1,267 20
Surgical instruments	216 76
Medical and surgical appliances	.. ..
Beer, wine and spirits	209 56
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	833 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	272 04
Fuel	1,238 96
Light—gas, oil and candles	768 13
Water	150 00
Hay and straw	22 05
Clothing for patients	.. ..
Ice	46 15
Salaries and wages	5,185 20
Taxes and insurance	145 00
Coffins and funerals	.. ..
Contingencies	530 93
Repairs, ordinary	77 53
Total	$ 15,341 22
Government grant	$ 2,878 90

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the General Hospital, London, on the 5th April. There were then under treatment 57 patients—27 males and 30 females. Received since the commencement of the year, 440; deaths during same period 16.

I found all departments clean and in good order, and the books correctly entered up.

I made a second inspection of this Hospital on the 25th November.

There were on that day 48 patients in residence, namely: 25 men, 21 women and 2 children.

The number admitted since the 1st October was 125, and the deaths for same period 12.

The interior of the hospital was found to be as well kept as could be expected considering the old and dilapidated condition of the building. A large new three story building is being erected on the grounds, convenient to the old Hospital, and when finished will be very complete in every respect having all the modern improvements.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	17
Admitted	385
Total number under treatment	402
Discharged	353
Died	21
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	28
	402

Places Admitted From.

City of London	261
County of Middlesex	109
Other counties	..
United States	15
Other countries	17
	40

Sex.

Male	157
Female	245
	402

Nationalities.

Canadian	318
English	21
Irish	11
Scotch	20
United States	15
Other countries	17
	402

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	175
Roman Catholic	227
	402

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, London, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	21
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,121 03
From the City of London	.....
From the County of Middlesex	.....
From paying patients	6,410 92
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc	.....
Other sources	3,777 20
Total	$12,309 15

Expenditures.

Butchers' Meat	$ 817 11
Butter	345 03
Flour, bread and meal	302 85
Mild	321 60
Tea and coffee	256 94
Potatoes and other vegetables	220 85
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	903 51
Drugs and medicines	407 32
Surgical instruments	.....
Medical and surgical appliances	61 39
Beer, wine and spirits	71 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	177 38
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	27 78
Fuel	560 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	182 60
Water	103 18
Printing and Stationery	54 79
Clothing for patients	189 55
Ice	23 00
Salaries and wages	1,015 75
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	11 75
Contingencies	2,391 77
Repairs, ordinary	515 61
Total	$8,961 26

Government aid for 1898 ... $2,075 94

INSPECTIONS.

I visted the St. Joseph's Hospital, London on the 6th April, when I found 29 patients (7 men, 21 women and 1 child) in residence. The register showed that 180 patients had been received since the 1st October, and six had died.

The premises were in the usual clean and orderly condition, and the books were correctly entered up.

I made another inspection of the Hospital on the 24th November. The number of patients then under treatment was 26, viz., 12 men, 13 women and 1 child.

Admitted since the 1st October, 64. I found the wards in the usual excellent state of neatness and the books properly kept.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1897	18
Admitted	252
Births in Hospital	15
Total number under treatment	285
Discharged	237
Died	21
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	27
	285

Places Admitted From.

From the City of St. Catharines	141
From the County of Lincoln	71
From other counties in the Province and sailors	62
From the United States	11
From other countries	.....
	285

Sex.

Male	170
Female	115
	285

Nationalities

Canadian	177
English	47
Irish	27
Scotch	13
United States	15
Other countries	6
	285

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	217
Roman Catholic	66
Other religions (or not known)	2
	285

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	11
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,360 21
From the Dominion Government	.....
From the City of St. Catharines	.....
From the County of Lincoln	500 00
From other municipalities, County of Welland	250 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,357 97
From endowments, investments or other property belonging to the Hospital	60 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	1,635 94
From all other sources not above enumerated	732 79
Total	$5,896 91

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	783 54
Butter and eggs	395 14
Flour, bread and meal	250 38
Milk	397 14
Tea and coffee	134 12
Potatoes and other vegetables	79 81
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	329 55
Drugs and medicines	404 78
Medical and surgical appliances	232 66
Surgical instruments and dressing materials	82 21
Beer, wine and spirits	44 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	284 04
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	85 48
Fuel	759 56
Light—gas, oil and candles	265 97
Water supply	12 75
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	36 00
Salaries and wages	1,882 50
Taxes and insurance	5 64
Contingencies	226 37
Stationery, advertising, printing, postage, etc.	.. ..
Repairs, ordinary	116 43
Total	$6,813 72
Government grant for 1898	$1,153 92

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this Hospital on the 30th March. The number of patients then under treatment was 16; 9 males and 7 females. Number of patients received since the 1st October, 141; deaths 8.

The private rooms, public wards, beds and bedding, operating room, dispensary, sitting rooms, dining rooms, wash and bath-room, kitchen, laundry, water closets, etc., were all in good order. Books properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Hospital. He reported as follows:

As instructed by you, I visited this Hospital on the 6th August. There were then under treatment eight men, six women and two chidlren, making a total of sixteen. The register showed that 238 patients had been under treatment during the year and fifteen had died. There were eight nurses in the training school who take duty in the Hospital as required. The records were examined and found to be properly kept.

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1897	19
Admitted	242
Number of births in the Institution	3
Total number under treatment	264
Discharged	232
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	20
	264

Places Received From.

From the Town of Galt	163
From the County of Waterloo	74
Other counties	23
United States	4
Other countries	....
	264

Sex.

Male	119
Female	145
	264

Nationalities.

Canadian	216
English	18
Irish	4
Scotch	17
United States	2
Other countries	7
	264

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	246
Roman Catholic	
Other religions, or not known	
	264

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Galt Hospital, Galt, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	65
Typhus fever	"
Puerperal fever	"
Cerebro spinal fever	"
Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	"

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,430 60
From the Town of Galt	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	750 00
From paying patients themselves	2,141 08
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	817 45
From other sources	463 25
Total	$6,602 38

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 296 77
Butter	129 12
Flour, bread and meal	294 20
Milk	92 28
Tea and coffee	63 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	78 21
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	382 20
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	467 85
Beer, wine and spirits	83 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	78 34
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	60 80
Fuel	908 47
Light—gas, oil and candles	337 03
Water	40 00
Hay and straw	72 08
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	.... ..
Ice	54 85
Salaries and wages	1,701 19
Taxes and insurance	20 25
Coffins and funerals	.... ..
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc.	141 00
Repairs, ordinary	592 61
Medical and surgical appliances	98 69
Total	$ 5,992 89

Government aid for 1898 ..... $1,157 50

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Galt Hospital on the 11th February. There were 15 patients in the wards, viz.: Eight males and seven females. Since the 1st October the number admitted was 85, deaths 7. The Hospital was in satisfactory order in all parts, and the books were properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aiken's to inspect this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made the second inspection of Galt Hospital on July 25th. This institution is situated in a very quiet and retired part of the town, and bears these same characteristics throughout its management. The town itself and surrounding country is very free from sickness, and consequently the population of the Hospital is never very large. Eleven patients were being treated on the day of my visit. The staff consists of seven nurses besides the lady superintendent. The institution is well conducted, clean, neat and methodical. Its records were also kept in the same manner.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	31
Admitted	548
Births in the Hospital	18
Total number under treatment	597
Discharged	524
Died	33
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	40
	597

Places Received From.

City of Guelph	330
County of Wellington	152
Other counties in the Province	115
From United States	....
From other countries, foreigners and aliens	....
	597

Sex.

Male	283
Female	314
	597

Nationalities.

Canadian	472
English	50
Irish	13
Scotch	40
United States	4
Other countries	18
	597

Religious Denominations

Protestant	568
Roman Catholic	29
Other religions (or not known)	....

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Guelph, during the year :

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	12
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$3,048 19
From the City of Guelph	1,300 00
From the County of Wellington	1,200 00
From paying patients	4,445 82
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	506 49
From sources not enumerated	274 09
Total	$10,774 59

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	1,100 97
Butter	..
Flour, bread and meal	608 49
Milk	21 03
Tea and coffee	..
Potatoes and other vegetables	90 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,835 68
Drugs and medicines Surgical instruments and appliances	875 13
Beer, wine, and spirits	164 42
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	145 05
Broom, brushes, mops, etc.	185 15
Fuel	869 39
Light—gas, oil, and candles	497 69
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	29 51
Clothing	..
Ice	26 00
Salaries and wages	3,563 51
Taxes and insurance and rent	194 50
Contingencies	846 33
Repairs, ordinary	349 95
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, etc.	..
Total	$11,443 50

Government aid for 1898 ..... $2,927 62

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 9th February, and found the public wards, private rooms, dispensary, operating room, wash and bath-rooms, kitchen, laundry, etc., clean and orderly.

The patients on that day numbered 67—29 men, 27 women, and 11 children.

The register showed that 206 patients had been received during the year, and that there were 14 deaths. There were 11 cases of scarlet fever in the infectious building at the time of my visit. There is a good staff of medical men and nurses, and the books are properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aiken's to inspect this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made the second inspection of Guelph General Hospital on July 23rd. Forty-six patients were in the building at that date. Since the erection of the new wing the total capacity is about 85.

This latter addition makes this hospital very complete in its equipment, especially in the summer months. The facilities for ventilation and the comfort of the sick seem to have been a first study in the plans of the building. Some new appliances have also been added, including a massage machine.

The institutions has 18 nurses, besides the lady superintendent and the house surgeon.

I made a close examination of the institution throughout, and found it in every way satisfactory. The hospital register and daily record book I also looked over. These were neatly and, so far as I ascertained, accurately entered up

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	23
Admitted	363
	386
Discharged	335
Died	13
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	38
	386

Places Admitted From.

City of Guelph	202
County of Wellington	87
Other counties	91
Other countries, United States	6
	386

Sex.

Male	151
Female	235
	386

Nationalities.

Canadian	280
English	27
Irish	51
Scotch	13
United States	5
Other countries	10
	386

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	76
Roman Catholic	309
Other religions	1
	386

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	18
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	8
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,661 95
From the City of Guelph	100 00
From the County of Wellington	800 00
From paying patients	1,642 83
Income from property	600 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,096 47
Other sources	1,752 01
Total	$7,653 26

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 750 90
Butter	200 00
Flour, bread and meal	338 71
Milk	175 93
Tea and coffee	113 33
Potatoes and other vegetables	340 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	874 34
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	457 53
Beer wine and spirits	175 56
Bedding napery and general house furnishings	405 65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	110 15
Fuel	825 60
Light—gas, oil and candles	157 12
Hay and straw	.. ..
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	175 60
Ice	.. ..
Salaries and wages	395 00
Taxes and insurance	.. ..
Contingencies	678 62
Repairs, ordinary	225 15
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, etc.	.. ..
Total	$6,399 89
Government grant for 1898	$2,270 44

INSPECTIONS.

On inspecting this Hospital on the 9th February, I found 28 patients in residence—12 males and 16 females. Admissions since the 1st October last 98, deaths 3.

The private rooms, public wards, operating room, dispensary, sitting rooms, chapel, washrooms, water closets, etc., were in satisfactory order.

The building is well lighted and ventilated, and has good drainage.

Books properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to inspect this hospital. A copy of his report is annexed :

There were 41 patients in St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, when I inspected it on July 23rd. The total capacity is 60 beds. The institution is well managed by the Sisters in charge. Its structural character is well adapted to the comfort and treatment of the inmates. It is spacious, and at the same time compact; any portion of the building is readily accessible, yet its private apartments have all the reserve that is necessary. Doubtless this is one of the reasons why it is so popular, when it is known that in the same town is another general and thoroughly equipped competitor. In hospital work, as in general business, competition would seem to be the life of trade, good for the institution and good for the public.

I examined the books and found that the Sisters had given regular and daily attention to this part of the work.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year.

Movement of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	31
Admitted	240
Total number under treatment	271
Discharged	235
Died	10
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	26
	271

Places Received From.

From the Town of Pembroke	77
From the County of Renfrew	131
Other counties	62
United States	1
Other countries	..
	271

Sex.

Male	119
Female	152
	271

Nationalities.

Canadian	211
English	14
Irish	42
Scotch	3
United States	1
Other countries	..
	271

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	70
Roman Catholic	200
	271

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Pembroke, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	25
Typhus	"
Puerperal	1
Cerebro spinal fever	"
Diphtheria	"
Smallpox	"

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,739 78
From the County of Renfrew and Pontiac	250 00
From the City of Quebec	.....
From patients themselves	1,112 82
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	422 50
From all other sources	882 31
Total	$ 4,407 41

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	397 70
Butter	238 27
Flour, bread and meal	219 07
Milk	49 43
Tea and coffee	86 45
Potatoes and other vegetables	12 15
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	338 19
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	296 61
Beer, wines and spirits	62 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	248 16
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	74 47
Fuel	439 38
Light—gas, oil and candles	70 80
Water	56 15
Hay and straw	79 83
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	109 55
Ice	16 80
Salaries and wages	840 00
Advertising	22 30
Coffins and funerals	15 00
Contingencies	293 55
Repairs, ordinary	184 93
Total	$ 4,150 94
Government grant for 1898	$1,231 68

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Pembroke, on the 22nd March. It contained 17 patients on that day, namely :—5 males and 12 females. The admissions since the first of the year were 11. Deaths 3.

The private rooms and public wards, wash rooms, bath rooms and water closets, were in excellent order.

The Hospital has good medical attendance and nursing. The books properly written up.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 31st November. There were 17 patients under treatment—10 males and 7 females. I found the premises in excellent condition, and the books properly kept.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	11
admitted	217
Total number under treatment	228
Discharged	205
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	16
	228

Places Received from.

From the Town of Mattawa	121
From the District of Nipissing	52
From other counties in the Province	55
United States and other countries	..
	228

Sex.

Male	159
Female	69
	228

Nationalities.

Canadian	176
English	3
Irish	45
Scotch	4
United States	..
Other countries	..
	228

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	26
Roman Catholic	202
Other religions (or not known)	..
	228

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Mattawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	14
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,085 36
From the Town of Mattawa	.....
From County Pontiac	65 27
From patients for maintenance and treatment	167 86
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	571 27
From other sources	755 34
Total	$2,645 10

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$400 95
Butter	195 25
Flour, bread and meal	200 25
Milk	100 75
Tea and coffee	115 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	125 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	140 60
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	110 25
Beer, wine and spirits	30 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	110 25
Brooms, brushes, etc.	18 00
Fuel	195 30
Light—gas, oil and candles	75 75
Water supply	160 71
Hay and Straw	50 00
Clothing for patients	60 00
Ice	16 52
Salaries and wages	420 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	20 00
Repairs, ordinary	10 78
Contingences	70 50
Total	$2,626 11
Government grant for 1898	$1,011 04

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 2nd November and found all its departments clean and in good order. The number of persons received for treatment during the past year was 215, deaths 5

The Hospital has good medical attendance and nursing, and is well managed.

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	23
Admitted	322
Births in the Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	351
Discharged	289
Died	29
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	33
	351

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Brantford	276
From the County of Brant	66
Other counties in the Province	9
United States	..
	351

Sex.

Male	191
Female	160
	351

Nationalities.

Canadian	243
English	53
Irish	28
Scotch	10
United States	11
Other countries	6
	351

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	312
Roman Catholic	39
Other religions or not known	..
	351

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the John H, Stratford Hospital, Brantford, during the year:

	No. of cases of treated.
Typhoid fever	40
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,361 68
From the City of Brantford	2,000 00
From the County of Brant	500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,473 35
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	....
From all other sources	34 90
Total	$5,369 93

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$555 53
Butter	246 70
Flour, bread and meal	176 49
Milk	213 87
Tea and coffee	92 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	89 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	203 43
Drugs and medicines	494 83
Medical and surgical appliances	6 84
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	306 26
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	62 95
Fuel	617 69
Light—gas oil and candles	330 12
Water supply	.....
Hay and Straw	47 60
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	20 40
Salaries and wages	1,614 22
Taxes and insurance	14 05
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	197 99
Repairs, ordinary	316 04
Total	5,607 36

Government grant for 1898 .... $1,557 08

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 6th June.

Sixteen patients (ten men, five women and one child) were under treatment at that time. Received since the 1st October, 209, deaths 22.

The private rooms and public wards, beds and bedding, operating room, dispensary, dining and sitting rooms, wash and bath rooms, kitchen, laundry, and water closets were in a clean and orderly condition.

I visited the Hospital again on the 23rd November. There were then 15 patients under treatment, viz. 7 adult males, 7 adult females, and 1 child.

The building was in excellent order in every part, and the books were properly kept.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1897	7
Admitted	144
Total	151
Discharged	125
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	14
	151

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Port Arthur	59
From the County of Algoma	75
From other parts of the Province	14
From the United States	..
From other countries, including emigrants, foreigners and aliens	3
	151

Sex.

Male	128
Female	23
	151

Nationalities.

Canadian	74
English	11
Irish	40
Scotch	12
United States	..
Other countries	14
	151

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	96
Roman Catholic	55
Other denominations	..
	151

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	13
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$718 28
From the Town of Port Arthur	300 00
From District of Algoma	150 00
From other municipalities in the Province	.....
From paying patients themselves	386 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	250 00
From other sources	300 00
Totals	$2,104 28

Expenditures

Butcher's meat	240 75
Butter	125 35
Flour, bread and meal	135 25
Milk	75 00
Tea and coffee	47 35
Potatoes and other vegetables	54 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	155 65
Drugs and medicines	165 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	156 00
Beer, wine and spirits	96 35
Bedding, etc	157 00
Brooms, brushes, mops soap and cleaning appliances	65 75
Fuel	245 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	54 00
Water supply	75 00
Ice supply	15 00
Hay and straw	41 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	75 00
Salaries and wages	250 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	11 00
Contingencies	.....
Repairs, ordinary	50 00
Total	$2,289 45
Government grant for 1898	$903 46

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, on the 10th September, and found eleven patients in residence, namely, eight men, two women and one child.

The admissions during the year were 132, and the deaths 10.

The private rooms, wards, operating room, dining room, wash and bath rooms, water-closets, etc., were clean and in good order. There is good medical attendance, and efficient nursing.

Books well kept.

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries shows the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	20
Admitted	237
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	263
Discharged	246
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	10
	263

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Belleville	164
From the County of Hastings	86
Other counties	12
Other countries, United States	1
	263

Sex.

Male	120
Female	143
	263

Nationalities.

Canadian	213
English	20
Irish	21
Scotch	5
United States	3
Other countries	1
	263

Religious Denominations

Protestant	216
Roman Catholic	47
Other religions, or not known	....
	263

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Belleville Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	8
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebo spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,123 92
From the City of Belleville	477 00
From the County of Hastings	300 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,371 45
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,297 11
From other sources	214 15
Total	$4,783 63

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$ 292 16
Butter	196 08
Flour, bread and meal	199 81
Milk	180 62
Tea and coffee	64 05
Potatoes and other vegetables	187 16
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	222 38
Drugs and medicines	512 44
Medical and surgical appliances	75 75
Beer, wine and spirits	26 78
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	169 16
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	60 94
Fuel	640 69
Light, gas, oil and candles	303 33
Water	.....
Hay and straw	11 00
Clothing for patients	48 54
Ice supply	23 00
Salaries and wages	1,110 50
Taxes and insurance	32 80
Contingencies	201 20
Coffins and funerals	5 00
Repairs ordinary	104 66
Totals	4,668 05

Government grant for 1898, ... $963 24

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Belleville Hospital on the 1st February. On that day there were 20 patients in residence, namely, 9 men and 11 women. The admissions since the 1st October last were 92 and the deaths 2.

The public and private rooms were clean and in good order; also the wash-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. There is good drainage and ventilation.

This Hospital was inspected by me the second time on the 22nd December. Thirteen patients (10 men and 3 women) were then under treatment. Admissions since the 1st October 54 and 1 death.

Everything connected with the Hospital was found to be in excellent order, and the books properly kept.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:

Remaining under treatment, 1st October, 1897	25
Admitted	380
Number of births in the Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	405
Discharged	364
Died	13
Under treatment on 30th September, 1898	28
	405

Places Admitted from.

From the Town of Brockville	213
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	151
From other counties in the Province	17
From United States	24
	405

Sex.

Male	172
Female	233
	405

Nationalities.

Canadian	279
English	20
Irish	59
Scotch	15
United States	23
Other countries	9
	405

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	163
Roman Catholic	242
Other religions (or not known)	..
	40

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	22
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	.
Cerebro and spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	20
Smallpox	.

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,199 00
From the Town of Brockville	250 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	200 00
From paying patients	1,612 02
From property belonging to the Hospital	.....
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,051 84
From other sources, not enumerated	1,636 64
Total	$6,949 50

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$598 88
Butter	205 76
Flour, bread and meal	224 08
Milk	261 94
Tea and coffee	131 71
Potatoes and other vegetables	139 63
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	578 34
Drugs and medicines	339 25
Medical and surgical appliances	199 48
Beer, wine and spirits	75 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	731 63
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	63 69
Fuel	505 58
Light—gas, oil and candles	198 84
Water supply	30 00
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	112 70
Ice supply	30 00
Salaries and wages	294 35
Taxes and insurance	419 06
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	162 81
Repairs, ordinary	640 54
Total	$5,943 87
Government grant for 1898	$2,196 40

INSPECTIONS.

This Hospital was inspected by me on the 28th March. There were in residence on that day thirty-three patients, namely, ten males and twenty-three females.

Since the first of the year there had been 150 patients received and one had died.

All the rooms, bed and bedding, wash and bath-rooms, operating room, dispensary, kitchen, laundry, etc, were clean and orderly. Good nursing and medical attendance.

SECOND INSPECTION.

I made another inspection of this Hospital on the 21st September and found under treatment thirteen males and fourteen females. Since the first of the year 365 patients were received, and there were twelve deaths.

All departments were clean and in good order.

An addition is being built to the north of the main building which will contain kitchen, laundry and nurses' and servants' apartments.

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Number under treatment, on the 30th September, 1897	32
Number admitted	371
Number of births	4
Total number under treatment	407
Discharged	354
Died	27
Remaining under treatment, 30th September, 1898	26
	407

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Brockville	22
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	106
From other counties in the Province	32
From the United States	45
Other countries	1
	407

Sex.

Male	179
Female	228
	407

Nationalities.

Canadian	308
English	25
Irish	19
Scotch	7
United States	48
Other countries	..
	407

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	392
Roman Catholic	14
Other religions, or not known	1
	407

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Brockville General Hospital during the year.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	31
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	9
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,252 89
From the Town of Brockville	300 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	300 00
From paying patients	4,623 30
From property belonging to the Hospital	328 23
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	5,642 55
From other sources not enumerated	1,413 97
Total	$14,860 94

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$558 89
Butter	472 84
Flour, bread and meal	185 17
Milk	229 00
Tea and coffee	124 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	140 09
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	630 10
Drugs and medicines	326 00
Medical and surgical appliances	457 70
Beer, wine and spirits	109 57
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	298 12
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	112 40
Fuel	1'064 28
Light—gas, oil and candles	312 39
Water supply	37 50
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients' including boots and shoes	.....
Ice supply	40 00
Salaries and wages	2,281 37
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	.....
Cntingencies	717 72
Repairs, ordinary	267 00
Total	$8,364 64

Government grant for 1898 ..... $2,059 84

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Brockville General Hospital on the 28th March. There were 29 patients under treatment—13 males and 16 females. The admissions since the 1st October were 162: deaths, 8.

The private rooms and public wards presented a clean and tidy appearance. General repairs and cleaning were going on at the time of my visit. The records were correctly kept.

SECOND INSPECTION.

A second visit to the Hospital was made on the 21st September. There were 16 male and 12 female patients under treatment on that day. The admissions since the 1st October, 1897, numbered 361 and the deaths 25.

The building was in good order in all its departments.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment, 15th October, 1897	3
Admitted	68
Number of births in the Institution during the year	..
Total number under treatment	71
Discharged	59
Died	4
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	8
	71

Places Received From.

From the Town of Collingwood	34
From the County of Simcoe	31
From other counties in the Province	6
From United States	..
From other countries	..
	71

Sex.

Male	35
Female	36
	71

Nationalities.

Canadian	45
English	14
Irish	8
Scotch	4
United States	..
	71

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	63
Roman Catholic	8
Other religions	..
	71

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	
Typhus	
Puerperal	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$ 471 41
From the Town of Collingwood	200 00
From the County of Simcoe	250 00
From paying patients	804 30
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	355 80
From sources not enumerated	
Total	$2,081 51

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 180 13
Butter	45 57
Flour, bread and meal	82 51
Milk	19 90
Tea and coffee	33 78
Potatoes and other vegetables	27 54
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	115 66
Drugs and medicines	145 58
Surgical appliances	32 66
Beer, wine and spirits	30 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	162 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	3 90
Fuel	172 40
Light—gas, oil and candles	98 11
Water supply	15 04
Hay and straw	21 10
Clothing	
Ice	3 00
Salaries and wages	730 48
Taxes and insurance	
Contingencies	154 01
Repairs, ordinary	52 59
Interest and rent	320 00
Total	$2,126 56
Government grant for 1898	$320 00

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this hospital, he reported as follows:

I beg to report that on the 18th August, 1898, I visited the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, for the purpose of inspecting this Institution as instructed by you. On this occasion there were 15 patients undergoing treatment for complaints of different character. None of them, however, were reported as being of a dangerous nature. None were infectious. Nine of the above were males and 6 females. The Superintendent, Miss Dalby, and five nurses, are employed in actively looking after the welfare of the above patients. The building was in uniform order, and the furniture and furnishings, water supply, and the general requirements necessary to the welfare of a hospital were quite up-to-date. Books were properly kept.

THE NICHOLAS HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897,	17
Admitted	286
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	305
Discharged	271
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	19
	305

Places Received From.

From the Town of Peterborough	194
From the County of Peterborough	77
From other counties of the Province	32
From the United States	2
From other countries	..
	305

Sex.

Male	134
Female	171
	305

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	298
Roman Catholic	7
Other religions (or not known)	..
	305

Nationalities.

Canadian	223
English	46
Irish	22
Scotch	7
United States	5
Other countries	2
	305

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Nicholas Hospital, Peterborough, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	10
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	12
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,769 43
From the Town of Peterborough	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,790 33
From property belonging to the Hospital endowments, etc.	4,072 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	2,000 00
From other sources	9 35
Total	$9,641 11

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$537 26
Butter	354 55
Flour, bread and meal	397 34
Milk	121 00
Tea and coffee	20 73
Potatoes and other vegetables	206 61
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	419 18
Drugs and medicines	746 32
Surgical instruments and appliances	214 88
Beer, wine and spirits	132 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	334 11
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	880 89
Light—gas, oil and candles	404 11
Water supply	248 72
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	2,570 97
Taxes and insurance	.....
Hay and straw	21 12
Contingencies	366 18
Repairs, ordinary	281 81
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, etc.	.....
Total	$8,282 98
Government grant for 1898	1,572 62

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this hospital on the 8th February There were then under treatment 9 men and 12 women—total, 21. The admissions since the 1st October were 81, and deaths, 5.

Some of the improvements since my last visit are, electric lighting, new iron bedsteads, and hot water heating. All departments were clean and in good order, and the books properly kept.

I made an inspection of this hospital on the 8th September, when there were 22 patients in residence, viz., 9 men, 12 women and one child. The admissions for the year numbered 284, and the deaths, 13.

A cooking class for the nurses has been established, and is carried on during the winter months.

A root house has been provided for storing vegetables.

The books were written up.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	13
Admitted	196
Births in hospital	....
Total number under treatment	209
Discharged	175
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	25
	209

Places Received From.

From the Town of Peterborough	54
From the County of Peterborough	63
From other counties of the Province	88
From the United States	....
From other countries	4
	209

Sex.

Male	100
Female	109
	209

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	23
Roman Catholic	186
	209

Nationalities.

Canadian	122
English	5
Irish	59
Scotch	4
United States	....
Other coumtries	19
	209

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	13
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	21
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province	$1,295 46
From the Town of Peterborough	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	642 00
From property belonging to the Hospital	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	750 00
From all other sources	411 00
Total	$3,098 46

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	339 50
Butter	115 90
Flour, bread and meal	227 60
Milk	95 50
Tea and coffee	81 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	91 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	205 70
Drugs and medicines	409 75
Surgical instruments and appliances	134 00
Beer, wine and spirits	51 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	189 60
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	31 68
Fuel	375 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	75 60
Hay and straw	52 00
Clothing for patients	31 40
Ice	13 00
Salaries and wages	360 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	42 00
Contingencies	191 40
Repairs, ordinary	101 50
Total	$3,244 83
Government grant for 1898	$1,373 62

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, on the 8th February. There were 16 patients on that day, viz.: 7 men, 7 women and 2 children. Since the 1st October last 54 had been admitted and 2 had died.

The institution was clean and in good order in all parts. The upper flat has been appropriated for cases of scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria. The old people have been removed to another building.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 8th September. On that day there were 22 patients in residence, namely, 10 men, 10 women and 2 children. There were a number of cases of typhoid and diphtheria under treatment.

The admissions during the year were 184 and the deaths 3.

I found the Hospital in good order and the books properly kept.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	24
Admitted	209
Total number under treatment	233
Discharged	205
Died	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	14
	233

Places Received From.

From the Town of Windsor	96
From the County of Essex	63
From other counties of the Province	27
From United States	38
From other countries	9
	233

Sex.

Male	102
Female	131
	233

Nationalities.

Canadian	153
English	15
Irish	17
Scotch	2
United States	40
Other countries	6
	233

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	73
Roman Catholic	160
	233

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	10
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,428 38
From the Town of Windsor	444 87
From the County of Essex	84 72
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,843 47
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	672 36
From other sources not enumerated	1,359 97
Total	5,833 77

Expenditures.

Butchers' meet	214 03
Butter	145 55
Flour, bread and meal	164 87
Milk	287 00
Tea and coffee	16 06
Potatoes and other vegetables	205 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	158 87
Drugs and medicines	278 32
Medical and surgical appliances	90 49
Surgical instruments	20 30
Beer, wine and spirits	70 40
Bedding, napery and general housefurnishings	52 86
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	132 99
Fuel	237 60
Light—gas, oil and candles	55 49
Water supply	12 00
Hay and straw	118 90
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	18 91
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	182 25
Taxes and insurance	382 36
Contingencies	94 01
Repairs ordinary	59 71
Total	$3,018 11
Government grant for 1898	$1,140 56

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, on the 11th April. Nine patients (3 men and 6 women) were then under treatment.

The number admitted since the 1st October last was 15; number of deaths during that period, 9.

The private and public rooms, wash and bath rooms water closets, etc., were all in good condition.

Books correctly kept.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 21st October. There were seventeen patients in residence on that day, namely, six men and eleven women. I found the institution in its usual good condition of cleanliness and order, and the books properly kept.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	28
Admitted	262
Births in Hospital	4
Total number under treatment	294
Discharged	265
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	12
	294

Places Received From.

From the Town of Chatham	172
From the County of Kent	110
From other counties of the Province	7
From the United States	5
From other countries	..
	294

Sex.

Male	120
Female	174
	294

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	183
Roman Catholic	111
	294

Nationalities.

Canadian	272
English	5
Irish	12
Scotch	..
United States	2
Other countries	3
	294

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, during the year.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	29
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	45
Smallpox	...

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,290 20
From the Town of Chatham	118 11
From the County of Kent	4 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,101 60
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	769 00
From other sources	117 75
Total	$4,400 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 430 50
Butter	133 75
Flour, bread and meal	183 30
Milk	210 00
Tea and coffee	97 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	75 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	432 20
Drugs and medicines	105 65
Medical and Surgical appliances	101 60
Beer, wine and spirits	47 55
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	181 67
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	57 50
Fuel	375 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	167 25
Water	.. ..
Hay and straw	.. ..
Clothing for patients	.. ..
Ice supply	18 00
Salaries and wages	534 00
Taxes and Insurance	126 50
Contingencies	87 00
Coffins and funerals	9 00
Repairs, ordinary	63 75
Total	$3,437 72
Government grant for 1898	$1,145 84

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospitals, Chatham, on the 8th March. There were 15 patients in residence on that day, viz.: 6 males and 9 females. The admissions since the 1st October numbered 120, and more than half of them were Protestant in religion. During the same period there were 7 deaths.

All the rooms—dispensary, operating room, wash and bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were well kept. The books were written up to date.

This Hospital was inspected by me on the 24th October, when I found it in its usual clean and orderly condition. There were 17 patients under treatment on that occasion, namely: 6 males and 11 females, a number of whom were typhoid cases. The books were properly entered up.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	17
Admitted	276
Births in Hospital	13
Total number under treatment	306
Discharged	260
Died	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	23
	306

Places Received From.

From the Town of Chatham	103
From the County of Kent	155
From other counties of the Province	28
From the United States	20
From other countries	....
	306

Sex.

Male	152
Female	154
	306

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	292
Roman Catholic	14
	306

Nationalities.

Canadian	260
English	9
Irish	7
Scotch	10
United States	20
Other countries	....
	306

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Chatham Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	25
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	18
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province	$1,067 86
From the Town of Chatham	62 50
From the County of Kent	234 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,867 80
From property belonging to the Hospital	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	2,000 00
From all other sources	.....
Total	$5,232 66

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$335 92
Butter	130 00
Flour, bread and milk	120 04
Milk	241 44
Tea and coffee	54 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	129 79
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	436 00
Drugs and medicines	135 35
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	32 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	65 00
Brooms, brushes mops, soap and cleaning appliances	30 48
Fuel	316 63
Light—gas, oil and candles	163 75
Water supply	.....
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	15 00
Salaries and wages	1,066 00
Taxes and insurance	2 00
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	.....
Repairs, ordinary	41 02
Total	$3,,315 17

Government grant for 1898 ..... $1,375 52

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Chatham, on the 8th March, and found it in its usual condition. All the rooms, beds, and bedding were clean and in good order. There were 20 patients in residence—6 males and 14 females. Since the 1st October, 113 had been admitted, and 4 had died. Books properly kept.

I made an Inspection of the Hospital on the 24th October. The patients on that day were 9 adult males, 10 adult females and 1 youth—total, 20 There were no cases in the contagious department.

The Hospital and premises were in good order in every respect.

The building for contagious diseases has had the basement excavated and a furnace placed in it. The erection of a new wing to the main building is also in contemplation.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	28
Admitted	172
Number of births during the year	9
Total number under treatment	204
Discharged	173
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	20
	204

Places Received From.

From the City of Stratford	126
From the County of Perth	59
From other counties in the Province	13
From the United States	5
From other countries	1
	204

Sex.

Male	87
Female	117
	204

Nationalities.

Canadian	135
English	30
Irish	14
Scotch	12
United States	6
Other countries	7
	204

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	168
Roman Catholic	34
Other religions	2
	204

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Stratford, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	16
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$1,481 73
From the City of Stratford	500 00
From the County of Perth	500 00
From paying patients	2,097 30
Subscriptions donations, etc.	812 72
From other sources	687 57
Total	$6,079 32

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$325 05
Butter	172 17
Flour, bread and meal	172 88
Milk	104 00
Tea and coffee	75 07
Potatoes and other vegtables	98 82
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	454 57
Drugs and medicines	231 31
Surgical instruments and appliances	194 03
Beer, wine and spirits	42 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	115 52
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	73 19
Fuel	606 78
Light—gas, oil and candles	174 85
Water supply	37 50
Hay and straw and bran	13 35
Clothing	
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,698 55
Taxes and insurance	34 80
Contingencies	528 40
Repairs, ordinary	343 68
Total	$5,515 02
Government grant for 1898	$1,265 22

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the General Hospital, Stratford, on the 11th February. There were then 28 patients in the wards, namely, 14 men. 12 women and 2 children. The admissions since the 1st October were 77, and the deaths 3.

Among the improvements to be noted since my last inspection were the completion of the new laundry, and the enlargement of the kitichen. It is the intention of the management to erect an isolated hospital for contagious diseases on the grounds.

All departments were in good order in all respects. I found the books properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection.

This Institution had 24 patients in residence when I inspected it the second time, on September 29th. After making a general survey of the building, I found it maintained its character for cleanliness and neatness throughout. Some changes made in the kitchen, which is on the upper storey, render the domestic duties much easier to accomplish. The operating room also has been further equipped by the addition of a case of new instruments. These, with portable bath tubs, were the principal improvements I noted. The addition of a passenger elevator would make this one of the most commodious hospitals in the Province, and I understand this idea has already been suggested to the Board.

I looked closely into the books and found that regular attention had been given to the Daily Record, and that the others were well adapted for keeping an accurate and systematic history of the treatment of patients as well as finances.

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	9
Admitted	155
Births in the Hospital	9
Total number under treatment	173
Discharged	151
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	11
	173

Places Received From.

From the City of St. Thomas	133
From the County of Elgin	29
From other counties in the Province	8
From the United States	3
From other countries	..
	173

Sex

Male	109
Female	64
	173

Nationalities.

Canadian	110
English	31
Irish	7
Scotch	7
United States	12
Other countries	6
	173

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	161
Roman Catholic	11
Other religions	1
	173

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	5
Typhus	
Puerperal	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diptheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$593 59
From the City of St. Thomas	2,000 00
From the County of Elgin	
From property belonging to Hospital	128 00
From other municipalities in the Province	
From paying patients themselves	1,428 35
Other sources	
Total	$4,149 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$307 39
Butter	240 00
Flour, bread and meal	91 35
Milk	193 10
Tea and coffee	51 80
Potatoes and other vegetables	92 40
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	360 30
Drugs and medicines	142 39
Surgical instruments and appliances	196 01
Beer, wine and spirits	12 50
Bedding, etc.	183 70
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	32 40
Fuel	336 47
Light—gas, oil and candles	215 41
Water supply	36 60
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	2 00
Ice	9 00
Salaries and wages	1,309 10
Taxes and income	94 24
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	135 36
Repairs, ordinary	17 61
Total	$4,059 43

Government grant for 1898	$730 12

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this Hospital on the 4th April. There were 11 patients in residence—5 males, 4 females and 2 children. Received since the 1st October, 81; deaths, 6.

The private rooms and public wards, operating room, sitting room, kitchen, laundry, bath and wash rooms were all in good order. The books were well kept.

This Hospital was inspected by me on the 12th August. There were fifteen patients under treatment on that day, namely, nine men and six women. The admissions since the 1st October, were 142: deaths, 11.

The public and private rooms, operating room, sitting room, wash and bath rooms, water closets, etc., were all in satisfactory order. Good nursing and medical attendance. Books properly kept.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	16
Admitted	117
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	135
Discharged	113
Died	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	14
	135

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Owen Sound	94
From the County of Grey	26
From other counties in the Province and sailors	15
From the United States	....
From other countries	...
	135

Sex.

Male	79
Female	56
	135

Nationalities.

Canadian	124
English	5
Irish	3
Scotch	3
United States	....
Other countries	....
	135

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	128
Roman Catholic	6
Other religions, or not known	1
	135

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General and Marine Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	29
Typhus "	....
Puerperal "	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	....

Revenue,

From the Province of Ontario	$611 20
From the Dominion Government	.....
From the Town of Owen Sound	500 00
From the County of Grey	200 00
From other municipalities	150 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	912 61
From endowments, investments or other property belonging to the Hospital	.....
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	57 50
From all other sources not enumerated	351 87
	$2,783 18

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	$189 20
Butter	110 68
Flour, bread and meal	94 89
Milk	14 93
Tea and coffee	38 30
Potatoes and other vegetables	12 52
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	259 08
Drugs and medicines	126 99
Medical and surgical appliances	102 85
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	34 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	140 58
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	1 25
Fuel	301 22
Light - oil and candles	29 98
Water supply	25 00
Hay and straw	51 20
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	17 00
Salaries and wages	892 19
Insurance and interest	300 00
Contingencies	62 18
Repairs ordinary	64 33
Total	$2,868.87
Government grant for 1898	$986 80

INSPECTIONS.

I made an Inspection of this Hospital on the 1st August. There were in residence on that day 13 patients, namely, 7 males and 6 females; 92 patients I found had been registered since the first of the year, and 4 had died.

There was no change to note in the condition of the building or grounds since my last inspection. Coal-oil lamps are still in use, and it is very important that gas or electric light should be put in the building, being safer and more economical. The operating room has been somewhat improved. The sidewalk from the street to the Hospital has been completed; the bridge in front of the building requires te be put in a good state of repair, in fact, a new bridge is required.

The second inspection was made by Mr. Christie, who reported as follows:

I Inspected this Hospital for Dr. Chamberlain, on the 17th October, and found sixteen patients under treatment, namely, eight males and eight females, all of whom were evidently well cared for and under special treatment, according to their different ailments.

The books were well and neatly kept, and the Hospital was in excellent order. The register showed that 135 patients had been under treatment during the year.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1897	3
Number admitted	112
Number of births	..
Total number under treatment	115
Dicharged	101
Died	7
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1898	7
	115

Places Admitted From,

From the Town of Sudbury	12
From the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma	99
From other counties in the Province	3
From Manitoba	1
Other countries	..
	115

Sex.

Male	111
Female	4
	115

Nationalities.

Canadian	95
English	5
Irish	5
Scotch	2
United States	1
Other countries	7
	115

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	65
Roman Catholic	49
Other religions, or not known	1
	115

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Sudbury General Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	9
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$583 58
From the Town of Sudbury	
From the District of Nipissing, etc	
From paying patients	1,431 00
From property belonging to the Hospital	
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,141 25
From other sources, not enumerated	
Total	$3,155 83

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$205 00
Butter	107 00
Flour, bread and meal	118 15
Milk	200 85
Tea and coffee	75 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	130 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	261 50
Drugs and medicines	159 50
Medicial and surgical appliances	41 70
Beer, wine and spirits	55 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	105 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	34 00
Fuel	261 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	84 00
Water supply	30 00
Hay and straw	45 75
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	14 25
Ice supply	18 20
Salaries and wages	1,135 00
Taxes and insurance	25 50
Coffins and funerals	12 00
Contingencies	42 70
Repairs, ordinary	25 00
Total	$3,186 50

Government grant for 1898. $558 44

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Sudbury, on the 31st October. Seven male patients were receiving treatment on that day.

During the year the admissions were 123, deaths 8.

I found no change in the building or grounds since my last visit,

Everything was in satisfactory order.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year.

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1897	10
Number admitted	144
Number of births	
Total number under treatment	154
Discharged	138
Died	4
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1898	12
	154

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Sudbury	32
From the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma	119
From other counties in the Province	3
From the United States	
Other countries	
	154

Sex.

Male	137
Female	17
	154

Nationalities.

Canadian	133
English	2
Irish	8
Scotch	2
United States	9
Other countries	
	154

Religious Denominaitons.

Protestant	58
Roman Catholic	96
Other religions, or not known	
	154

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury, during the year.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	12
Typhus Fever	
Puerperal Fever	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diptheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$692 52
From the town of Sudbury	.....
From the County of Nipissing in payment for patients	.....
From paying patients themselves	176 38
From income from property or investments	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	849 35
Other sources	1,568 90
	$3,287 15

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$220 15
Butter	78 40
Flour, bread and meal	122 00
Milk	120 00
Tea and Coffee	44 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	38 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	146 10
Drugs and medicines	382 15
Surgical instruments	42 18
Medical and Surgical appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	30 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	315 99
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	15 75
Fuel	375 85
Light—gas oil and candles	40 50
Water	30 00
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	22 00
Salaries and wages	1,083 00
Taxes and insurance	245 00
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	.....
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Total	$3,351 73
Government grant for 1898	$599 04

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury, on the 31st October. There were then twelve patients in residence, namely, eleven males and one female.

Received since the 1st October last, 20 patients; no deaths.

The management were preparing to move into their new hospital, erected during the past year, and expect to be settled in it by the 1st January. There is good medical attendance and nursing.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, HUNTSVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment from 1st January, 1897	2
Admitted	76
Number of births	
	78
Discharged	64
Died	3
Under treatment, 30th September, 1	11
	78

Places Received From.

From the Village of Huntsville	
From the District of Muskoka and Parry Sound	57
From other counties in the Province	21
United States and other countries	
	78

Sex.

Male	71
Female	7
	78

Nationalities.

Canadian	63
English	8
Irish	4
Scotch	2
United States	
Other countries	1
	78

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	69
Roman Catholic	9
Other religions	
	78

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Huntsville, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	4
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diptheria	1
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$348 34
From the Village of Huntsville	.....
From the District of Muskoka	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	179 80
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,796 86
From all other sources	.....
Total	$2,325 00

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$100 00
Butter	65 00
Flour, bread and meal	100 00
Milk	50 00
Tea and coffee	40 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	50 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	150 00
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	180 00
Beer, wine and spirits	20 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	50 00
Brooms, brushes, etc	20 00
Fuel	100 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	50 00
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	350 00
Taxes and insurance	75 00
Coffins and fun rals	.....
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Contingencies	.....
Total	$1,425 00

Government grant for 1898 ..... $455 74

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this Hospital on the 25th January, when there were only two patients in residence—one male and one female. The admissions since the 1st October numbered 30, and two had died.

There was no change to note in regard to the building or furnishings since my last inspection. I found some irregularity in the entries in the books through the discharge not being properly filled up.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 21st October. Nine male patients under treatment on that day. Received during the year 71; deaths 7.

Improvements were being made in the basement, and new water-closets were being put in. The building was in a clean and orderly condition.

HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movement of Patients.

Number under treatment from 1st January, 1897	9
Admitted	169
Number of births	3
Total number under treatment	181
Discharged	163
Died	6
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	12
	181

Places Received From.

From the Village of Huntsville	....
From the District of Muskoka and Parry Sound	111
From other counties in the Province	54
United States and other countries	16
	181

Sex.

Male	142
Female	39
	181

Nationalities.

Canadian	127
English	11
Irish	13
Scotch	9
United States	11
Other countries	10
	181

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	162
Roman Catholic	19
Other religions	....
	181

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Huntsville Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	17
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	1,364 35
From the Village of Huntsville	.....
From the District of Muskoka	.....
From other municipalities	36 40
From patients for maintenance and treatment	568 75
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	.....
From all other sources	1,604 56
Totals	$3,574 06

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$210 15
Butter	80 00
Flour, bread and meal	65 25
Milk	71 40
Tea and coffee	28 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	75 15
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	359 75
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	166 65
Beer, wine and spirits	25 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	52 10
Brooms, brushes, etc	40 00
Fuel	124 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	44 25
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	1,656 00
Taxes and insurance	95 00
Coffins and funerals	.....
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Contingencies	15 15
Total	$3,129 30

Government grant for 1898 ..... $900 82

INSPECTIONS.

This Hospital was inspected by me on the 25th January. All the rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were in good order. There were twelve patients under treatment, namely eight men and four women, and the admissions since the 1st October were 75—deaths 1.

There is a good medica staff and good nursing. Books were in proper order.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 21st October. There were ten patients in residence, eight men and two women. The admissions for the year were 172. No change in the building or grounds since my last visit. All in satisfactory order. Books well kept.

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, from 1st October, 1897	7
Admitted	119
Births	2
Total number under treatment	128
Discharged	103
Died	10
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	15
	128

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Woodstock	60
From the County of Oxford	55
From other counties in the Province	9
From the United States	4
From other countries	..
	128

Sex.

Male	61
Female	67
	128

Nationalities.

Canadian	104
English	13
Irish	3
Scotch	4
United States	4
Other countries	..
	128

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	121
Roman Catholic	7
Other religions	..
	128

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Woodstock Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	21
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$646 71
From the Town of Woodstock	700 00
From the County of Oxford	600 00
From paying patients themselves	2,480 03
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	499 30
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	.....
Received from other sources	29 64
Total	$4,955 68

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$248 73
Butter	103 79
Flour, bread and meal	104 51
Milk	153 02
Tea and coffee	42 26
Potatoes and other vegetables	24 36
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	356 31
Drugs and medicine	278 84
Surgical appliances	32 87
Beer, wine and spirits	13 05
Bedding, etc.	85 19
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	41 73
Fuel	394 44
Light—gas, oil and candles	182 97
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	37 27
Salaries and wages	1,453 92
Taxes and insurance	37 50
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	246 74
Repairs, ordinary	97 58
Total	$3,935 08

Government grant for 1898 .... $576 39

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this Hospital on the 2nd April, when there were nine patients in residence—three males and six females. The number of patients received since the 1st October were 60; deaths during the same period, 7.

Everything about the Hospital was found to be in satisfactory order, and the books correctly kept.

I visited the Woodstock Hospital on the 1st September. There were five patients under treatment, four males and one female. During the year 105 patients were received and there were 10 deaths during that period. I found the Hospital well equipped with all necessary applicances, and in excellent order throughout. There are eight doctors on the staff and nine nurses.

The books were entered up.

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment from 1st July, 1897	4
Admitted to 30th September, 1898	137
Births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	144
Discharged	123
Died	5
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	16
	144

Places Received From.

From the Town of Berlin and Waterloo	92
From the County of Waterloo	38
From other counties of the Province	9
From the United States	5
From other countries	..
	144

Sex.

Male	62
Female	82
	144

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	110
Roman Catholic	34
	144

Nationalities.

Canadian	98
English	7
Irish	2
Scotch	1
United States	11
Other countries	25
	144

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	29
Typhus fever	..
Pueperal fever	..
Cerebo spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$711 93
From the Town of Berlin	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	500 00
From the Town of Waterloo	500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,292 13
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	646 72
From other sources	15 75
Total	$4,666 53

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$264 65
Butter	92 75
Flour, bread and meal	118 31
Milk	129 44
Tea and coffee	19 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	241 63
Drugs and medicines	142 10
Medical and surgical appliances	103 93
Beer, wine and spirits	11 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	33 51
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	21 52
Fuel	487 12
Light—gas, oil and candles	134 14
Water	88 75
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice supply	50 00
Salaries and wages	1,243 44
Taxes and insurance	90 00
Contingencies	116 62
Coffins and funerals	.....
Repairs, ordinary	144 72
Total	$3,533 18

Government grant for 1898 ..... $728 20

INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Hospital on the 10th February. There were ten patients under treatment, five males and five females. The number admitted since the 1st October last was 51; no deaths during that period.

The building was found to be in its usual condition of good order. The private and public rooms, surgery, operating room, sitting room, etc., were clean and well kept. There is good medical attendance and nursing.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to inspect this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:

The Berlin-Waterloo Hospital had 13 patients in residence when I inspected it on July 25th. The hospital has now been receiving patients for about 3 years, yet the attendance has never been very large. Situated as it is between two prosperous towns, whose united population is between 11,000 and 12.000, and being the only hospital in that part of the country, a much larger hospital attendance might be expected. Compared with the next county East the county of Waterloo does not appreciate the establishment of a hospital in its midst, or else the inhabitants are particularly exempt from sickness and accident. The fact is however that there is quite a difference in the respective populations of the two counties. The hospital idea is quite a new feature among the Germans who are naturally very conservative, and considerable hostility will have to be lived down before they take kindly to treatment in such an institution.

The building is very well managed and equipped for its work, and its finances also are in good shape.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 3rd October, 1897	19
Admitted	258
Births in Hospital	9
Total number under treatment	286
Discharged	261
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	16
	286

Places Received From.

From the Town of Sarnia	147
From the County of Lambton	69
From other counties of the Province	47
From the United States	23
From other countries	..
	286

Sex.

Male	129
Female	157
	286

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	267
Roman Catholic	19
	286

Nationalities.

Canadian	164
English	35
Irish	34
Scotch	28
United States	25
Other countries	..
	286

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Hospital during the year:

	No of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	16
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province	$ 1,063 30
From the Town of Sarnia	.. ..
From the County of Lambton	400 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,613 67
From property belonging to the Hospital	.. ..
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	286 00
From all other sources	109 55
Total	$7,472 52

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$ 529 91
Butter	200 80
Flour, bread and milk	185 52
Milk	262 42
Tea and coffee	104 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	59 98
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	594 90
Drugs and medicines	510 02
Surgical instruments and appliances	167 16
Beer, wine and spirits	47 05
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	103 07
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.. ..
Fuel	809 87
Light—gas, oil, candles	323 94
Water supply	.. ..
Clothing for patients	.. ..
Ice	21 60
Salaries and wages	1,333 80
Taxes and Insurance	.. ..
Coffins and funerals	.. ..
Contingencies	1,093 35
Repairs, ordinary	132 89
Total	$6,480 28

Government grant for 1898 $1,540 96

INSPECTIONS.

On the 9th April I inspected this Hospital, and found everything in connection with it in excellent order. There were 26 patients, 11 males and 15 females under treatment on that day. The admissions during the year were 126, and the deaths 3. There is a good staff of medical men, and efficient nursing.

I made another inspection of the Hospital on the 24th November.

There were 24 patients in residence, viz., 10 males and 14 females. Since the 1st October 40 were admitted and 2 died.

About all the accommodation at present available for patients is taken up, and it will be necessary to complete the unfinished part of the building at an early day in order to admit all those applying for admission.

The private and public wards, operating room, dispensary, kitchen, bath-rooms water closets, etc., were in good order. There is good medical attendance and nursing.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	1
Admitted	83
Births in Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	84
Discharged	72
Died	6
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	6
	84

Places Received From.

From the Town of Barrie	21
From the County of Simcoe	58
From other counties of the Province	5
From the United States	..
From other countries	..
	84

Sex.

Male	43
Female	41
	84

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	82
Catholic	2
	84

Nationalities.

Canadian	58
English	17
Irish	7
Scotch	1
United States	1
Other countries	..
	84

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Royal Victoria Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	5
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	1
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	
From the Town of Barrie	$ 48 00
From the County of Simcoe	450 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	937 10
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,188 15
From other sources	128 50
	$2,751 75

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$147 74
Butter	67 87
Flour, bread and meal	66 70
Milk	87 70
Tea and coffee	29 41
Potatoes and other vegetables	38 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	218 87
Drugs and medicines	117 08
Medical and surgical appliances	25 05
Beer, wine and spirits	9 48
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	389 01
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	23 96
Fuel	155 45
Light—gas, oil and candles	33 70
Water	13 50
Hay and straw	
Clothing for patients	2 60
Ice supply	7 50
Salaries and wages	587 67
Taxes and insurance	25 00
Contingencies	173 53
Coffins and funerals	
Repairs, ordinary	17 68
Total	$2,238 25
Government grant for 1898	$408 90

Inspections.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 21st January. There were two males and four females then under treatment. Thirteen patients had been received since the opening of the Hospital, and one had died.

The private and public rooms, beds, bedding, wash-room, bath-room, water-closets, etc., were in good order.

There is a good staff of medical men and nurses. A registration book has not yet been provided.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 22nd October. There were then in residence thirteen patients—seven males and six females. The register showed eighty-three admissions since the opening of the Hospital, and six deaths.

The private and public rooms, operating room, bath room and water-closets were in good order. The board-room has been partitioned off for an anesthetic room, convenient to the operating room. The books were properly kept.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1897	7
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1898.	357
Births in the Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	364
Discharges, including infants	320
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	31
	364

Places Received From.

From the Town of Cornwall	149
From the County of Stormont	100
From other counties of the Province	74
From United States	30
From other countries, including immigrants	11
	364

Sex.

Male	190
Female	174
	364

Nationalities.

Canadian	230
English	18
Irish	30
Scotch	45
United States	30
Other countries	11
	364

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	73
Roman Catholic	286
Other religions, or not known	5
	364

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	11
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

	$
From the Province of Ontario	.....
From the Town of Cornwall	200 00
From Counties of Stormont and Dundas	150 00
From other municipalities in the Province	225 00
From paying patients themselves	1,010 01
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,599 80
From other sources	42 05
Total	$4,226 86

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$421 20
Butter	190 86
Flour, bread and meal	275 14
Milk	220 39
Tea and coffee	102 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	128 50
Groceries and provisions, not e umerated	463 00
Drugs and medicines	243 57
Medical and surgical appliances	135 50
Surgical instruments	168 00
Beer, wine and spirits	7. 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	731 55
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	47 07
Fuel	336 95
Light—gas, oil and candles	165 95
Water supply	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	25 85
Ice	12 00
Salaries and wages	76 14
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	245 37
Repairs, ordinary	138 00
Total	$4,203 44

Government grant for 1898 ..... $2,117 84

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, on the 23rd April. There were 22 patients under treatment, 9 men, 11 women and 2 children.

The private rooms and public wards, beds and bedding, operating room, dispensary, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, water-closets, etc., were all clean and in good order.

The number of patients admitted since the 1st October, 1897, was 135. and the deaths, 3. Good medical attendance and nursing.

My second visit of inspection to this Hospital was made on the 24th September. There were then 28 patients in residence, 17 males and 11 females. The admissions since the opening of the Hospital were 358, deaths, 9.

The building was in a good condition of order and cleanliness, and the books were well and neatly kept.

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1897	9
Admitted	107
Total number under treatment	116
Discharged	80
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1898	33
	116

Places Received From.

From the City of Toronto	40
From other counties in the Province	73
From the United States	3
From other countries	..
	116

Sex.

Male	60
Female	56
	116

Nationalities.

Canadian	97
English	12
Irish	1
Scotch	1
United States	4
Other countries	1
	116

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	111
Roman Catholic	5
Other religions, or not known	..
	116

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the National Sanitorium Consumptive Hospital, Gravenhurst, during the year:

Typhoid fever	..
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From the Town of Gravenhurst	.....
From Muskoka District	.....
From paying patients themselves	$9,012 86
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	57,061 01
From other sources	806 32
Total	$66,880 19

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,594 05
Butter	232 78
Flour, bread and meal	306 57
Milk	839 52
Tea and coffee	97 82
Potatoes and other vegetables	260 16
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	989 95
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc	680 04
Beer, wine and spirits	9 66
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	5,523 23
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	98 44
Fuel	1,030 09
Light—gas, oil and candles	60 23
Disinfectants	213 79
Hay and straw	288 44
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	154 75
Salaries and wages	3,585 68
Insurance (three years)	769 00
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc	1,551 74
Repairs, ordinary	283 44
Total	$18,569 38

Government aid for 1898	$1,983 37

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Institution on the 21st June.

There were then 27 patients in residence—11 males and 16 females.

The register showed that since its opening 89 had been admitted, and 2 had died.

The main building and all the cottages were in excellent order.

They are well heated, lighted, and ventilated, and have good drainage.

Dr. Elliott, the house surgeon, is in charge, and has an efficient staff of nurses.

I visited the Sanatorium again on the 23rd October. There were 31 patients in residence on that day, namely, 15 males and 16 females.

Since the opening of the Institution 85 inmates have been received, and 3 have died.

Three cottages are occupied in addition to the main building, and two more are in course of erection. When completed fifty patients can be accommodated.

All departments were in excellent order. The buildings are electric-lighted, and have good drainage and ventilation. The management, under Dr. Elliott, is in every respect good.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, RAT PORTAGE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1897	
Admitted	152
Total number under treatment	152
Discharged	118
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1898	17
	152

Places Admitted From.

Town of Rat Portage	119
District of Algoma	27
Other counties	3
Other countries	3
	152

Sex.

Male	130
Female	22
	152

Nationalities.

Canadian	88
English	24
Irish	8
Scotch	7
United States	12
Other countries	13
	152

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	129
Roman Catholic	23
	152

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Rat Portage, Algoma District.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	92
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,000 00
From the Town of Rat Portage	1,000 00
From the District of Algoma	.....
From paying patients	1,437 12
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,564 81
Other sources	.....
Total	$6,001 93

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$156 67
Butter	97 05
Flour, bread and meal	69 71
Milk	287 90
Tea and coffee	45 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	42 20
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	348 96
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	375 37
Beer, wine and spirits	73 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	425 42
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	24 50
Fuel	108 30
Light—gas, oil and candles	136 15
Water supply	35 30
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	94 90
Salaries and wages	1,306 00
Taxes and insurance	45 10
Contingencies	347 72
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, etc	.....
Total	$4,019 50

Government grant for 1898 ..... $922 53

Inspections.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on 2nd September. There were 16 patients in residence, 15 males and 1 female. Since the commencement of the year, 97 had been admitted and 10 had died.

All the rooms, dining room, kitchen, laundry, wash and bath rooms, water-closets, were clean and in good order.

A stone basement has been put under the building since my last inspection, and a hot-air heater has been added. A tank for water has also been erected and is supplied by a force pump. Water-closets are in the building. The old water-closet outside has been removed, as requested at my last inspection, and a drain has been constructed across the highway into the swamp at the north. The Hospital now has electric lights, and is very complete for its work. The accommodation, however, is too limited. A wing to the building is very much needed to provide for the number of sick applying for admission.

There is a lady superintendent in charge, four nurses and a good medical staff in attendance.

Books properly kept.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

BRANTFORD

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1898.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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TORONTO:
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1898.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Twenty-seventh Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE HONORABLE E. J. DAVIS, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, November, 1898.

To the Honorable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, *Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-eighth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be
Your Honor's most obedient servant,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

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THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting my report upon the work of this Institution, for the year ending September 30th, 1898, it is not necessary to make a lengthened statement in regard to its operations.

The very full reports of the Principal and Examiners, which are submitted, give in detail the work accomplished.

From its past history as an Educational Institution, its present proficiency and future prospects for accomplishing the work it was designed to do by the Legislature, we may look for a greater measure of success than has yet been attained in imparting instruction to the blind children of our province.

There have been but few changes in the teaching staff during the year. The general health of the pupils, officers and teachers has been exceptionally good, as will be seen by the report of the attending physician.

The progress made by the pupils in music, literature, fancy work, typewriting, willow-work and cooking, has been very satisfactory. See the reports herewith submitted.

The average attendance of pupils has been about the same as in past years. The yearly per capita cost is considerably lower than that of institutions of equal standing elsewhere.

The want of more accommodation on the girls' side of the building appears to be a growing necessity, See the Principal's report.

The domestic management has been well looked after by the Matron who is ever watchful in providing for the requirements of the pupils.

The instruction in willow and cane work, given to a number of the pupils by Mr. Truss, has been very thorough in every respect.

The buildings and grounds have been kept in good repair and order, and present an inviting appearance. The usual repairs to class-rooms and floors and ceilings of other portions of the building have been attended to during the summer vacation.

The farm stock, agricultural implements, etc., have been properly cared for, and the farm has been fairly productive during the year.

The officers and teachers have been diligent in the performance of their respective duties during the year, and have at all times been courteous and attentive in rendering me such assistance as I required in connection with my official visits to the Institution.

The appended tables and statistics give full information as to the pupils:

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Institution on the 6th of June.

The pupils were packing up their belongings and preparing to return to their homes for the summer holidays. The teaching staff were also expecting soon to be relieved from duty, only the Principal and Matron remaining on the premises. There were 135 pupils on the roll, namely, 69 boys and 66 girls. All were in good health.

There will be some slight changes in the teaching staff, both in the music and literary departments when the next term commences.

In addition to the literary and musical courses the pupils are instructed in cooking, sewing, knitting, etc, Basket-making and chairs in willow-work give employment to the older boys.

The offices of the Principal and the Bursar were in good order, also the school-rooms, dormitories, chapel, dining-room, kitchen, gymnasium, boiler-room, out-buildings, etc. Horses, cattle and hogs are kept on the premises. The crops were looking fairly good.

The general repairs required, such as renewal of side-walks and fences, painting, etc., have been arranged and will be attended to at the close of the session.

I visited the Institution again on the 21st of November. There were then enrolled as inmates, 64 boys and 62 girls, total, 126. At the opening of the session 128 were received, but two were dismissed for cause. Five or six cases of diphtheria have occurred during the past few weeks, but all are now convalescent and the spread of the disease seems to have been checked.

The teachers were all at their posts, and diligent in their work.

There appears to be an urgent necessity for more accommodation, especially on the girls' side of the Institution.

All departments of the Institution were in satisfactory order.

The farm has been very productive during the past season and there is an abundant supply of vegetables. The farm stock, including the horses, was in good condition.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT, 1898.

T. H. Chamberlain, Esq.,
Inspector, Etc.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending September 30th, 1898.

In my last report I drew attention to the steadily progressive principles on which the Institution had been conducted, and its methods and appliances, for the physical, mental, and industrial training of its pupils gradually and systematically developed. And this too, it may be added, while the expenses have been kept well under control.

The year just expired has been no exception to its predecessors in the above regard.

Progressive Improvement.

The introduction of the type writing machine, largely used already in the institutions of Great Britain and the United States, furnishes the blind writer with a means of communicating by correspondence with sighted persons that the point print cipher does not secure, except in a very few cases. The method of writing still taught by means of a pencil and grooved card often supplies a manuscript difficult to decipher and easily obliterated or dimmed. The almost universal adoption of the type writing machine in business communications makes people generally less tolerant of an indistinct hand-writing. While the blind pupil, with grooved card and pencil, is under instruction, he may be able to turn out a fairly good manuscript, but, not having the correcting influence of the eye to depend upon, he is almost certain when left to himself to degenerate and to produce a gradually less and less intelligible scrawl. These considerations have so far influenced many of the conductors of institutions on this continent, and also in Europe, that the pencil and card have been wholly discarded therein, and the only systems known are those represented by the type-writing machine and the point print slate. I do not advise a too hasty change in this regard. The mere practice of using the pencil and forming the letters is good of itself. And who that has watched with parental tenderness over the gradual development of a blind child, will fail to understand what a joyful event is the arrival at home of the first letter ever traced by that child's own hand. Then again the expense of the machine will be prohibitory in many instances when the pupil has retired from the Institution. We have now, however, a class in regular training under three of our literary teachers and making good progress. Accessions to this class and additions, I trust, to our at present limited stock of machines, will be in order.

In Great Britain the business of type-writing in connection with the phonograph has been taken up by and on behalf of blind young persons. But in the Mother-land the philanthropic idea widely prevails, and I am inclined to think enters nearly as closely as the purely commercial into these arrangements. We have to consider the economical and competitive aspects of such questions almost exclusively. That blind persons can use the type writing machine with marvellous rapidity and exactness is, however, a fact to be mentioned with pleasure.

A cooking-class was tentatively opened some time since, but our other duties did not then permit of its continuance. It is now regularly organized and in daily session, both in its practical and theoretical details.

A third, and not the least important of recent moves in the line of advance has been the introduction of a regular plan of biblical instruction into our daily curriculum. The first half-hour in the school day is devoted to this object. The Bible is the text-book, with such helps as a well selected list of commentaries may supply, and members of the regular staff are the teachers. Not a dollar has been added to the salary list as the result of any one of these new plans or duties, the work being cheerfully undertaken by the teachers in a most generous and liberal spirit. Nor do the daily Bible classes affect in the least the Sunday School among the pupils which has been in existence for many years. In the former, as in the latter, the instruction imparted to the Roman Catholic pupils is under the direction of officers of their own communion.

A Great Want.

The fact that, on the male side of the building the attendance has, on the whole had rather a tendency to diminish of late years, has of course affected the total numbers but, at the same time, has afforded no relief to the congested condition of the female side. Numerically the male and female pupils are now nearly equal while they formerly stood as at about four to three in favor of the former. Some twenty years ago the west (male) wing was enlarged by an addition ninety feet in length and supplying a hospital ward, pupils and officers' rooms, class rooms, and many other conveniences on that side of the building. I may here remark that the question is not so much one of mere sleeping accomodation as due provision for order, (most essential among girls) for health, in a building to which they are confined for so large a portion of their time, and for the several departments of work which life here pre-supposes. Under the latter head come, with especial force, the needs for ample accommodation for music teaching and practice. I will now briefly recapitulate the deficiencies we suffer from as the result of the deferred action, originally contemplated, in regard to the east (female) wing.

1. We have, at the outside, suitable sleeping accommodation for fifty-eight. We closed last session with a female pupil population of sixty-six and two junior officers, adults, who have to share a room with pupils. In their places we have now sixty-three with three to come and the chances of admissions for a whole session before us.

2. There are no wardrobes in the female dormitories nor room for any in the present crowded space. The pupils's trunks are in the bed rooms and are the only receptacles for their clothing. These arrangements, or defects in the arrangements, are most prejudicial to those orderly habits it is pre-eminently necessary to inculcate.

3. The girls' nurse has no separate sleeping apartment. She has to occupy a small chamber divided off from the girls' sanitarium, their resort all day, an arrangement neither healthy nor convenient

4. The female teachers private rooms have to be shared by two persons. This has been a cause of chronic annoyance.

5. The girls, unlike the boys, have no hospital ward whatever. The only resource, if a female pupil is seriously ill is to place her in the local hospital or in the boys' sick ward with a hired nurse. In the cases of the disorder being of an infectious nature the latter course is unavoidable for the local hospital does not

take such cases. Then we run the very probable risk of distributing infection on both sides of the building instead of limiting it to the one in which it has originated. In this connection I may remark that, in the west wing, we have a room, large and airy, adjoining the boys' sanitarium, where a boy slightly indisposed can be attended to or find rest and quiet, or, even if his case be more serious, but not infectious, he can be waited on there by our own nurse without taking her away from her daily routine duties. On the east side we have no such provision and a girl suffering from any passing malady must occupy her usual bed and sleeping apartment with her companions congregating around her.

6. Connected with the lack of space in this wing is the want of proper accomodation for the female servants. Some are crowded into a room among those of the female pupils, which is undesirable. Others are located in the region of the pupils' and helps' dining rooms, a condition of things very inexpedient and, in case of illness, disagreeable all round.

7. On the girls' side the music pupils bear a much larger proportion to the whole female pupil population than do the boys taking music to their companions. Yet we have fewer instruments for practice on the former than on the latter and have no room for more. One music teacher has to hold her classes in the guest-chamber and pupils have to practice there. There is altogether too short a supply of music practice which as is well known is essential to successful teaching, and only more practice rooms can meet this need.

8. On the boys' side the gymnasium is thrown open to the senior boys for study or mental recreation. But, in the absence of any room whatever in their wing, the girls are forced to resort to their dormitories an unavoidable but most objectionable practice.

These are reasons which, I humbly submit, make the addition to, or more correctly speaking, the completion of the east wing as nearly as possible a necessity. The fact that I have now kept it before the authorities since the year 1884 will show that the case is not submitted without due consideration.

Pupil Population.

The number of pupils now on the register is 121 of whom sixty are males and sixty-one females. At the close of the late session there were on the resister 135 of whom sixty-nine were males and sixty-six females, leaving twenty-five,—thirteen males and twelve females to be accounted for, as follows:

Graduates :—		
Willow-shop	1	0
Piano-Tuning	3	0
Pipe Organ, Piano, Theory and Literary classes	1	0
Willow-shop (partially qualified)	2	0
More or less advanced in various departments	0	5
Retired, (fair vision)	0	1
Mentally defective	0	2
Preferred a vagrant existence	1	0
Temporarily detained	5	4
Total	13	12

In addition to the foregoing a young man who had taken a creditable course in piano-tuning and some other branches, presented his certificate at the end of his twelve-months probation, of having attained full proficiency in the service of

a competant instructor. He was consequently allowed his outfit. The reports from all our graduates of last session, so far as they have reached me, have been satisfactory. A few words in regard to others on the list may be desirable.

Of the youth whose graduation is referred to in the third item of the above list it is pleasant to state that, after taking a thorough course here in the literary classes, pianoforte, and theory, as well as attaining very creditable proficiency on the pipe-organ, he has entered the Toronto Conservatory of Music, passing the necesary examinations with honours in theory (intermediate) and piano, and, if his life is spared, may look forward to a successful or even brilliant career in his profession.

The two work-shop pupils who have started on their own account, left contrary to the advice of their friends I understand, the one being within a year of full graduation the other very far short of such qualification.

The five female pupils noted as having retired in a more or less advanced stage of instruction, have probably reaped all, or nearly all the benefits the Institution is capable of conferring on them, having regard to their several abilities. All have gained an amount of information and benefitted by a training that will make them useful in their respective homes as well as happier in their own lives.

The last on the list of retiring pupils is one of those cases the directors of institutions for the blind too often have to grieve for. The young man in question had done very fairly well in his literary classes, and, although he made slower progress in music. had a decidedly musical ear and would have graduated probably as a piano-tuner next June. He had all the advantages an urban home could give for exercising his craft, and the example of the success of others similarly situated in his own neighborhood to encourage him. But his surroundings were disadvantageous and parental control was as weak as other influences were evil.

We closed the session, it has already been mentioned, with 135 pupils on the register. We have re-opened with 121. Of the intended return of eight or nine others at short intervals we have been advised.

The termination of the official year so soon after our re-assembling, places us at some disadvantage in a numerical showing. I have four applications already from new pupils before me, in addition to those already received, so that last year's total is likely to be reached and probably exceeded. For more female pupils, in addition to those expected, it would be difficult to find room.

The new admissions are as follows:

	M	F	
Twenty-eight years	0	1	
Twenty-four "	1	0	
Twenty "	0	1	
Nineteen "	1	1	
Seventeen "	0	1	
Twelve "	0	1	
Eleven "	1	1	
Nine "	0	1	
Seven "	1	0	
Total	4	7	11

One hundred and forty seven pupils, seventy-four males and seventy-three females, were enrolled during the official year.

Literary and Music Classes.

For full reports of the progress of the Literary and Music classes I may refer you to the views expressed by the very experienced examiners in those departments. But while it is their duty, more particularly, to test the quality of the work done here, and of the teaching imparted, it is peculiarly mine to consider along what lines the blind pupil may be most profitably led and what is to be the effect of the instruction he or she receives on the pupil's future success in life. In past years I have entered pretty fully into the question of literary instruction in this relation. And, with rare exceptions, looking at the local conditions and social surroundings of most of our pupils, while advocating a good solid school course in every instance, I do not see much to justify any reliance on a literary training as a means of financial support. In the case of music, however, especially as regards male pupils, the study and attainment of a high degree of proficiency is full of promising opportunities. Especially so when, to the profession of the musician is added that of the piano-tuner. It is not surprising, considering what difficulties a blind person has to contend with, that, even with apparently good chances failures should occur. They are not unknown I believe among the seeing. But, where a young man has graduated in music, he will usually do well and if, in addition, he is an expert tuner he can hardly fail to do well. I do not believe there has been one actual failure among the graduates of the class I have described except from causes of a nature that will wreck life's prospects anywhere. In this connection, and as a just tribute to one more than usually worthy, I may briefly allude here to the death of an old pupil whose name is honorably mentioned by our musical examiner. William A. Wells, familiarly known among his friends as Willie Wells, was for years a pupil of this Institution coming from his home at Brockville when quite a little child, and remaining until on the verge of manhood. He was totally blind from infancy, and had no conception whatever of the form of external objects except as realized by touch. I am not aware that he had what is called genius for any thing in particular, but he had a very intelligent mind, and, aided to this, a most conscientious application to the duty of the hour. Willie Wells was a great favorite with the audiences in our music hall, first as a juvenile reciter and, as he advanced, as a vocalist, until he became familiar as the possessor of marked musical talent and a participant in every programme. When he retired, in 1893, he was a competent piano tuner, had taken a thorough literary course, was an excellent organist, excelled in pianoforte, had well mastered harmony and the theory of musical composition, had a fair knowledge of the violin, and considerable power as a vocalist. Let me add, too, that, with these educational attainments, he combined an integrity of character and sweetness of disposition that endeared him to all his associates. An early appointment as church organist awaited him at Brockville where he soon became not only a successful teacher and tuner, travelling about independently in his work, but a prominent figure and favorite performer at all local festivals and entertainments. In the further pursuit of his studies he received much help from his former teacher Miss M. A. Callaghan, now engaged in her profession at Brockville, and passed under her auspices, the senior examination in vocal music at the Dominion College of Music in Montreal. Willie Wells was constitutionally delicate and, while conducting a concert in a cold church last winter, he contracted the illness which, in a few weeks terminated fatally, to the regret and sorrow of the whole community at Brockville and to all who in life had known and honored him. There are many disappointments always awaiting the educator of both the blind and the seeing. Willie Wells on the contrary presents an illustration of the effect of long, faithful and laborious

teaching, cheered all along the line by the resolute purpose of the pupil to achieve success, and a mind undisturbed by the troubles incidental to youthful folly or waywardness. I would not like to omit some reference to one whose memory is so encouraging to those he has left behind him.

In addition to the young man mentioned among this year's graduates, I have the pleasure of noticing the fact that, at the same examination one of our female pupils passed with honors her second year in piano at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

THE WILLOW SHOP.

The report of the Trade Instructor, Mr. Truss, is given below. I have adopted the plan of apportioning a short time each day to a number of lads whose working hours are not otherwise filled up in order to induce industrious habits and at the same time to afford them an opportunity of getting some insight into the department a certain proportion of them will one day be more closely attached to. Several of these youths have shown quite an interest in the light labor assigned to them. Mr. Truss continues to watch the progress of former pupils and to extend to them his helpful counsels and advice as occasion or opportunity offers. Especially has this been the case in respect of the selection of new and economical material for various descriptions of goods the manufacture of which has, in several instances, been found very profitable.

The report of the Instructor is as follows:—

TO THE PRINCIPAL:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending 30th September, 1898.

The session has been one of steady progress on the part of the pupils and their conduct deserves special mention. Not once during the whole of the past session did a pupil's behaviour call for serious remonstrance or an unfavorable report to the Principal.

Particular mention may be made of one young man totally blind and almost totally deaf, who, during his first session in the workshop, although instruction had to be given to him by ear trumpet, made such phenomenal progress as qualified him for a vacation supply of models and material. These he turned to good account. Such application, industry and intelligence deserve special recognition.

One pupil graduated from the shop at the close of the session and was given a complete outfit of tools, models, willow and cane. The reports that have come from him indicate that he is making a good use of his instruction and working industriously at his trade.

Two pupils, who for their own good, should have returned to the shop this session, are attempting what I fear is a premature effort to manufacture willow-ware in partnership. I am less sanguine than desirous of their success.

Mention may also be made of the large number of younger boys who attend in the shop for a certain period daily for the purpose chiefly of learning cane-seating, etc. One of these lads informs me that during the vacation he collected all the old chairs he could find and put new seats into them, earning in this way quite a considerable amount of pocket money.

We are receiving encouraging reports from a number of former graduates. Two were recently visited in Toronto. They are working steadily, their order for baskets being three months ahead of their out-put. Among others seen, on

young man in London has been working for several years since he graduated from the Institution, and has been successful in maintaining himself by his own industry. The destruction recently by fire of his workshop with a quantity of material and his models, afforded the opportunity for showing some practical interest in his welfare and assisting him to overcome his temporary difficulty.

The occasional visiting of graduates and the suggestions made to them are helpful and encouraging.

I have given considerable thought to devising and experimenting as to the uses large quantities of waste cane-binders that our cordage factories have in the pass burned or thrown away may be put to. A number of our pupils are now working this material into coarse baskets.

At the present time I am trying to invent a light and cheap chain-guard for ladies' bicycles, and hope soon to be able to instruct an intelligent pupil in its manufacture. A sample guard sent to your office is the result of considerable thought and patience, and if it leads to a further opening for the products of our pupils' industry I shall be thankful.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

THOMAS TRUSS,

Trade Instructor.

SEWING AND KNITTING CLASSES.

The importance of the industrial classes in feminine industries cannot be too strongly emphasized. The personal protection absolutely demanded by the blind young woman precludes the independent action on her part which enables the young man to push his way in the world in connection with such avocations as I have already referred to. Success to the former can only come when the environment is favorable, and this, in too many instances is quite the reverse. Many a comfortable home is situated in districts where music pupils are very few or wide apart: in other cases the domestic conditions are unfavorable. So that it has happened too frequently that decided musical talent and a most creditable musical course have resulted in little pecuniary benefit. As population increases and local centres develop these disadvantages may diminish. Meantime I would always treat music as a legitimate subject of instruction to all girls capable of receiving it, even although its application be limited to home life. Still, I am more and more convinced, and endeavor to persuade our female pupils, that, in the domestic industries lies their chief prospect of future usefulness. And I am pleased to notice an increased willingness on the part of many to accept this view and be guided by it. I may here just mention that the netting of hammocks and some other string goods has been quite popular of late with pupils from both sides of the building.

THE COOKING CLASS.

In the foregoing connection the cooking class, already referred to, will, I have reason to believe, take a front place. After various vicissitudes it has now been put on a permanent footing, and six pupils take instruction daily from the lady teacher at the head of the kindergarten and primary classes who has accepted this one in addition to former duties. The class devotes an hour and a half in the forenoon to instruction alternately in the practical and theoretical knowledge of domestic cookery.

Other Departments.

Other departments not yet specifically referred to may be briefly noticed. The Gymnasium has continued to do good work. In my opinion physical culture should take precedence of everything else in arranging for the instruction and training of the blind. Its importance is now universally recognised, and our apparatus and appliances are those of which any institution may be proud. Our instructor, Mr. Padden, is an enthusiast in his work, and loses no opportunity for improving and extending it. All the pupils, unless excused for cause, enjoy the benefit of systematic exercise.

The Kindergarten class is in a lively condition and consists at present of sixteen young pupils.

There have been several additions to the library as follows:—In line type: Quentin Durward, Fairy Stories and Tales, Don Quixote, Adam Bede, Twice Told Tales, The Alhambra. In point: Voyage to Lilliput, Voyage to Brobdignag, Early English Ballads, Gods and Heroes of the North, Life and Death of Jason, Dante's Inferno, Story of the Enead, Idyls of the King, Music and Morals.

Health.—Discipline.

The health of the pupils has been good; the condition in which they returned after the recent vacation was particularly satisfactory.* Their conduct generally also admits of a favorable report. For details as to health I must refer you to the report of the physician.

Farm, Grounds, etc.

The season has with us been very favorable to the growth of all kinds of farm produce. Our crops of roots and vegetables for both house and farm-stock consumption have been ample.

Owing to the fair amount of rain that has fallen in this district the grounds have preserved, to an unusual extent, their freshness and beauty. The trees too, of which this fine property was once so bare, have made excellent growth, and some are of surpassing beauty. Very few additions to their number are now needful and those only to fill up vacancies, but a more systematic treatment of them by a skilled gardener would be desirable.

Biennial Convention.

The Bi-ennial Convention of Educators of the Blind was held this year at the Michigan School for the Blind at Lansing. I had the privilege of being present and was accompanied by my colleagues Mr. W. B. Wickens and Miss C. Gillin, both of the literary staff. Nothing was wanting on the part of Superintendent Church and his excellent wife to make the visit delightful in a social sense, and the cordial reception given to Canadian delegates at all times was accentuated to even a greater extent than usual both by our fellow members and the citizens at whose head, as Mayor for the year, we had the pleasure of being greeted by a gentleman claiming to be a native of this (Brant) county.

Personal intercourse with the many highly cultivated educationists met on these occasions cannot fail to be most encouraging and profitable. The only draw-back this year to interrupted benefit was the ever-intrusive and apparently

* In the months of October and November some half dozen cases of diphtheria of a mild type occurred, but none assumed a serious character and the routine of the Institution was not affected in any way.

interminable dispute between the promoters of the rival systems of Braille and Wait, or New York, Point Print. This question affects the management of the American Printing House for the Blind, which holds its annual meeting during the convention and of that institution all Superintendents of Institutions for the Blind in the United States are trustees. So much time was occupied in the discussions of this body as seriously to limit those of the convention, and to provoke a respectful protest against the time of the latter being so infringed upon. It was understood that in future the inconvenience would be remedied. I have no doubt that both systems of Point have their advantages but, so far, have heard no reasons given in support of the Braille that would justify our adopting it in preference to the New York point which was selected by my predecessor as the one then most generally approved. But there are disadvantages in having two systems and I should hail with much pleasure a termination of the strife by the adoption, if it were possible, of one common cipher, combining the merits of both methods.

A Great Boon to the Blind.

The legislation of last session of the Dominion Parliament included a great boon to the Blind of all classes. The literature used by blind persons in whatever type is enormously bulky in comparison with that available by the seeing. It is also very costly and although now including many popular authors and books of the highest class is still limited in amount. Then, again, it is divided into three or it may be said four classes; (1) the embossed Roman letter used in our own and many of the American schools and adapted well to the wants of the young and those whose touch retains its sensitiveness, but of little use to the aged: (2) the New York point or cipher in which most of the new publications of the American Printing House are now issued and with which all our pupils are familiar; (3) the Braille, also a cipher and a modification of the French original; and, (4) the "Moon" type, an English system of large bold characters and not very different in some of them from the ordinary text. Its publications are issued from the establishment of the late Dr. Moon in Brighton, England, of which Dr. Moon's daughter is the head. By this method even the very aged, if blindness overtakes them, may learn to read by touch. This was exemplified in a very interesting manner in the case of a lady in this city who became blind at the age of eighty-three and who was able with the assistance of "Moon," to read the Bible with ease and fluency. But, from its nature, the "Moon" involves both cumbrous and costly literature. On the other hand, there are scattered over this Province and far beyond, a large number of blind people to whom the ability to read is a priceless privilege, yet who, living far from any public library where in some cases a limited supply of books for the Blind can be had, have been cut off altogether from enjoying it, unless, at the expense of several dollars, they could buy a book outright, or find some one willing to send them one on loan by mail at a heavy charge for postage. I have had the pleasure of responding to many such applications, and have mailed books for the use of a blind but partially educated Indian as far as the northern limits of British Columbia from a small store of "Moon" books we happened to have on hand. Now, the postage difficulty is at an end. On representations made to him by the excellent superintendent of the Halifax School for the Blind, Mr. C. F. Fraser, and which I had the honor and pleasure of warmly supporting, the Post-Master General introduced an amendment to the Postage Act which provided that all embossed books for the Blind should be carried by the mails in Canada FREE OF CHARGE. So that now, a book can be mailed at request, and re-mailed either to the original lender or some other blind reader with no expense what-

ever. The only want will be the books. Naturally enough blind people and their friends look to an institution such as this for aid. And I trust it will be afforded. I propose to ask for a small grant to enable us to establish a circulating library to be worked through the mai s and to consist of those books most in demand, the several parts of the Holy Scriptures to begin with. Borrowers might give some sort of introductory reference in the first instance, but little danger of mis-appropriation would be found to exist.

The Staff.

Two changes have occurred in the staff during the year; the first in December last, owing to the death of Mrs. Plewes, one of our music staff, who had filled that position faithfully and efficiently for many years. The sad event was deeply regretted by all with whom the deceased lady had been so long associated. Mrs. Plewes' place has been satisfactorily filled by the appointment of Miss Ella Crompton a graduate of the Brantford Young Ladies College. The other change was rendered necessary by the resignation of Mr. J. Parnell Morris, our resident Music Master, who had obtained an appointment and proposed to practice his profession elsewhere. He has been succeeded by Mr. F. H. Burt, a graduate of the Toronto College of Music, and highly recommended by the heads of that institution.

Acknowledgments

I have once more to tender my thanks and acknowledgments for the kind interest and attentions shown to this Institution by the citizens and particularly the clergy of Brantford, and of which I have now had a pleasant experience for more than seventeen years. These evidences of friendship and goodwill it is always a pleasure to the staff, pupils and principal to reciprocate.

I have the honor to forward with this report the usual statistics, and to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1898.

I.—Attendance.

—	Male	Female	Total
Attendance for portion of year ending September 30, 1872	20	14	34
" for year ending 30th September, 1873	44	24	68
" " " 1874	66	46	112
" " " 1875	89	50	139
" " " 1876	84	64	148
" " " 1877	76	72	148
" " " 1878	91	84	175
" " " 1879	100	100	200
" " " 1880	5	93	198
" " " 1881	103	98	201
" " " 1882	94	73	167
" " " 1883	88	72	160
" " " 1884	71	69	140
" " " 1885	86	74	160
" " " 1886	93	71	164
" " " 1887	93	62	155
" " " 1888	94	62	156
" " " 1889	99	58	167
" " " 1890	95	69	164
" " " 1891	91	67	158
" " " 1892	85	70	155
" " " 1893	90	64	154
" " " 1894	84	66	150
" " " 1895	82	68	150
" " " 1896	72	69	141
" " " 1897	76	73	149
" " " 1898	74	73	147

II.—Age of pupils.

——	No.	——	No.
Six years	2	Eighteen years	7
Seven "	3	Nineteen "	10
Eight "	5	Twenty "	6
Nine "	2	Twenty-one years	8
Ten "	5	Twenty-two "	7
Eleven "	7	Twenty-three "	2
Twelve "	7	Twenty-four "	3
Thirteen "	10	Twenty-five "	1
Fourteen "	8	Over twenty-five years	22
Fifteen "	14		
Sixteen "	8	Total	147
Seventeen "	10		

III.—Nationality of parents.

——	No.	——	No.
American	6	Norwegian	1
Canadian	63	Scotch	16
Danish	1	Unknown	1
English	37		
Irish	15	Total	147
German	7		

IV.—Denomination of parents

——	No.	——	No.
Baptist	10	Presbyterian	23
Congregational	1	Roman Catholic	21
Disciples	1	Salvationist	3
Episcopalian	45		
Methodist	43	Total	147

V.—Occupation of parents.

——	No.	——	No.
Accountant	2	Marble-workers	2
Agents	2	Machinist	1
Baker	1	Merchants	6
Blacksmiths	6	Moulders	2
Butchers	1	Physicians	1
Carpenters	5	Painters	4
Conveyancer	1	Piano maker	1
Carriage builder	1	Plumber	1
Clerk	1	Railway manager	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Stone-masons	2
Contractor	1	Railway employee	2
Farmers	39	Shoemaker	2
Fisherman	1	Tailors	2
Gardeners	3	Teacher	1
Government officers	2	Teamsters	4
Hotel keepers	2	Tinsmith	1
Huckster	1	Unknown	7
Journalists	2		
Jeweller	1		
Laborers	34	Total	147

VI.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1898.

County or city.	Male	Female	Total	County or city.	Male	Female	Total.
District of Algoma	....	1	1	District of Nipissing	....	2	2
City of Belleville	....	1	1	County of Norfolk	2	1	3
County of Brant	....	1	1	" Northumberland	....	1	1
City of Brantford	1	1	2	" Ontario	....	4	4
County of Bruce	2	3	5	City of Ottawa	4	1	5
" Carleton	....	....	....	County of Oxford	1	4	5
" Dufferin	1	....	1	" Peel	....	....	....
" Dundas	....	....	....	" Perth	....	....	....
" Durham	1	1	2	" Peterborough	1	....	1
" Elgin	1	2	3	" Prince Edward	1	....	1
" Essex	2	7	9	" Prescott	1	....	1
" Frontenac	....	....	....	" Renfrew	1	2	3
" Glengarry	....	....	....	" Russell	1	....	1
" Grenville	....	1	1	City of St. Catharines	....	....	....
" Grey	4	....	4	" St. Thomas	....	2	2
City of Guelph	....	....	....	" Stratford	....	....	....
County of Haldimand	....	1	1	County of Simcoe	5	2	7
" Haliburton	....	....	....	" Stormont	....	....	....
" Halton	....	1	1	City of Toronto	17	13	30
City of Hamilton	3	7	10	County of Victoria	2	....	2
County of Hastings	....	....	....	" Waterloo	3	....	3
" Huron	1	1	2	" Welland	1	1	2
City of Kingston	3	....	3	" Wellington	1	1	2
County of Kent	2	....	2	" Wentworth	....	1	1
" Lambton	2	1	3	" York	....	3	3
" Leeds	2	1	3	*Quebec	1	1	2
" Lanark	1	1	2	North-West Territory	....	....	....
" Lennox	....	....	....	*Manitoba	1	....	1
" Lincoln	....	....	....	*British Columbia	1	....	1
City of London	3	1	4				
County of Middlesex	1	3	4				
District of Muskoka	....	....	....	Total	74	73	147

VII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institute till 30th September, 1898.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	1	2	3	County of Norfolk	8	7	15
City of Belleville	3	1	4	" Northumberland	2	8	10
County of Brant	7	6	13	" Ontario	6	9	15
City of Brantford	12	8	20	City of Ottawa	13	2	15
County of Bruce	8	11	19	County of Oxford	5	7	12
" Carleton	2	1	3	" Peel	1	1	2
" Dufferin	1	1	2	" Perth	2	8	10
" Dundas	3	3	6	" Peterborough	11	3	14
" Durham	3	4	7	" Prince Edward	5	2	7
" Elgin	4	57	9	" Prescott	2	....	2
" Essex	8	18	26	" Renfrew	7	5	12
" Frontenac	5	2	7	" Russell	3	1	4
" Glengarry	7	....	7	City of St. Catharines	2	1	3
" Glenville	2	2	4	" St. Thomas	3	2	5
" Grey	9	10	19	" Stratford	2	....	2
City of Guelph	2	2	4	County of Simcoe	10	10	20
County of Haldimand	4	5	9	" Stormont	4	....	4
" Halton	6	1	7	City of Toronto	45	70	75
City of Hamilton	12	15	27	County of Victoria	7	2	9
County of Hastings	5	4	9	" Waterloo	9	3	12
" Huron	8	10	18	" Welland	6	3	9
City of Kingston	7	4	11	" Wellington	10	8	18
County of Kent	8	4	12	" Wentworth	8	8	16
" Lambton	13	3	16	" York	17	15	32
" Leeds	12	2	14	*Province of Quebec	3	1	4
" Lanark	2	3	5	*Northwest Territory	....	1	1
" Lennox	4	1	5	*United States	1	....	1
" Lincoln	3	3	6	*British Columbia	1	....	1
City of London	10	9	19	*Manitoba	1	....	1
District of Nipissing	1	2	3				
County of Middlesex	8	9	17				
District of Muskoka	3	....	3	Total	377	288	665

*On payment.

VIII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on 30th September, 1898.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	....	....	....	District of Muskoka	....	....	....
City of Belleville	....	1	1	" Nipissing	....	2	2
County of Brant	....	2	2	County of Norfolk	2	1	3
City of Brantford	2	1	3	" Northumberland	....	1	1
County of Bruce	2	2	4	" Ontario	....	3	3
" Carleton	....	....	....	City of Ottawa	3	1	4
" Dufferin	1	....	1	County of Oxford	1	3	4
" Dundas	....	....	....	" Peel	....	....	....
" Durham	1	2	3	" Perth	....	....	....
" Elgin	1	....	1	" Peterborough	1	....	1
" Essex	....	6	6	" Prince Edward	....	....	....
" Frontenac	....	....	....	" Prescott	1	..	1
" Glengarry	....	....	....	" Renfrew	1	2	3
" Grenville	...	1	1	" Russell	1	....	1
" Grey	5	1	6	City of St. Catharines	....	....	....
City of Guelph	....	....	....	" St. Thomas	....	1	1
County of Haldimand	....	1	1	" Stratford	....	1	1
" Haliburton	....	....	....	County of Simcoe	4	1	5
" Halton	....	....	....	" Stormont	....	....	....
City of Hamilton	1	6	7	City of Toronto	12	11	23
County of Hastings	....	....	....	County of Victoria	2	....	2
" Huron	1	1	2	" Waterloo	2	....	2
City of Kingston	3	....	3	" Welland	....	....	0
County of Kent	3	....	3	" Wellington	1	1	2
" Lambton	2	1	3	" Wentworth	....	1	1
" Leeds	2	....	2	" York	....	3	3
" Lanark	1	....	1	British Columbia	1	....	1
" Lennox	....	....	....	Quebec	1	1	2
" Lincoln	....	....	....	Manitoba	1	....	1
City of London	....	....	....				
County of Middlesex	....	3	3	Total	60	61	121

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M.D.,

Inspector Public Charities, etc.

SIR,—I take great pleasure in presenting my annual report as physician to the Institution for the Blind.

The health during the year ending September 30th 1898, has been exceptional and unsurpassed during any year of my medical supervision.

It is with the deepest regret that I find it necessary to report the demise December 21st., 1897, of Mrs. Plewes, one of the most accomplished and esteemed of our teaching staff. She died of an old standing trouble after severe suffering.

It is also my duty to record the death of a much respected employee in the person of Michael Shanahan, at the age of seventy years.

During the year there were in the months of January and February eight cases of measles and four of chickenpox, all of whom made perfect recoveries.

On December 22nd, 1897, one of the domestics was removed to the hospital suffering from a mild form of typhoid fever. She made a good recovery. One of the male employees is now convalescing from a low form of fever.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. MARQUIS, M.D.

BRANTFORD, October 10th, 1898.

LITERARY EXAMINERS' REPORT.

TO DR. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector of Charities, &c., for Ontario.

SIR,—We have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the results of the examination of the literary classes in the Ontario Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Brantford, held on the 30th and 31st of May and 1st June, 1898.

The weather, throughout, was favorable and the season at least a fortnight in advance of seasons in the ordinary course. The grounds were at their very best, the scenery around the Institution delightful, and the trees, of which there is almost every variety, in the full flush of June.

The Principal had the kindness, during one of the mid-day recesses, to drive us through all the grounds and to direct our attention to their beauty. The shady avenues, the varied foliage, the numerous flowers in the strictly ornamental parts, and the park-like appearance of the whole, it would be hard to match anywhere. Within, everything was in the best of order, the class-rooms and corridors clean, the lighting and ventilation satisfactory, the management and tone good.

The results of the work in the classes were as follows:

(1) Mr. Wicken's Classes.

(*a*) Grammar.—Class B. Eleven pupils. Limits, etymology, analysis, parsing. This class is pretty uniform in attainments and does generally satisfactory work. The members were able to analyze readily such sentences as for instance,

> "Heaven from all creatures hides the book of Fate,
> All but the page prescribed their present state," &c.

The parsing too, was very well done.

(*b*) Reading.—Class A. Eleven members. Read in point print. Selection Macaulays' "Horatius." Fluency, good expression, correct emphasis and inflection generally, characterized the reading. They seemed to know something about what they were reading.

(*c*) Arithmetic.—Class B. This is a very good class and has made excellent improvement during the year. Their work consists in mastering fractions, a very difficult subject to teach even to seeing pupils. By using devices suitable for mental work, Mr. Wickens has succeeded in getting the majority of his class to understand the different processes used in problems involving fractions. The class was given eleven questions which included all the different kinds of fractions and required a knowledge of the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions. The result as shown by their answers was very satisfactory.

(*d*) Geography.—Class A. The class was examined upon Europe: the different races found there and the nations composing them, the languages, forms of government, religion, state of education, manufactures, imports, exports, and means of transportation of each country. Every principal city and town was found on the map and a description of it given. All the chief land and water divisions were pointed out, the position of each stated and everything of importance regarding it described. The examination was very satisfactory to all concerned.

(*e*) Writing.—Class A. The penmanship of this class is legible and in the majority of the specimens submitted very neatly done. To test their ability to put penmanship to a practical use, we gave them the following:

(1) A note of hand to be made by the student, the items being given by the examiner.

(2) A letter from the seat of war in Cuba.

(3) A bill of goods, the items being given.

The work was correctly done and showed a very fair knowledge of composition. The students were evidently well posted in current events and have their own ideas of public matters and know how to express them.

(2) Miss Gillin's Classes.

(*a*) Geography.—Class B. This class had studied the United States, South America, Mexico and the West Indies. These countries were taken in turn and the physical and political geography of each part very thoroughly examined. Eight pupils out of twelve answered every question perfectly. We were much pleased with the manner in which the subject had been taught. Dry details had to a great extent been avoided and comparatively useless and unimportant matters ommitted, but all matters of importance and all facts necessary to give pupils a correct idea of the country had been taught by the teacher and acquired by the

pupils. From several years experience in examining the blind in geography we think a considerable part of their proficency in this subject is due and may be attributed to the very fine dissected maps used.

(*b*) Canadian History.—The work assigned to the class is the history of Canada from 1492 to 1812. There are seventeen pupils in the class (15 boys and 2 girls). The examination was conducted chiefly along chronological lines, the pupils in turn, aided by questions, giving a narrative of the principle events, in the order of their occurrence. The result of the examination was eminently satisfactory. The pupils have obtained a very fair idea of their country's history, and have a very intelligent idea of the causes of the chief events and the characters and deeds of the leading men.

(*c*) Bible History. The class had studied this subject from the division of the two kingdoms to the close of the Old Testament. The class consists of twelve young men, who owe a very great deal to their faithful and able teacher for the amount of Bible knowlege she has been the means of imparting to them. All the monarchs of both houses wers dealt with, briefly of course, and all the leading events in the reign of each referred to. The class had also studied the geography of the Bible as far as it referred to the parts embraced in the history, but time did not permit us to examine them on this part.

(*d*) Arithmetic.—Class C. 17 in number—1 absent, ill. The limits of this class are the tables of weights and measures and their practical application, problems involving analys's and some thinking. The class has six weak members. The balance solve practical problems with facility. The pupils had been taught to use their reason ng faculties.

(*e*) Grammer.—Class A. Eleven members--An intelligent class--Their limit: History of the English language, parsing, and analysis of simple and complex sentences.—They were examined briefly as to the history of the language, the changes effected therein and how these were done, the influx of foreign elements, the Latin, mainly through the church, the Norman French, through the church, the court, the aristocracy and the law courts, the Greek through the influence of scholars such as Erasmus, More and Colet and the subsequent cultivation of science and many foreign words through commerce. Nor was the Celtic Element which lends us so many household words and influences so powerfully the poets and poetry of England, forgotten.—In analysis and parsing Campbell's "Mariners of England" was chosen.—Especially the stanza beginning: "Britannia needs no bulwarks etc." Here the work was very well done—The answering generally was prompt and intelligent and reflected credit upon the class and the able and experienced teacher.

(*f*) Writing.—Class D. In number, sixteen. They write letters and simple sentences, and do the work satisfactorily—writing with considerable freedom for blind children and legibly.

(*g*) English History.—1154, the accession of Henry II to 1485, the end of, "The Wars of the Roses." This is a fine class of seventeen. One was ill and therefore, absent. The principal events of the most important epochs in that long interval were inquired into, the possessions in France, the later crusades, the invasion of Ireland, the Conquest of Wales the "Hundred Years," Scottish and "Barons Wars." and some of the chief constitutional changes. Touching the facts and events of the wars the answering was very good. They were not quite so well prepared on the constitutional points. There were however evidences of their having been well taught.

(*h*) English Literature.—A class of seventeen. No subject taught in the institution excites so much interest and emulation as this, and there is none that

is likely to be of more permanent value to the Students. The limits of the class this year were (a) History of American Literature from 1620 to 1861, (b) Midsummer Night's Dream and (c) Quotations from all above. On examination they showed a pretty satisfactory knowledge of the History of American Literature from Captain John Smith's and the Mathers' writings down to those of the men of the present day. As is known there is not much of value in American Literature prior to the Revolution. The class evinced some knowledge of Jefferson's and Franklin's works and of Alexander Hamilton, Otis Jay, and Madison, and other writers of the "Federalist" papers. Of Washington Irving, the historians, Presscot, Motley, Bancroft etc., of the principal novelists as. Cooper, Hawthorne etc. and such poets as Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, they were able to say much, but they had no knowledge of Poe though the "Ravens" and the "Bells" are so familiar. The wierd genius of the author seems to have had no attractions for them. They had a satisfactory conception of the plot and plan of "Midsummer Nights Dream," were able to give a synopsis of the play, and quote many of its finest lines and passages. Of the poets mentioned above they were able to give many specimens, but Whittier the Quaker poet was their favorite.

(2) Miss Walsh's Classes.

(*a*) Geography.—Class D. Two classes united—Limits: Ontario in detail counties, railroads, lakes, rivers, products, definitions.

The last they know accurately. Using the dissected maps they can tell you all about the counties, chief towns of each, lakes, rivers, islands, and take you over all the principal railroads pointing out the stations etc. much faster and more accurately than seeing children can. They are great at geography and are fond of the subject.

(*b*) Reading.—Class B. Fourteen members. Read from what is called the Sixth Reader Character of the reading above the average, expression good, emphasis usually correct. None got below 66⅔ per cent., of the assigned marks.

(*c*) Writing.—Class C. Twenty members. There too the work is satisfactorily done and calls for no further special comment.

(*d*) Arithmetic.—Class A. The class is made up of two divisions, a senior and junior. There are eleven in the senior class and five in the junior. They were examined together allowance being made in marking for the junior class. The examination consisted of percentage and its application to commission, brokerage, insurance, profit and loss etc. mensuration of surfaces, partnership and problems involving fractions, sharing, and questions requiring analysis. The class did very fair work as a whole. The most of the senior class did exceedingly well. The junior class, though not doing so well deserves much praise for the amount of work accomplished. The chief characteristic of this class is its thoroughness. The pupils have certainly been trained to be careful in details, omitting no step that should be taken, and thoroughly understanding the whole matter as they proceed. This training will certainly be of great value to them.

(*e*) Grammar.—Class C. There are seven boys and four girls in this class. They have done a good session's work, and have done it well. There is but little danger of praising this class too highly. The pupils were evidently enthusiastic in their work, and had studied beyond what is required from them. The answering was very prompt and the tone of the class excellent. In addition to a thorough grounding in the principle of grammar great care has been taken with their use of grammer. They speak with great correctness, and are able to detect and correct errors in grammar.

(*f*) Physiology.—The class is composed of twelve young ladies. They have been very carefully taught and have evidently taken much interest in their work. They were examined chiefly upon the nervous system, the special senses, the effects of alcohol and tobacco and how to prevent disease. A new feature in their work was or is "First aids to the sick and injured," including poisons and their antidotes. This part of their course has been taught in a very practical manner and cannot fail to be of great service to them. We were pleased with some incidental remarks from a few of the older pupils that showed how much the class appreciated the teacher's work.

4. *Mr. McLean's Classes.*

(*a*) Arithmetic.—Class D. Ten seniors and fifteen juniors. Two of the latter are quite incapable. Limits: Definitions, tables, simple rules, easy problems and rapid work. The "seniors" did very good work and nine of the "juniors." The definitions and the tables they know accurately—easy problems in mental arithmetic they can solve with much facility and can apply the fundamental rules to practical uses as well as can be expected. The order and attention satisfactory.

(*b*) Geography.—Class C. Twelve members. Limit of work: Definitions and Dominion of Canada in detail. The class was examined pretty minutely as to the Dominion and provinces, their boundaries, chief cities, islands, capes, etc., as to their resources, railroads, canals, rivers, trade and commerce. The answers, under these several heads, were generally satisfactory, given with promptness and given willingly, showing that the members of the class had been well drilled by their instructor.

(*c*) Natural History.—This class (twenty-one in number) contains some defective children and some imperfectly acquainted with English. The teaching is objective. The objects, different kind of cereals, mammals, birds, etc. They readily select the different kinds of grain and nuts, tell where and how they grow, their uses, etc. Among the mammals and birds they have their favorites—of which the seal, kangaroo and flamingo are conspicuous. They describe as their hands move from part to part, with much minuteness the shape of the head, teeth, ears, nose, neck, body, legs, tail, claws, etc. This object teaching might be carried still further with advantage.

(*d*) Bible History and Geography.—Class B. Twenty members. Limit of work: Reigns of Saul and David and from creation to the end of Judges in review—giving ample room and range enough for the most ambitious. The principal epochs of the primitive and the mythological times were pretty well gone into and the answering was, as a rule, good.

(*e*) Grammar.—Class D. This is the primary class of the Institution in this subject. There are eighteen pupils in it. They were examined in the definitions, parts of speech and their reflections, correction of errors in grammar, and simple analysis. The average mark obtained by the class was eighty-two out of 100.

(*f*) Reading.—C. There are twenty-one pupils in this class. They read in four different books. Each pupil was examined individually and with considerable care, to test his ability to read any passage in his book by opening the book at random and having the pupil read more or less of that page; and also by placing the student's finger upon isolated words; this last is perhaps the best test. The great majority did very well. They were examined in spelling and meanings, in both of which they did very well.

(*g*) Writing.—B. The pupils were given short quotations, capitals and figures to write. The writing is very fair, and shows considerable care has been taken with them.

5. Mrs. Murray's Classes.

(*a*) Reading.—D. This is the primary class in this subject. The pupils are graded into three divisions according to their advancement. The majority of the class read with considerable expression and are evidently fond of reading. Their ability to distinguish words of similar form was very marked. Several such tests were given to each pupil and in nearly every instance the correct answer was received. The pupils evinced in every case a determination to succeed and when their answer was pronounced correct would brighten up and attack the next difficult word with a zest that was very pleasant to see. A good foundation has been laid for good reading. Their spelling was very correct.

(*b*) Arithmetic.—E. The senior division of this class was examined in addition, subtraction and multiplication. They were able to multiply up to twelve times twenty. Ten problems involving the use of these rules were given to the nine little ones. One answered all; another, nine: three others, eight each; the rest answered seven each, a very good evidence of careful teaching.

(*c*) Kindergarten.—The class is made up of nine boys and nine girls. We examined their folding, weaving, and some of their moulding in clay, all of which is very creditable and will compare very favorably with that of seeing children. The teacher gave the children a short lesson on one of the gifts. Their answering was good. We then had a couple of K. G. songs, which were sung better than by the average of such classes. The Kindergarten is in many of its departments well adapted for the blind, giving them ideas of form and beauty that could not be obtained in any other way: besides this the songs and plays and indeed the whole tone of the Kindergarten seem as specially suited for young blind children as they are for seeing pupils.

Physical Culture.—We cannot close this report without some reference to the Physical Training Department of the Institution, which is under the management of Mr. P. J. Padden. We witnessed the marching and calisthenic exercises of the girls, many of them approaching womanhood, and nothing could be better or more gracefully done. They enjoy the drill, the importance of which needs no comment. The tumbling, parallel bar performances, swinging, etc., of the boys were excellent The food and feeding of the inmates are matters of great importance and we have had opportunities of knowing that this Department is well looked after by the careful and conscientious Matron, Miss Dunn. We have to thank the Principal and members of his staff for the many courtesies extended to us during the examination.

Respectfully submitted.

M. J. KELLY,
WILLIAM WILKINSON,
Examiners.

BRANTFORD, 12th July, 1898.

REPORT OF MUSICAL EXAMINER.

HAMILTON, JUNE 1ST, 1898.

TO T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M.D.,
Inspector of Asylums, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—Having as desired revisited the Brantford "Institution for the Blind" and personally examined all the music classes, I have again to report a satisfactory result.

The regretted death of Mrs. Plewes—a most satisfactory teacher, and estimable lady—has involved a new appointment, and Miss Crompton is now filling her place, this being the only change in the Faculty. Mr. Morris has continued in sole charge of the organ and vocal classes (numbering respectively five and sixty), Miss Moore of the theoretical and musical history classes (numbering thirteen pupils) while the sixty piano pupils are divided among the three teachers. Good progress is shewn in all, but the inevitable disadvantages attendant on loss of sight are less felt in the study of the organ, theory, and vocal music than in the study of the piano.

It is to be remarked, however, that in all the pupils—even among the youngest—there is a greater capability in the study of music of involved construction than is common among seeing pupils.

Those who are blind may go over less ground, but they go over it more carefully, and there is a compensating advantage in the concentration of thought which is compelled by their method of memorizing from point print. They gain in exactness as they lose in fluency.

There is certainly no endeavor in this Institution to create star pupils, for all seem to receive equal attention, the more brilliant pupils obtaining no advantage at the expense of the less promising, and though of necessity, there is a wide divergence in results, many of the latter have made far better progress than would have been expected from them.

There may be but few possessing sufficient talents and energy, to over-ride their disadvantages in professional life, but some have done, and more give good promise of doing so. Mr. Willie Wells (whose untimely death last year was sincerely mourned by all that knew him) was an example of the first class, and others following in his footsteps are now fighting their way to the same goal. Of course, those possessing any power of sight, however imperfect, stand at great advantage.

The affiliation of the Institution with the Toronto College of Music affords an opportunity of testing the progress of students by an accepted standard, and one male pupil succeeded in passing the regular examination in theory of the Toronto Conservatory of Music last Fall, his only instructor having been Miss Moore of the Institution, and I have no question there are others who can achieve the same success if they so desire.

In the vocal classes, the result of the year's work is very satisfactory. Everything is thoroughly memorized and several part songs were admirably sung by the senior class, the Haydn Chorus "The Heavens are Telling" with one student at the organ and four more at two pianos as accompanists, being especially effective.

The junior class also sang several part songs, very pleasantly, interspersed with solos and duets. Among the solo singers was the child mentioned last year, as possessing an intuitive knowledge of absolute pitch, who though at present lacking physical strength to accomplish much gives good promise for the future.

The gymnasium still gives undeniable evidence of its educational value, in the physique of the students.

Of the chapel music it can only be said that it continues what it has always been, a model of congregational singing, principally in unison.

As upon other occasions, I have to thank the Principal and all with whom I have come in contact for their kindness and willingness to assist me.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

R. S. AMBROSE.

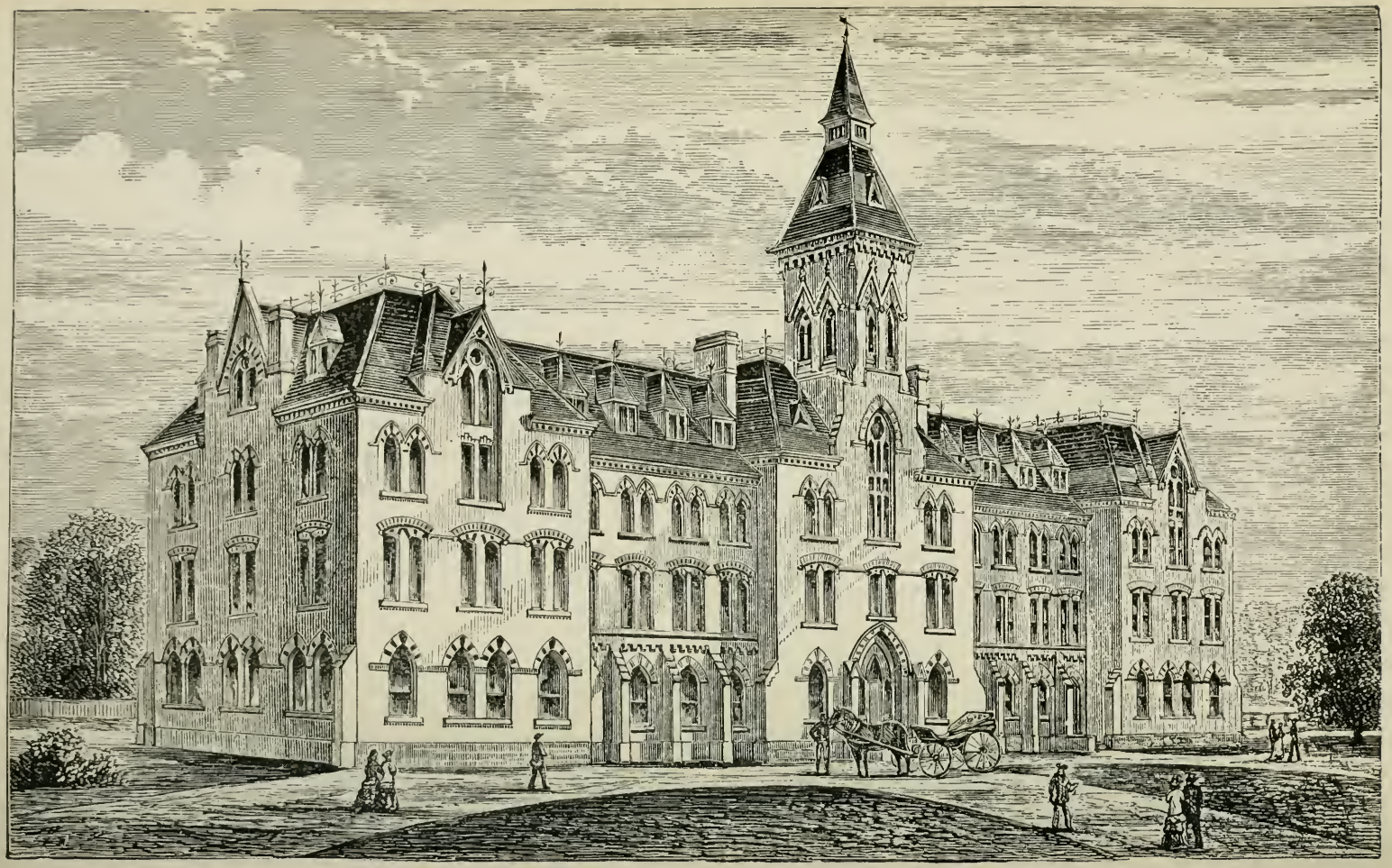
Maintenance Expenditures.

For the year ending 30th September, 1898, compared with preceding year.

No.	Service.	Year ending 30th September, 1897.			Year ending 30th September, 1898.		
		Total expenditures, 1897.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.	Total expenditure, 1898.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.
		$ c	$ c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c.
1	Medicine and medical comforts	128 65	1 9	1 00	103 02	1 5	79
2	Butchers' meat, fish and fowls	1,800 84	27 .	14 06	1,735 61	25 8	13 45
3	Flour, bread and biscuits	671 93	10 7	5 27	672 56	10 .	5 21
4	Butter and lard	940 77	14 1	7 35	958 58	14 2	7 43
5	General groceries	1,301 22	19 5	10 16	1,398 16	20 8	10 83
6	Fruit and vegetables	179 21	2 3	1 40	355 73	5 2	2 75
7	Bedding, clothing and shoes	780 38	11 7	6 09	574 84	8 5	4 45
8	Fuel, wood, coal and gas	3,125 80	45 9	24 42	2,664 33	39 7	20 65
9	Lights—electric and gas	844 23	12 6	6 59	884 10	13 1	6 85
10	Laundry soap and cleaning	328 34	4 9	2 56	319 44	4 7	2 47
11	Furniture and furnishing	540 70	8 1	4 22	522 18	7 7	4 04
12	Farm and garden—feed and fodder	579 11	8 6	4 52	641 95	9 5	4 97
13	Repairs and alterations	674 49	10 1	5 26	1,033 90	15 3	8 01
14	Advertising, printing, stationery and postages	633 35	9 5	4 94	759 45	11 2	5 87
15	Books, apparatus and appliances	986 04	14 2	7 70	1,069 75	15 7	8 21
16	Miscellaneous	1,478 84	22 2	11 55	1,639 88	24 4	12 71
17	Pupils' sittings at church	242 00	3 6	1 89	248 00	3 6	1 92
18	Rent of water hydrants	160 00	2 4	1 25	160 00	2 3	1 24
19	Extra water supply	53 26	. 7	41	67 19	. 9	50
20	Salaries and wages	17,330 50	2 60 3	135 39	17,780 48	2 65 .	137 84
	Totals	32,782 66	4 92 5	256 11	33,589 15	5 00 7	260 38

Average number of pupils in 1897—128.

Average number of pupils in 1898—129.



ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

BELLEVILLE

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMPER

1898.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1898.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November, 1898.

Sir,—I beg to transmit herewith the Twenty-eighth Annual Report upon he Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

The Honorable E. J. Davis, M.P.P.,

Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, November, 1898.

To the Honorable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, *Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-eighth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1898.

I have the honor to be
Your Honor's most obedient servant,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

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CONVENTION OF ONTARIO GRADUATES, HELD AT GRIMSBY PARK, JUNE, 1898.

THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In submitting the Twenty-Eighth Annual Report upon the operations of this Institution it is gratifying to note the great progress that has been made in the methods of imparting knowledge to the deaf and dumb during the past few years. The various methods of training now in use, which are fully described in the excellent report of the Superintendent, when compared with the system adopted in the early years of the Institution, show the great advantages the pupils now enjoy in fitting them for the duties of life.

The industrial improvements of late years have kept pace with the literary work. The introduction of the printing press has afforded the means of training many of the pupils in the art of printing, enabling them to gain a livelihood at the trade after leaving the school. And in the carpenter shop, shoe shop, and bakery a number of pupils have been thoroughly qualified to work at those trades.

The female pupils, in addition to their literary work, are instructed in fancy work, general sewing, dress-making, laundry and house work.

Recommendations

The want of more school accommodation has become very urgent, as well as a play-room or gymnasium for the physical development of the pupils. I beg to recommend, therefore, the erection of a building to meet these requirements. I have also to recommend that the number of years for the course of tuition be increased, and that a compulsory law be enacted requiring the attendance of all deaf and dumb children in the Province. Admission to the Institution should be free to all such children residing in the Province of Ontario.

The attendance during the past year has taxed the full capacity of the Institution. The number now on the roll is 260—144 boys and 116 girls. Thirty of these are new pupils who have entered during the year. Four of the older pupils did not return, owing to their parents leaving the country. Quite a number graduated at the close of the session.

The health of the inmates of the Institution has been uniformly good during the year, only one death having occurred, as will be seen by the report of the attending physician, Dr. Eakins.

There have been more changes than usual in the staff of teachers during the year, four or five having resigned and others employed to fill their places. The staff of teachers and officers is now complete, and fully up to the standard of past years in every respect.

All departments of the Institution have been conducted satisfactorily. The pupils take a delight in their work and seem desirous of obtaining all the information possible to fit them for their future career. The officers, teachers and instructors take a deep interest in the welfare of the children, and are zealous in the performance of their duties.

The report of the Inspector of Public Schools on the literary work done by both teachers and pupils is very satisfactory and may be read with interest.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the season, the returns from the farm and garden have not been so large this year as in the previous year; though the hay, oats and grain produced will be sufficient for feeding the stock during the winter.

The usual improvements and repairs to buildings and grounds were made during the past summer.

It will be seen by the Superintendent's report that the usual attention has been given to the moral and religious instruction of the pupils. He also gives detailed statements of the nationality, religion and place of residence of the pupils, as well as other information concerning the general management of the Institution.

The average attendance of pupils during the year was 268, and the per capita cost was $167.50, which is much below that of any other institution of the kind either in Canada or the United States.

The success which the Ontario Institution has attained in educating the deaf and dumb is largely due to the educational and administrative ability of the Principal, Mr. Mathison, and his tact in surrounding himself with an efficient staff of teachers and officers. His election as Vice-President of the Association of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, which held its session this year at Columbus, Ohio, is a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by the Association as an instructor of deaf mutes.

In the minutes of my inspection will be found details as to the condition of the buildings, grounds, management, etc. I found the Principal, officers, teachers, instructors and employees most willing at all times to render me every assistance in the discharge of my duties as Inspector, for which they have my sincere thanks.

INSPECTIONS.

My first official inspection of this institution for the current year was made on the 1st February. There were in residence on that date 272 pupils—150 boys and 122 girls.

The work of the session appeared to be going on satisfactorily, due attention being given both by the teachers and pupils to the course of studies in the different class rooms.

The institution was found to be in good order in all its departments. The dormitories presented a neat and tidy appearance; the class-rooms, dining-rooms, chapel, principal's and bursar's offices, stores department, etc., are all in well kept order, also out buildings, farm stock, etc., etc.

I inspected this institution on the 26th September. On that date there were 260 inmates (142 boys and 112 girls), and six still to be admitted. The school having opened the previous week, the teachers were busily engaged in reorganizing the classes, which contained from sixteen to twenty pupils in each.

The children were all looking well after their summer vacation, and the teachers were all at work, with the exception of one who had not yet arrived. Two or three changes have taken place in the teaching staff since my last inspection.

The interior of the building has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and the necessary repairs in plastering, painting, etc., have received attention during vacation.

The Superintendent's office, Bursar's office, storekeeper's department, workshops, farm buildings, were all found to be in satisfactory order. The products of the farm have been somewhat less this year than usual.

The hospital in connection with the institution has been much improved, and is kept in readiness for any emergency that may arise.

There were quite a number of new applications for admission this session, but owing to lack of accommodation it was impossible to receive the applicants.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1898.

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.,

Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1898.

Combined System and Oral Methods.

In previous reports I have mentioned the various methods employed in the education of the deaf, and pointed out the advantages and characteristics of each, and I have also tried to indicate what the limitations and capabilities of the deaf really are; but I find it necessary to again advert to this subject, and I propose to fortify my position by reference to the highest authority—in order to correct some current misapprehensions, and to save from probable disappointment many parents of deaf children who have set their hopes on a certain ideal in education, which, as regards a majority of the deaf, is quite impossible of realization.

There are two kinds of schools for the deaf, the exclusively oral schools, where an effort is made to teach speech and articulation to all the pupils, and the combined system schools, in which all useful methods are employed, articulation being taught to such as are capable of speech, and the manual method being used for the instruction of those to whom speech is impossible of attainment, or both methods being employed in combination where that plan seems to be the most advantageous. The contest between the advocates of these two methods has been waged with vigor for many decades, but, on this continent at any rate, the victory unmistakably rests with the supporters of the combined system. I submit herewith, relative to the comparative merits of the two methods, the testimony of E. M. Gallaudet, Ph.D., LL.D., President of Gallaudet College for the Deaf, at Washington, D.C., U.S.A., and doubtless the ablest and most successful instructor of the deaf in America, or in the world. Dr. Gallaudet advocates the combined system, not as a partisan with pre-conceived views to maintain, but from a firm conviction of the superiority of that system, a conviction formed only after exhaustive and conscientious research, for the purpose of which he has twice visited all the leading institutions for the deaf in America and Europe. Dr. Gallaudet thus states the sources of his information and the reasons for his conviction:—"It has been my privilege to be associated with this class of people for more than forty years as a teacher and as an observer. I have examined the methods pursued in more than two score of the schools for the deaf in this country, and in a greater number of schools in thirteen of the countries in Europe. I have taken careful note of the results of every method which has been made use of in every place that could be reached by travel. Within a year I have had unusual opportunities for meeting in personal converse, large numbers of educated deaf persons, not now in school, in Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, England, Scotland and Ireland. From these persons, whose testimony was from their own experiences, I was able to learn much of value as to the

results and relative advantages of the different methods of education, and my intercourse was by means of a language more truly world-wide than Volapuk will ever be—the natural, ideographic language of gestures, no doubt the oldest known to man, but whose antiquity is by no means a synonym of decrepitude, inexactness or decay. For, in the use of this unique means of expression, mind comes in more direct contact with mind than when the barriers of arbitrary and artificial language is interposed."

The methods employed in the education of the deaf and the objects and relative advantages of each are thus presented by Dr. Gallaudet: "There are three quite distinct methods in general use at the present time: the Manual, the Oral and the Auricular, which I have named in the order of their adaptability. That is to say, all deaf-mutes can be educated by the manual method; and only a small proportion by the auricular. The last named, as will be easily understood, is employed only with those who have more or less hearing. Hearing tubes and other appliances for helping defective audition are made use of. In the seating of a class, those with the most hearing are placed farthest from the teacher. Children who possess sufficient hearing to be educated under this method have either had the power of speech before becoming deaf or acquire it easily through the aid of their hearing. Such children, after a reasonable term in school, cease to be deaf-mutes in any sense, and should be enumerated in the census as persons "hard of hearing." Under the Manual method no attempt is made to impart the power of speech to those who lack it, but through the aid of the language of signs the manual alphabet and writing the intelligence of the children is awakened and developed, and a full command of verbal language is given, and the door is opened to as complete a grasp of the curriculum of school and college as is possible to children and youth in possession of all their faculties. All the deaf without exception may be educated by this method, the only limitations being their lack of purpose and industry, or of mental capacity. There are teachers of the deaf who do not hesitate to claim that all the deaf may be educated under the oral method, but my experience makes it impossible to me to admit the justice of this claim. No question connected with the education of the deaf has received more careful or prolonged investigation at my hands than this. And the reason why zealous and enthusiastic teachers are misled is not far to seek. Repeatedly in visiting oral schools and oral classes I have asked that all the pupils in a class be allowed to read aloud to me from a book with which they were familiar, but of the contents of which I was ignorant. Such tests have invariably disclosed the following conditions: Certain of the children I would understand fully, others only partially, and quite a proportion not a single word. At my report on these last the teachers would express great surprise and say: "Why, I understood every word," quite oblivious of the fact that the daily intercourse of the class room gave a meaning to what to a stranger was gibberish. The proportion of children in an oral school where all classes of the deaf are received, who would be stamped as failures under such a simple test as I have described, is by no means small. And to them must be added others whose failure would be less marked, but whose success would be so limited as to suggest plainly the inadequacy of the method pursued. In determining, then, the matter of methods, shall it be said that because only a small portion are capable of success under the auricular method, and a larger portion under the oral, those two methods should be abandoned and the manual alone employed, because under it alone all the deaf can be educated? Surely this course would be far from wise; and, happily, a solution has been reached in the leading schools of our country which is at once scientific, practical and in harmony with sound principles of pedagogy. The capabilities of each child are carefully tested—often by prolonged trial—and that method applied

which is suited to the peculiarities of each case. If an amount of hearing is found, above a certain minimum, the child is taught by the auricular method. If promising success in speech is gained the oral method is chosen; and where such success is not attained the manual method is resorted to. By this process, in a large school, the capacity and lack thereof of every child may be considered and humanely met, and a system of education carried forward broader than any single method and infinitely more elastic. This combination of methods is known in the terms of our professional vocabulary as the Combined System, and at this time nine-tenths of the deaf children of the country are being educated thereunder. In the light of the present experience, a school for the deaf which limits itself to the employment of a single method, must be regarded as inadequately equipped for doing the work that may properly be demanded of it. This is the severe yet just criticism brought against German schools as a whole by eight hundred of their graduates in their petition to the Emperor for freedom. No success in individual cases, nor in schools of selected pupils; no enthusiasm of well-meaning teachers nor of others less honest should be allowed to mislead the public as it has often done in this matter."

Dr. Gallaudet further sets forth the advantage of signs and the limitations of pure oralism as follows:—"It is possible to teach a child born deaf to speak well, and to understand the speech of others by observing the motion of their lips. This has been done in many instances in many countries. But the conclusion often drawn from such successes, that all deaf children may do likewise, is not sustained by experience. Success in teaching deaf mutes to speak is a matter of gradation, and in estimating the value of results, enthusiasm and bias on the part of the teacher often lead to serious error. A large proportion of deaf children whose teachers assure them they have acquired the power of speech, and who can use their voices, such as they are, with considerable fluency, are conspicuous failures as speakers in the world at large. The utterance of these, understood easily by teachers and intimate friends, is often so muffled or harsh and imperfect as to repel strangers, putting the deaf person at a much greater disadvantage than if, remaining silent, he resorted to writing as a means of communication. The testimony of the intelligent, educated deaf-mutes I met in Europe last year was unanimous and emphatic on this point, and they declared most earnestly that the practical value of speech, to many of their number, when they come to engage in their life work in the world, was greatly overestimated by their teachers. The expression of this view was especially positive in Germany, where the oral method has prevailed exclusively, and where quite recently a petition, numerously signed by educated deaf persons, has been presented to the Government, asking that the sign language be made use of in the schools of that country, and that instruction under the oral method be not continued with those whose success in speech is only partial. Teachers of the deaf in Germany are coming to the support of these views as to methods, although only a few have dared to express their opinions openly. But there is reason to believe that a resolution has begun that will before long bring German schools for the deaf into harmony with the great majority of the schools in America, where, happily, a combination of methods is effected under which the capability of each pupil is carefully estimated, and that method employed which will be most helpful to the child. There are teachers of the deaf in the United States, who have urged within the past few years that the language of signs ought not to be used in teaching deaf-mutes, and in a few schools attempts have been made to carry out this idea. It is indeed possible to teach deaf children without the use of the language of signs in the class-room or the public assembly. But the testimony of great numbers who have been so taught, is that their intellectual development has been narrowed

and retarded by the refusal on the part of their teachers to make use of that language which is theirs by nature. My experience with the deaf, and my life-long familiarity with their peculiar language, lead me to accept this testimony as the statement of a general truth, and to express the hope that the day is not far distant when the natural language of the deaf will have its proper place in every school, as the German deaf-mutes demand, and as many German teachers recommend. The denial of the use of the language of signs to the deaf while in schools, takes away one source of keen enjoyment and valuable instruction they can ill afford to lose, and which cannot be secured to them in any other way. This is the giving of lectures and addresses to the whole body to pupils in a school. We who hear know what pleasure comes from listening to an eloquent earnest speaker, how the attention is absorbed and the feelings are stirred. There is but one way of imparting this pleasure to the deaf in equal force and measure as it comes to us through sound. This is by employing the natural God-given language of the deaf, developed as it has been in our country through many years of cultivation and use. I am aware that it is claimed for deaf lip-readers that they can attend church, and public lectures and the theatre, understanding what is said as well as those who hear. That a few of the most expert can approximate to this, under conditions quite impossible to a considerable number assembled in one place, is not denied. But nothing is more certain than that it is impossible for any large proportion of, say two hundred deaf persons, assembled in one place to be addressed orally. With the substitution of the manual alphabet for the language of signs, the conditions are perhaps less unfavorable. But the eye-strain is so much greater, the radius of vision so much smaller, and the power of expression so much restricted and diminished, that the advantage lies greatly with the employment of the language of signs.

"Thinking that the question may arise in the minds of some, 'Does the sign language give the deaf, when used in public addresses, all that speech affords to the hearing?' I will say that my experience and observation lead me to answer with a decided affirmative. On occasions almost without number, it has been my privilege to interpret through signs to the deaf, addresses given in speech. I have addressed hundreds of assemblages of deaf persons in the college and in schools I have visited, using signs for the original expression of thought. I have seen many more lectures and public debates given originally in signs. I have seen conventions of deaf-mutes in which no word was spoken, and yet all the forms of parliamentary proceeding were observed and the most earnest and even excited discussions were carried on. I have seen the ordinances of religion administered and the full service of the church rendered in signs, and all this, with the assurance growing out of my own complete understanding of the language, a knowledge which dates from my earliest childhood, that for all the purposes above enumerated, gestural expression is in no respect inferior, and is in many respects superior, to oral verbal utterances as a means of communicating ideas. Before turning to another subject, I wish to say to the friends to any deaf persons, whose teachers in their zeal to give them the power of speech may have rejected the language of signs, as a means of instruction, and may have advised their pupils never to learn nor to use it in a vain ambition to make them "just like hearing people," that by such a course they have subjected them to a lifelong deprivation which can hardly be measured, the cruelty of which remains in spite of the fact that it was intended as a kindness."

I have quoted thus liberally from Dr. Gallaudet because I am so strongly impressed with the importance of parents of the deaf being made fully cognizant of the best opinion, and what may now be considered the established verities, relative to this matter. It is naturally the strong desire of every parent that his

child should be taught speech and lip-reading, and I am continually in receipt of letters urgently requesting that pupils be placed in the oral classes who are quite incapable of being taught to articulate clearly. I regret that this is the case. We would gladly teach every boy and girl to speak, but it cannot be done; and it would prevent a great deal of trouble and many grievous disappointments and blighted hopes if parents of the deaf would thoroughly inform themselves on this subject and understand just what is possible of accomplishment in this direction. Oralism has been given a thorough test by the ablest teachers, under the most favorable conditions, and along the lines of the most scientific principles, and its capabilities and limitations are now fully known; and it may be safely asserted that not ten per cent. of deaf children can ever be taught to articulate with sufficient freedom and distinctness to be of any practical utility to themselves. Of the 70 public schools for the deaf in Canada and the United States, 63 use the Combined System and the seven pure-oral method; in the former there being 9,056 pupils and in the latter 572; or, including all schools for the deaf—public, private, denominational and day—out of 10,484 pupils, 9,521 are in Combined System schools and 963 in Oral schools, and this is eloquent testimony as to which system is most in favor, and as to the impossibility of teaching speech to all the deaf. Of course, however, a considerable proportion of those in the Combined Schools are taught articulation. Some private schools do very good work in pure oralism, because only very bright pupils, who show some aptitude for speech, are admitted; but it is quite impossible in public schools, where pupils with all grades of ability are in attendance, to teach speech to even a considerable number of them. This at least is the conviction of nearly all the best teachers of the deaf in America. In Germany, also, where the exclusively oral method has long been used, there is a powerful revulsion among the deaf and instructors of the deaf against its continuance, and there is every indication that the Combined, or Rational System, will soon be adopted there. Edward Walther, director of the Imperial Institution at Berlin, one of the most prominent instructors of the deaf in that country, and a supporter of the oral method, says in a recently published utterance: "We must openly and candidly confess that all we can do is imperfect work. What nature has lavishly bestowed on the hearing person, we cannot give to the deaf-mute. We cannot bestow on him a power of speech which in clearness, euphony and extent, approaches that of hearing persons. We cannot give him a means of understanding the speech of others, which is anything more than a meager substitute for hearing."

In England also, where the Oral Method has for a long time been chiefly in vogue, there has set in a strong agitation in favor of the Combined System. Relative to this subject, the following from an editorial in a recent issue of *The Silent Messenger*, one of the leading journals published in Great Britain, says: "The accounts which reach us from time to time of the results attained under the 'German' or pure oral method in the day schools for the deaf in Great Britain are far from encouraging to those who have the best interests of the deaf at heart. The only hopeful sign is the frequent complaints which are being made by parents and friends of the pupils and by the adult deaf and dumb. We have heard it said that the general education given in many of these schools is meagre in the extreme, while the attainments of the pupils in speech and lip-reading are of little, if any, practical value. This is a serious indictment against a method which claims to 'restore the deaf to society and put them in full possession of their lost inheritance.' Yet, from all we can gather, it seems plain that in far too many instances pupils leave school unable to communicate their thoughts freely to those with whom they come in contact in the outside world. It cannot be too often repeated that what is shown in the school is no true test.

The value of an accomplishment can only be measured by the possessor's ability to use and depend upon it in everyday life. Judged by this standard—the only one on which reliance can, or should be placed—the evidence is strong enough to ensure conviction in the minds of many friends of the deaf that the oral method—in day schools at any rate—far from accomplishing the restoration of the deaf to society, is wholly unable to meet the demands made upon it in the religious, social and business life of a world that has no theories to support. Outside the school, the speech and lip-reading from which so much was expected withers like the grass, the flower thereof falleth and the grace of the fashion of it perisheth. Such is the picture presented to us by those who are in a position to know the truth. This is a grievance which has long appealed with peculiar force to the more fortunate members of the adult deaf community whose education has not been so satisfactorily conducted, and we are pleased to learn that in Bradford a committee of the adult deaf and dumb have made a forward move which greatly redounds to their credit. The class which does not complain is the class that will go to the wall. So said the present Prime Minister a short time ago when replying to a political deputation, and the lesson he inculcated is one which the deaf of Bradford have evidently laid to heart. The resolution which they have passed states that they 'record with regret the very low standard of education of deaf children as taught by the Bradford School Board and acquired during the past twelve years' trial of the oral method of instruction; their almost total inability to make themselves understood by and to understand the general public: also their inferior intelligence and knowledge as compared with deaf children taught on the combined system."

It is important further to note that pure oralism has failed in the practical test, that among the educated deaf, even of those taught by this method, the testimony is almost unanimous to the effect that they find great difficulty in making themselves understood, and that the deaf man who has no other method of communication is at a great relative disadvantage; and so well do the deaf realize their inability to articulate clearly and to modulate their voices agreeably that a large majority even of those who can speak fairly well are very reluctant to do so in the presence of hearing people.

The Combined System is the one in use in the Ontario Institution for the deaf. That means that both the oral and the manual methods are used. We believe the sign language is the natural language of the deaf, and that every deaf person should be expert in its use. Instruction is given every pupil, chiefly through writing and the manual alphabet, with signs as an accessory aid. In addition to this all those pupils are taught speech and lip-reading who are deemed capable of acquiring these accomplishments. Every child coming to the Institution is carefully examined and tested, and all who manifest any apitude for speech are placed in the articulation classes. Parents may rest assured that every child will be taught to speak who has a capacity therefor to the degree of practical utility. But we deem it time totally wasted to endeavor to teach articulation to those to whom clear vocalization is an impossibility, and unfortunately they comprise a large majority of the deaf. Parents no doubt find a sentimental pleasure and satisfaction in hearing their deaf children able to articulate even a few words, but deeming it our duty to promote to the very best of our ability the highest welfare of our pupils, it is impossible for us to allow such merely sentimental considerations to influence or alter our methods of instruction. We do not for a moment underestimate the value of speech to such of the deaf as can successfully attain unto it. It is an inestimable boon to all such, grand in its conceptions and miraculous in its achievements. But this benefaction is only for the few; and in our determination to do our duty to our

pupils we must in future, as we have in the past, lay aside all merely sentimental considerations and unattainable ideals, and make it our supreme purpose and endeavor to give them, during their all too brief school career, such instruction and mental training as will be of most practical benefit to them in after years, and will best enable them to earn a competent livelihood and to discharge honorably all the duties of life in their religious, business, social and domestic relations.

CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF.

The sixth biennial convention of the Ontario Association of the Deaf was held at Grimsby Park on June 16th to 19th, and was in every respect a most interesting and successful event. There were some 175 members of the Association present from all sections of the Province. A good programme was presented, consisting of prepared papers and impromptu addresses on various subjects. The following topics of addresses will give some conception of the character and variety of the proceedings: "How to Manage a Business"; "The Inner Experiences of the Deaf": "The Necessity for an Itinerant Religious Instructor for the Deaf": "The Fruits of Mental and Spiritual Culture." Many of the addresses were followed by animated and instructive discussions, which elicited many valuable and suggestive ideas. On Sunday impressive and profitable religious services were held, consisting of addresses, reading of the Scriptures, signing of hymns, etc. Such a gathering as this is an eloquent tribute to the benefit of an education to the deaf, and also a striking testimony to their industry, thrift and high degree of moral culture. All those present are earning a good livelihood and enjoy the respect and esteem of employers and all with whom they are associated; and these were but fairly representative of all the deaf in the Province. It is a source of very great gratification that, as far as I am able to ascertain, not more than half a dozen deaf persons in this Province can be classed as paupers and none as criminals, a splendid justification, truly, for the provision made by the Government for their mental and moral training at this Institution. It is difficult to overestimate the pleasure and profit derived by the deaf from these conventions. Many old friendships are thereby renewed and many new ones formed; many matters of mutual interest are discussed, many difficulties are cleared away and fresh encouragement and added stimulus and renewed zeal are imparted. There is a great deal of dreary monotony and depressing isolation in the lives of many of the deaf, shut out, as they are, from the world of sounds and knowing naught of the delights of harmonious melody, or the sweeter music of the human voice thrilling with the accents of love, vibrant with intense feeling or tremulous with sympathetic emotion; and to them, to an extent impossible for the hearing to realize, these periodical gatherings are as "wells of water in a weary land," which they look forward to with eager anticipations, participate in with keen enjoyment and afterwards dwell upon in memory with fond recollection.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF.

The triennial meeting of the Association of American Instructors of the Deaf, was held in Columbus, Ohio, on July 28th, and following days, and was conceded to have been the most interesting and helpful Convention in the history of the Association. This is the most important gathering of the kind in the world in numbers and influence, and it has rendered invaluable service in the cause of deaf-mute education There were nearly four hundred teachers present, including visitors from England, Scotland and Ireland: and it would not be too much to say that the members of this Association, in the degree of intellectual culture, in enthusiastic zeal, in their love for and devotion to their work, in their careful study and understanding of the psychology of their pupils, and in their diligent search for and successful application of the best scientific principles of education, are unsurpassed by any other body of educators on this continent: while the results attained in surmounting what not long since were regarded as insuperable difficulties in the way of the education of the deaf are the crowning glory of modern educational efforts. The acme of achievement in this direction was strikingly exemplified by the presence of two young persons, who are both blind and deaf, one of whom, Linnie Haguewood, though her education did not begin till three or four years ago, is making astonishing progress in the use of language and in the ordinary branches of study, is an expert and accurate typewriter, and is developing in beautiful and accomplished womanhood. The other, Clarence Selby, a young man of 26, has acquired a good education and is a graceful and facile writer, having written an interesting history of his own life, and composed several poems of no small merit. Surely no other triumphs the teacher's patient effort and prevailing shill can compare with these. The sessions of the Convention lasted several days, during which many very interesting and timely papers and addresses were given, from which, and from the subsequent discussions, many valuable ideas could be gathered. Every effort was made to render the proceedings of as great practical utility as was possible, several of the teachers having brought pupils with them to illustrate their methods of instruction. This Institution was perhaps as well represented at the gathering as the average of the schools in the States: but it is to be hoped that in the future every teacher, unless unavoidably prevented, will make it a point to attend. Such an opportunity as this should be utilized, not as a perfunctory duty but as an invaluable privilege. The benefit to be derived by teachers from such a meeting as this are very great. There they come into contact with their most successful fellow-workers from all parts of the world, with opportunity for the free interchange of opinions relative to the best methods of overcoming difficulties and attaining the best possible results in the class room: and thus can be gleaned the best thought evolved from the richest experience of the most successful instructors of the deaf. I believe our staff and our Institution will compare favorably with the best in America, proportionate to our facilities, the size of our classes, etc, This, however, does not imply that we have reached perfection in methods or the greatest possible attainments in results; and there is no teacher, here or elsewhere, no matter how long he has been in the work, or what measure of success he has had, who cannot find plenty of room for improvement, who cannnot gain valuable and helpful ideas and suggestions from others. That teacher has quite lost his usefulness who thinks he knows all that is to be known of his profession, or who thinks he cannot learn from others. Constant confinement to work such as ours has perforce a narrowing tendency, and the best of teachers are apt to get into ruts and to be content year

after year to drift along in the beaten path of the past. It is very essential for teachers, who wish to keep abreast of the times, to be conversant with the best thought of their profession, and to realize adequately the greatness and importance of their avocation, to come into frequent and intimate contact with their fellow-instructors; and the result must inevitably be the broadening of their outlook, the stimulative of their zeal, the re-kindling of their enthusiasm, and the maintenance of a wholesome esprit de corps, all of which will be of direct personal advantage to themselves and will assuredly increase the efficiency of their work in the class room. Previous to the general sessions of the Association a meeting of Superintendents and Principals of the Institutions in Canada and the United States was held for the discussion of matters pertaining more particularly to the executive management of schools for the deaf. I wish, on behalf of myself and of those of my staff who were present, to acknowledge the many courtesies extended to us in Columbus, and especially the compliment paid to Canada and to the Ontario Institution by the election of myself as vice-president of the Association.

The Sloyd System.

We have a number of lads who are too young to commence learning a trade in the regular shops: there are others who are not likely, after leaving school, to follow, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, the trades taught at the Institution. To all such the Sloyd System of Manual Training would be of great benefit by enlarging their interests and outlook, and enabling them to find their right vocation by learning by doing. I have been studying up the Sloyd System of late, with a view of introducing it here, with your concurrence. For information and ideas concerning it I am indebted to Mr. C. Hanford Henderson, of Philadelphia, who has given the system persistent attention and a successful trial. "Manual training in America is about a quarter of a century old and the term 'manual training' has come to mean many things to many people. There are two distinct systems of manual training—the Russian and the Swedish. The Russian system originated in the technical schools of Moscow. Some of the work done in these schools was shown in Philadelphia, at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and attracted a good deal of attention. The movement in America dates from that time. The Russian work is purely technical. It consists of abstract exercises in wood and metal, and was designed simply to impart mechanical skill. Before the introduction of manual training the technical students had to gain their skill of hand by going directly to the industrial establishments. Manual training teaches no specific trades, but aims to give a knowledge of the principles underlying all trades Literally, it means hand training. It teaches young men the principles and practice of carpentry, pattern making, wood carving, blacksmithing, vise work and machine construction, and it does it more thoroughly and in far less time than is possible to do it in the manufactories themselves. The models are not finished articles, but are simply practice pieces intended to embody general principles in both wood and metal working. The aim of the Russian system is industrial, and its teachers are generally artisans taken directly from the workshop. Another system of manual training has been growing up in Sweden, and had come to be known under the name of Sloyd, a word meaning 'handy' or 'dexterous.' It was an outgrowth of the old peasant system of home handicraft, and like the kindergarten it sprang up in the lower schools as a purely educational movement. It employs only finished articles for its models, generally some simple domestic article that may be given to the father or mother and may find practical service at home. The work is largely free-hand, and much of it in the lower grades is done with one tool—the sloyd knife. It is also

a system of gymnastics, since all the work is planned to bring about the physical and artistic development of the children as well as their skill of hand. In its freer movements and its artistic purpose Sloyd stands toward the Russian manual traing somewhat as free-hand drawning does towards mechanical." Manual training is no longer experimental. It has been tried and found good, and this success has been the means of extending it to schools generally, and in some of the large cities of the United States this has already been done. The Sloyd system is suitable for all grades, and I see no reason why a scheme of manual training in wood and clay, such as Sloyd, in addition to the shops we have already, should not be introduced into our Institution. The cost of equipment would not be very great and is quite within our reach. A Sloyd work-bench with tools will cost from $18 to $25. A room with ten or twelve benches, and other fittings, would be about $500, and this equipment would last for years. We have a room, a part of our carpenter shop, well lighted and suitable in every respect, which could be utilized for the purpose. Three or four classes of ten or twelve could be taught for a couple of hours each week, and from thirty to forty of our boys could receive instruction after the regular school hours. Children who are properly occupied and interested are not generally disorderly. The exercise would be beneficial ,and make those so engaged keener and brighter in their other studies.

Industrial Departments.

The work in the industrial departments has been going on much about the same as in former years. In the Printing Office the instructor reports favorably on all the pupils under his charge. They have made as good progress as could be expected in the time they were in the office. Several of the pupils had made such progress that with a little more instruction they would be able to take a position in an ordinary printing office and give satisfaction to their employer. The instructor in the Shoe-shop says: "I am pleased to say that the progress made by the boys in the shoe-shop has been satisfactory on the whole, although, in two or three cases it has not been what I expected and hoped to attain, spells of illness having retarded some of the pupils very considerable. The boys have worked faithfully and steadily during the year with very little misconduct and no actual disobedience. The quality of the work turned out has been satisfactory, as the stock used was the best we could obtain. The pupils appear to value the acquirement of a trade more than in the past and evince greater anxiety to become proficient Several of our boys have secured steady situations since school closed in western Ontario." The girls in the Sewing Department have made commendable progress. One or two who were there last year are making a good living, dressmaking. The matron and instructress report: "All those engaged in this department have been good and obedient, anxious and interested in acquiring a knowledge of dressmaking, tailoring, etc. They were taught to cut waist patterns for themselves by the World's Fair Tailor System and to make garments that would be ordinarily required in every day use. All the sewing required for the Institution has been done in the sewing room by the deaf girls." The Fancy Work Class continues to give good satisfaction. The lads working in the Carpenter Shop and Bakery have been industriously employed and learned many things that will help them in making a livelihood after they leave here.

Officers and Teachers.

We have had a great number of changes in our staff of officers and teachers during the year. Miss M. M. Ostrom and Miss F. Maybee, teachers in the literary department, and Miss S. A. Hale, trained hospital nurse, resigned on account of

their getting married: they were conscientious and capable in their several departments, and when they left took with them the merited esteem and good wishes of pupils, officers and teachers. Miss Ada James, in consequence of ill-health, was granted a year's leave of absence to recuperate. Mr. A. A. McIntosh took the place of a retiring teacher for six months and assisted us through an emergency. Mr. Jos. Middlemass, engineer, also retired at the close of the school session. The new appointees are giving satisfactory service. Mr. Thos. C. Forrester taught in Glasgow and Belfast Institutions for the Deaf for over five years, and comes to us highly recommended. Mr. M. Madden was a pupil here and afterwards graduated at Gallaudet College at Washington, D.C., with honors. Both these young men are well acquainted with the work required and bid fair to be successful instructors. Miss Nina Brown was a valued teacher in the public schools, and owing to partial deafness, turned her attention to this work for which she was in training for about two years: her tact, earnestness, ability and sympathy with the deaf children auger well for her success in this new field of labor. Mr. John Kane, engineer, has already demonstrated that he is a competent man for his position. Miss S. McNinch is the hospital trained nurse and is winning her way into the hearts of those who are likely to require her services.

The Farm and Garden.

The yield this year from the farm and garden, owing to the extreme drought in the middle of the summer season, has not been as satisfactory as we could have wished for. Hay and oats were a good crop, but potatoes and roots generally, were below the average: in fact, we did not get as many new potatoes as we put in old ones for seed. We had enough corn to fill our silo, and this with the hay and oat crop will suffice for feed for our horses and cattle. The front grounds presented an inviting appearance.

Newspapers Received.

The publishers of the newspapers hereunder mentioned have our thanks for generously sending copies of their publications to our reading rooms free of charge:

Name	Where Published	Name.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Guide	Port Hope.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Courier	Trenton.
Herald	Hamilton.	Hastings Review	Madoc.
The Star	Montreal.	Advocate	Trenton.
The Herald	Montreal.	Rural Canadian	Toronto.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Saturday Night	Toronto.
Free Press	Ottawa.	Tribune	Deseronto.
Daily News	Kingston.	Telegraph	Palmerston.
The Whig	Kingston.	Herald	Carleton Place.
Economist	Shelbourne	Canadian Churchman	Toronto.
Free Press	Acton.	Freeholder	Cornwall.
Mercury	Guelph.	Leader	Tara.
Examiner	Peterboro.	Echo	London.
Mercury	Renfrew.	Enterprise	Colborne.
Despatch	Strathroy.	Reformer	Simcoe.
Post	Thorold.	Ensign	Brighton.
Banner	Dundas.	Sentinel-Review	Woodstock.
Enterprise	Collingwood	Courier	Embro.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.—*Continued.*

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Clinton News	Clinton.	Observer	Pembroke.
Review	Niagara Falls.	Gazette	Almonte.
The Guardian	Uxbridge.	Reporter	Kingsville.
Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Standard	Markdale.
Enterprise	Arthur.	Palmetto Leaf	Cedar Springs S.C.
Courier	Perth.	Washingtonian	Vancouver, Wash.
Advertiser	Petrolea.	The Weekly News	Berkley, Cal., U.S.
Albert College Times	Belleville.	The Messenger	Talledga, Ala., U.S.
The Herald	Morden, Man.	Lone Star Weekly	Austin, Texas.
The Imprint	Toronto.	Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, Ky., U.S.
Pointers	Belleville.	The Mute Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Mirror	Meaford.	The Star	Olathe, Kansas.
Monitor	Meaford.	Desert Eagle	Salt Lake City.
Star	Goderich.	American Teacher	Boston, Mass.
Herald	Campbellford.	Rockwood Review	Kingston, Ont.
The Arrow	Burk's Falls.	The Silent Hoosier	Indianapolis, Ind.
Journal	Prescott.	The Banner	Devil's Lake, N.D.
Thunder Bay Sentinel	Port Arthur.	Mute's Chronicle	Columbus, Ohio, U.S.
The Colchester Sun	Truro, N.S.	The Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Farmer's Sun	Toronto.	Dakota Advocate	Sioux Falls, South Dak., U.S.
Silent Echo	Winnipeg, Man.		
Deaf Mute Journal	Station "M," New York City.	Colorado Index	Colorado Springs, Col
		Missouri Record	Fulton, Mo., U.S.
Deaf Mute Register	Rome, New York.	Progress	Regina, Assa.
Daily Paper for Our Little People	Rochester, N.Y.	The Monitor	Malone, N.Y.
		Silent World	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
Silent Worker	Trenton, N. J.		
Maryland Bulletin	Frederick, Md.	Kelly Messenger	Morgantown, N.C.
Goods n Gazette	Staunton, Va., U.S.	Buff and Blue	Kendall Green, Washington, D.C., U.S.
The Tablet	Romney, Va., U.S.		
The Sign	Salem, Oregon.	The West'n Pennsylvania	Edgewood Park, Pa.
The Optic	Little Rock, Ark., U.S.A.	The Mirror	Flint, Mich.
		The Herald	St. Augustine, Pa.
The National Exponent	Chicago, Ill., U.S.	What Cheer	Providence, R.I.
The Idea	Jacksonville, Ill., U.S.	The Times	Wisconsin, U.S.
The Companion	Fairabault, Minn., U.S.A.	The Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
		The British Deaf Mute	Bolton, Eng.
The Educator	Mount Airy, Pa., U.S.	Quarterly Magazine	Friar Gate, Derby, England.
Advocate	Malone, N.Y.		
The New Method	Englewood, Ill.	Silent Messenger	Belfast, Ireland.
The Polician	Baton Rouge, La.	Church Messenger	London, Eng.
The Voice	Jackson, Miss	Cross School Magazine	Preston, Eng.
The Silent Observer	Knoxville, Tenn.		

NOTE.—The *Canadian Churchman* is generously supplied by the Rev. Canon Burke, of Belleville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The electric lighting installed in January last is a great boon to us, and is far more satisfactory than the intermitting gas supply furnished of late years.

The Report of the Government Literary Examiner, Mr. D. Fotheringham, of York County, gives the views of an independent authority as to the scope and thoroughness of the instruction given our pupils. We are striving after better results each succeeding year.

The health of the pupils generally was good during the year. One death occurred, that of George Arnall, aged 16 years, from Toronto. He was a nervous, weakly lad and unable successfully to resist a recurring attack of spinal meningetis, from which he lost his hearing some years prior to his coming to the Institution.

We have in residence 260 pupils—144 boys and 116 girls, a few less than we had on the same date last year. Four did not come back as their parents removed to the United States, and several others have been kept at home for various reasons. Twenty-six new pupils were enrolled at the beginning of the session making 30 in all for the year.

The Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Central Ontario Railways still continue their favors in allowing our pupils, officers and teachers double journey tickets for single fare during vacation. Officers, station-masters, conductors and trainmen give our pupils the utmost attention and care everywhere on their lines. The local officials of the Grand Trunk, at Belleville, are particularly solicitous for their welfare and safe conveyance.

The following named reverend gentlemen visited us and conducted religious services for the pupils belonging to their denominations:—Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monseignor Farrelley, V.G., Rev. T. J. Thompson, M.A., Rev. Chas. E. McIntyre, Rev. V. S. Cowsert, Rev. R. W. Maclean, Rev. Father Connelly, Rev. Mr. Cade, Rev. J. J. Rice, Rev. N. Hill, Rev. C. W. Watch.

Any success we may have had in our Institution is due to the faithful services of officers and teachers generally, laboring harmoniously together; and to you, as Inspector, I am especially indebted for prompt, hearty support and assistance in carrying on the good work in which we are engaged. The motto of the Institution still is:—"The truest happiness is found in making others happy."

The statistical tables are herewith attached.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,

Superintendent.

AMENDED BY-LAWS

Of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville,

Regulating the Admission and Discharge of Pupils.

In conformity with the provisions of an Act respecting Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in the Province of Ontario, 36 Vict., cap , the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., enacts as follows: Sections 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of cap. 2 of the existing by-laws are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

I. All deaf mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and twenty, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being *bona fide* residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II. The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupil shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances: discretionary power in this respect to be vested in the Inspector and Principal

III. The regular annual school session shall commence on the second Wednesday in September each year and shall continue till the third Wednesday in June and applications for admission will be made in good time to ensure the pupils' reception at the commencement of the session. After the first year, no applications for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV. Education, as well as instruction in such mechanical employments as may be taught in the Institution, and the use of such books, stationery, maps, school and workshop appliances as may be necessary, together with bed and bedding, to be *free* to such deaf mutes as are specified in section 1 of this by-law.

V. Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils will be charged fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the session.

VI. The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the second Wednesday in September and the third Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from the charge in consequence of absence, or any other cause whatever, except sickness.

VII. Parents, guardians or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils, shall apply to the clerk of the township, city, town or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution; and the Principal, with the assent of the Inspector, upon receiving the certificate of the reeve or mayor of such municipality, and such other evidence as may be considered sufficient, setting forth that the parents or guardian of such deaf-mute are unable to pay for his or her board, may award admission to such deaf-mute.

VIII. Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct application to the Principal for admission into the Institution.

IX. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission from the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the warden, reeve or mayor and that of the county judge attached.

X. Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion may be received into the Institution and entitled to all its benefits, at the rate of $125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education.

XI. It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII. The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June, and end on the second Wednesday of September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

XIII. All travelling expenses of pupils to or from the Institution, whether at vacation or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parents, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV. It is further required that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

XV. In the case of each pupil entering the Institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the questions in the application paper.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I submit my annual report for the past year. While last year we presented such good sanitary conditions, this year I may state is still more satisfactory, inasmuch as the latter part of the year no pupils, teachers or staff were recorded in our sick list, having fortunately escaped epidemics. We had ordinary illness, such as coughs, colds, disordered conditions of digestion, subject to the indoor life of our institution, in the height of our winter climate, as well as accidents and injuries, notwithstanding careful and prudent supervision. Among the first to be reported in our sick list in early part of year was George Arnall who complained of eye trouble which passed off, only to be followed by an illness much more serious in character—acute tubercular meningitis developed and in three weeks he died, November 3rd, 1897. Hartley Head and Elmer Barnett each suffered a fracture of the leg and fully recovered without any defect.

In a past report I called your attention to the ventilation of the dormitories and a gymnasium where physical drill could be undertaken, To these I would recall your attention—they are real necessities—and would ask your favorable consideration.

We regret our nurse, Miss Hale, has severed her connection with the institution, she seemed so well adapted to her position from her long connection with the institution, and good judgment in the care of those under her charge. We trust she may be happier in her new sphere. In parting with Miss Hale we welcome Miss McNinch, an experienced and prudent nurse whom, I am assured, will guard the interests of the institution in the same thoughtful way as her predecessor.

Thanking the superintendent and staff for kindly assistance and prompt attention of those in charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. .E EAKINS, M.B.

Belleville, Oct. 20th, 1898.

REPORT OF THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

T. F. Chamberlain, M.D.

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to you the results of my recent inspection and observations in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville.

General Impressions.

I was strongly impressed with what seemed to me an unusual and almost universal ambition among officers and teachers to reach high ideals, and at the same time, marked sympathy for and devotion to the unfortunate deaf mutes entrusted to their care.

On the other hand I was greatly struck with the prevailing ambition and efforts of the young people to secure the highest advantage obtainable in the institution. To this end they gave earnest attention to the instruction of their teachers and their interest did not seem to lag when afterward gathered for their studies in the evenings.

The most gratifying feature of all, however, was the unusually good conduct of all the young people from day to day. Were I to compare the spirit, order, earnestness, and application of public school children with what I found without exception during the time spent in the institution, deaf mutes must be awarded the foremost place. The only signs of discontent I encountered arose from disappointment at inability to perform assigned work, or because pupils had not at an earlier age been accorded the privileges they now enjoy.

I was delighted with the freedom allowed the students, old and young, out of doors for intercourse, amusement, relaxation, etc., a freedom free from irritating restraints and details and yet which did not run into license.

In this connection I was strongly impressed with the need of large separate play-rooms for the sexes—gymnasiums, in fact, having the most modern appliances for physical culture, and where in all inclement weather healthful exercise could be had. At present there is no reasonable provision of this kind.

Taking it for granted that such a structure is greatly needed and that a wealthy and prosperous Province like Ontario, is able and willing to make generous and ample provision for her unfortunate deaf and dumb, there should be no difficulty in providing such a building in which, on the ground floor, large, airy playrooms for the boys and girls would be provided, and with the best facilities for physical culture; while on other floors, modern school rooms, well lighted, thoroughly ventilated, and supplied with the best blackboards, maps, numeral frames, illustrations, globes, etc., would take the place of the old, small, poorly lighted, badly ventilated, and in some cases, meagrely equipped rooms that were of course very good thirty years ago, but to-day are far behind the times.

The unusual difficulty of developing among the deaf power to learn, impresses one greatly as he goes from class to class, especially in the lower grades. Many simple things that we are apt to suppose the youngest scholar knows must be laboriously taught. We have not learned elsewhere what a terrible deprivation the loss of hearing and speech is. The alphabet of expression has to be given, and the power of consecutive taught and reasoning developed among those who have had little intercourse with the world or their fellow men.

The necessity for the slow laborious process of the lower grades compels an observer to wonder if exercises similar in character to those of the Kindergarten could not be introduced. Could not the interest and co-operation of deaf mutes be greatly increased if they were supplied with objects that they could handle, combine, separate, count, put into various forms, compare or contrast as to size, shape, color, name, etc., etc.?

By such means the powers of memory, imagination, reason, and so on, could be so stimulated and strengthened that out of study hours material could be furnished for mental activity that would be a great boon to minds so evidently vacant and sometimes unhappy at first.

It is a matter of satisfaction that during the year now closing, drawing has been introduced. While the carefulness of the work differs with the thoroughness of the supervision in the various classes, the work on the whole may be set down as promising: so that, with additional opportunity to train the eye, the hand and the taste, even more encouraging results may be expectedin the near future. The mere mechanical work of the lower numbers of the drawing books must be of some value, but much more interest and originalty could be developed by the use of simple models and natural objects at an early stage.

The Course of Study.

It is hardly necessary to enter into details about the Course of Study since my predecessors have laid these before you from year to year, and the modifications this year are very slight. I shall content myself with emphasizing as I have, elsewhere, a suggestion of a recent examiner as to the value of a Kindergarten methods, devices, and games and occupations for eye, hand, reason, imagination, memory, and so on. This would, I am persuaded, become a most effective means of training among deaf mutes and for promoting mental activity, contentment, and enjoyment.

The Teaching Staff.

As a body, I must speak highly of the teaching staff. Most are wrapped up in their work and their children, modest and efficient, with, in most cases, special training, experience, and aptitude for their responsible and taxing work.

A large proportion are not only able to give needed instructions, but can get it back again in definite thought and exact language from their pupils, which is the highest test of efficiency in a teacher.

I also found a number who could teach broadly, giving much more than the mere prescribed limit, so that the written answers I received in some rooms were couched in varied language, but full, definite, and to the point.

In other cases, answers seemed to have come from the same mould with monotonous uniformity, showing that the teacher's work must have been largely routine in its character and lacking in breadth and elasticity.

I found no lack of governing power. Indeed, it seemed as if deaf mutes did not need to be governed in their classrooms, but I found more eagerness and activity in some rooms than in others, and these were evidently a development from the energy and enthusiasm of the teacher. These qualities of a teacher are essential to success in any school, but in one where the silence of death reigns they ought to be pre-eminent.

I am pleased to say that the absence of this was felt seriously in very few rooms and in these I found on the part of the pupils less power to undertake

impromptu work or to command appropriate language. Here, also, the mechanical work, writing, drawing, solutions and so on, was not up to the standard of other rooms.

Industrial Departments.

It was a great pleasure to visit the various departments where industrial work is carried on. Work of which any printing house might be proud is done in the Institution. This may also be said of the work in the carpenter and shoemaker shops. I saw no attempt at elaborate or fancy work, but articles of high merit are turned out by both.

The laundry work in which all the girls take part was quite creditable: and large quantities of fancy work both ornamental and useful in addition to articles of clothing for both sexes were found on the girls' side.

The washing, cooking, baking of the Institution, all of which I had opportunity for observing, seemed quite satisfactory.

The value of the training thus given in all departments cannot be over estimated in the case of so many helpless and dependent ones—the wards of the Province

To spend a week in the Institution and see the quiet, efficient administration, the progress of the inmates in education, in self control, in intellectual activity, in moral strength and reverence for sacred things—in so much that must elevate, re ine and strengthen—has been to me a pleasure and an inspiration that I did not anticipate. I can only hope that all on whom it is in any way dependent will make a deliberate visit too. Never afterward would they begrudge abundance of the best of all that could contribute to the perfecting of its equipment and work.

In closing permit me to say that I met with the utmost courtesy and kindness from officers, teachers, and scholars during my visit, and that I believe, as no doubt you do, that very much of the efficiency of the Institution is due to the untiring and wise efforts of the Superintendent and Matron.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. FOTHERINGHAM.

Age of pupils.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
7	9	15	31	23	2
8	11	16	42	24	1
9	24	17	15	25	2
10	13	18	21	26	3
11	17	19	13	27	1
12	25	20	8		
13	32	21	4	Total	305
14	25	22	6		

Nationality of parents.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Canada	439	United States	5
England	50	Wales	2
France	2	Unknown	46
Germany	15		
Ireland	22	Total	610
Scotland	29		

Religion of parents.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Baptist	7	Methodist	106
Brethren of Christ	1	Mennonites	3
Christian	3	Presbyterian	63
Disciples of Christ	1	Roman Catholic	57
Evangelical Church	2	Salvation Army	1
Church of England	45	Unknown	1
Latter Day Saints	1		
Lutheran	4	Total	305

Occupation of parents.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agent	2	Housekeeper	3
Axemaker		Hotelkeeper	1
Blacksmith	5	Lumberman	2
Book-keeper	1	Laundrymaid	1
Butcher	2	Laborer	88
Builder	2	Machinist	4
Banker	1	Mason	1
Baker	1	Minister	1
Bricklayer	5	Merchant	3
Brickmaker	1	Miller	1
Barber	1	Navigator	1
Bartender	1	Nurse	1
Basketmaker	1	Painter	1
Carpenter	9	Peddler	1
Contractor	2	Printer	1
Caretaker of cemetery	1	Potter	1
Clerk	1	Secondhand Dealer	1
Conductor	1	Storekeeper	1
Constable	1	Stone Cutter	1
Carter	1	Stoker	1
Cook	1	Shoemaker	5
Currier	1	Steamfitter	1
Carriagemaker	1	Tinsmith	1
Dressmaker	1	Teamster	2
Draymaker	1	Teacher	2
Express Agent	1	Trapper	1
Engineer	3	Traveller	1
Farmer	118	Weaver	1
Fruit Dealer	1	Unknown	4
Grocer	2		
Gardener	1	Total	305
Harnessmaker	2		

Counties from which pupils during the year came.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Algoma		Middlesex	5
Brant	2	Norfolk	4
Bruce	4	Northumberland	5
Carleton	16	Nipissing	
Cornwall	1	Ontario	2
Durham	1	Oxford	12
Dufferin	1	Parry Sound District	3
Dundas	1	Peel	6
Elgin	4	Perth	7
Essex	11	Peterboro	5
Frontenac	1	Prescott and Russell	11
Gray	10	Prince Edward	2
Hastings	14	Renfrew	10
Haliburton	4	Simcoe	10
Huron	10	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5
Halton	4	Thunder Bay District	1
Haldimand	2	Victoria	7
Kent	15	Waterloo	8
Lambton	14	Welland	5
Lanark	3	Wellington	7
Leeds and Grenville	4	Wentworth	12
Lincoln	4	York	32
Lennox and Addington	14		
Monck	2	Total	305
Muskoka	4		

Total number of pupils in attendance for the season 1897-98.

Males	167
Females	138
Total	305

Counties from which the pupils in residence on the 30th September, 1898, were originally received.

Counties	Male	Female	Total	Counties.	Male	Female	Total
Algoma District				Muskoka District	3	1	4
Brant	2		2	Norfolk	2	2	4
Bruce	4		4	Nipissing District			
Cornwall	1		1	Northumberland	3	2	5
Carleton	10	6	16	Ontario	1	1	2
Dufferin		1	1	Oxford	7	5	12
Durham	1		1	Peel	2	4	6
Dundas	1		1	Parry Sound District	1	2	3
Elgin	3	1	4	Perth	4	3	7
Essex	6	5	11	Peterboro	2	3	5
Frontenac	1		1	Prescott and Russell	9	2	11
Grey	5	5	10	Prince Edward	1	1	2
Haliburton	4		4	Renfrew	4	6	10
Haldimand	1	1	2	Simcoe	4	6	10
Halton		4	4	Thunder Bay District		1	1
Hastings	9	5	14	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4	1	5
Huron	4	6	10	Victoria	2	5	7
Kent	9	6	15	Waterloo	6	2	8
Lambton	6	8	14	Welland	3	2	5
Lanark	1	2	3	Wellington	3	4	7
Lincoln	1	3	4	Wentworth	6	6	12
Leeds and Grenville	4		4	York	17	15	32
Lennox and Addington	7	7	14				
Middlesex	2	3	5				
Monck		2	2	Total			305

Number of pupils in attendance each official year since the opening of the Institution.

	Male	Female	Total
From October 27th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
" 1st, 1871 " 1872	97	52	149
" 1872 " 1873	130	63	193
" 1873 " 1874	145	76	221
" 1874 " 1875	155	83	238
" 1875 " 1876	160	96	256
" 1876 " 1877	167	104	271
" 1877 " 1878	166	111	277
" 1878 " 1879	164	105	269
" 1879 " 1880	162	119	281
" 1880 " 1881	164	132	296
" 1881 " 1882	165	138	303
" 1882 " 1883	158	135	293
" 1883 " 1884	156	130	286
" 1884 " 1885	168	116	284
" 1885 " 1886	161	112	273
" 1886 " 1887	151	113	264
" 1887 " 1888	156	109	265
" 1888 " 1889	153	121	274
" 1889 " 1890	159	132	291
" 1890 " 1891	166	130	296
" 1891 " 1892	158	127	285
" 1892 " 1893	162	136	298
" 1893 " 1894	158	137	295
" 1894 " 1895	160	135	295
" 1895 " 1896	173	137	310
" 1896 " 1897	164	128	292
" 1897 " 1898	167	138	305

Ages of pupils admitted since the opening of the Institution.

Ages	No.	Ages	No.	Ages	No.
4	1	15	61	25	5
6	24	16	43	26	5
7	160	17	42	27	3
8	169	18	36	30	1
9	128	19	29	36	1
10	87	20	21	Unknown	15
11	92	21	11		
12	72	22	12		
13	68	23	6		
14	46	24	6	Total	1,144

Nationality of parents of pupils since the opening of the Institution.

Name	No.	Name	No.
Bohemia	2	Prussia	3
Canada	1,090	Scotland	249
England	301	United States	41
France	3	Wales	5
Germany	75	Unknown	219
Indian	3		
Italy	2	Total	2,288
Ireland	295		

Religion of parents of pupils since the opening of the Institution.

Name	No.	Name	No
Baptist	76	Lutheran	24
Bible Christian	11	Latter Day Saints	1
Believers	1	Methodist	319
Congregational	6	Mennonites	13
Christian Church	2	New Jerusalem Church	2
Church of Christ	2	Presbyterian Church	281
Disciples of Christ	2	Plymouth Brethren	2
Evangelical Church	1	Roman Catholic	179
Evangelical German	3	Salvation Army	1
Evangelical Union	1	United Brethren	1
Church of England	195	Unknown	19
Friends	1		
Jew	1	Totrl	1,144

Occupation of parents of pupils admitted since the opening of the Institution.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Accountant	2	Harnessmaker	3
Agent	8	Housekeeper	4
Axemaker	2	Hotelkeeper	3
Baggageman	1	Ironmaker	
Baker	4	Keeper of park	1
Blacksmith	25	Laborer	233
Boarding-house keeper	1	Livery proprieter	3
Barber	1	Laundry Maid	1
Boilermaker	1	Lumberman	8
Bookkeeper	5	Miller	6
Brakeman	1	Millwright	2
Bricklayer	5	Miner	1
Butcher	4	Minister	2
Brickmaker	2	Moulder	2
Brewer	2	Machinist	7
Builder	1	Manufacturer of soda water	1
Barrister	1	Malster	1
Banker	2	Marblecutter	2
Basketmaker	1	Mason	8
Brassfinisher	1	Manufacturer, agricultural implements	2
Carter	2	Mechanic	2
Cabdriver	2	Merchant	19
Cabinetmaker	2	Non-commissioned officer	1
Captain of Schooner	1	Navigator	1
Carder	1	Nurseyman	1
Car Inspector	1	Nurse	1
Constable	1	Painter	10
Cooper	4	Printer	1
Currier	5	Peddler	2
Charwoman	1	Potter	1
Carpenter	40	Storekeeper	2
Carriagemaker	6	Stone Cutter	1
Cheesemaker	1	Steamfitter	1
Civil Service	1	Shoemaker	10
Clerk	5	Stagedriver	1
Contractor	1	Switchman	1
Conductor, railway	3	Stoker	1
Cigarmaker	1	Sailor	1
Dealer in hides	1	Tavernkeeper	9
Drayman	4	Trapper	1
Dressmaker	4	Tinsmith	1
Doctor	2	Tailor	1
Engineer	6	Teacher	10
Express Agent	1	Teamster	6
Engineer, railway	3	Trader	2
Farmer	489	Weaver	1
Fire Insurance Inspector	2	Watchman	1
Fisherman	3	Wagonmaker	1
Fruit Dealer	1	Washerwoman	2
Grocer	2	Unknown	92
Gaoler	1		
Gardener	3	Total	1144

Counties from which pupils came since the opening of the Institution.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Addington	4	Muskoka	14
Algoma District	6	Monck	3
Brant	27	Norfolk	23
Bruce	31	Northumberland	25
Bothwell	1	Nipissing	2
Carleton	51	Ontario	26
Cornwall	2	Oxford	29
Durham	20	Perth	50
Dundas	10	Prince Edward	8
Dufferin	5	Peel	14
Elgin	25	Peterboro	15
Essex	30	Parry Sound	6
Frontenac	18	Prescott	9
Grenville	8	Russell	19
Grey	42	Renfrew	27
Glengarry	8	Simcoe	42
Hastings	52	Stormont	11
Huron	54	Thunder Bay District	1
Haldimand	7	Victoria	18
Halton	14	Wentworth	39
Haliburton	4	Welland	11
Kent	39	Wellington	35
Lincoln	10	Waterloo	30
Leeds	18	York	81
Lambton	37	Province of New Brunswick	1
Lennox	18		
Lanark	17	Total	1,144
Middlesex	46		

Causes of deafness.

Cause.	Number.	Cause.	Number.
Abscess	5	Gathering of the ears	8
Accident	10	Gathering of the head	9
Affection of the ears	5	Inflammation of the brain	13
Bronchitis	4	" ears	5
Bealing	1	" lungs	4
Burns	1	" pulmonary organs	2
Catarrh	5	" spinal organs	3
Canker	1	La grippe	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	24	Measles	40
Cholera	1	Mumps	6
Cold	43	Paralytic stroke	1
Congenital	444	Rickets	1
Congestion of the brain	7	Scabs	1
Diphtheria	7	Scald	1
Dysentery	2	Scrofula	2
Drank carbolic acid	1	Scald head	4
Eczema	1	Sore throat	1
Falls	24	Shocks	5
Fever, rheumatic	1	Sickness undefined	27
" bilious	5	Spinal disease	48
" brain	29	Swelling on the neck	1
" intermittent	2	Teething	2
" scarlet	78	Vaccination	18
" spinal	21	Water on the brain	7
" malarial	2	Whooping cough	15
" typhus	5	Worms	6
" typhoid	10	Cases unknown and undefined	135
" undefined	27		
Fits	10	Total	1,144

Date of deafness after birth.

	Number.		Number.
Under 1 year of age	128	Between 10 and 11 years	5
Between 1 and 2 years	135	" 11 " 12 "	2
" 2 " 3 "	119	" 12 " 13 "	3
" 3 " 4 "	65	" 13 " 14 "	4
" 4 " 5 "	40	" 14 " 15 "	2
" 5 " 6 "	29	Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but not born deaf	123
" 6 " 7 "	14	Congenital	447
" 7 " 8 "	16		
" 8 " 9 "	3		
" 9 " 10 "	9	Total	1,144

Relationship of parents.

First cousins	57
Second cousins	25
Third cousins	20
Distantly related	27
Not related	987
Unknown	38
Total	1,144

Number of deaf mute families represented.

2 families	contained	5	10
5	"	4	20
17	"	3	51
73	"	2	146
917	"	1	917
Total			1,144

MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CHARGE:

THE HON. E. J. DAVIS, TORONTO.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR:

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, TORONTO.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION:

R. MATHISON, M. A. ..... *Superintendent.*
A. MATHESON ..... *Bursar.*
J. E. EAKINS, M. B. ..... *Physician.*
MISS ISABEL WALKER ..... *Matron.*

TEACHERS:

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A.
P. DENYS.
JAMES C. BALIS, B.A.
D. J. MCKILLOP.
W. J CAMPBELL.
GEORGE F. STEWART.
T. C. FORRESTER.
M. J. MADDEN.
MRS. J. G. TERRILL
MISS S. TEMPLETON.
MISS MARY BULL.
MRS. SYLVIA C. BALIS.
MISS ADA JAMES (On sick leave).
MISS GEORGINA LINN.
MISS NINA BROWN.

Teachers of Articulation:

MISS IDA M. JACK.
MISS CAROLINE GIBSON.

MISS MARY BULL ..... *Teacher of Fancy Work.*

MISS L. N. METCALFE ..... *Clerk and Typewriter.*
WILLIAM DOUGLAS ..... *Storekeeper and Associate Supervisor.*
G. G. KEITH ..... *Supervisor of Boys, etc.*
MISS M. DEMPSEY ..... *Seamstress, Supervisor of the Girls, etc*
MISS SARAH MCNINCH ..... *Trained Hospital Nurse.*
JOHN T. BURNS ..... *Instructor of Printing.*
WM. NURSE ..... *Master Shoemaker.*
JOHN E. KANE ..... *Engineer.*
JOHN DOWRIE ..... *Master Carpenter.*
D. CUNNINGHAM ..... *Master Baker.*
JOHN MOORE ..... *Farmer and Gardener.*

List of pupils in the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1898, with the Post Office addresses.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Brant—	
Randall, Robert	Paris.
Hustwayte, John F.	Paris.
Bruce—	
Doyle, Francis E	Dobbington.
Lobsinger, Alexander	Mildmay.
McMaster, Robert	Stokes Bay.
Yager, Norman	Chesley.
Carleton—	
Cyr, Thomas	Ottawa.
Dubois, Joseph	"
Green, Minnie May	Diamond.
Holt, Gertrude M	Ottawa.
Henault, Charles	"
Henault, Honore	"
Lemadeleine, M. L. J	"
Lett, Thomas B. H	Carp.
Lett, William P	"
Larabie, Albert	Ottawa.
Levesque, Joseph	"
O'Connor, Mary B	"
Parrent Sophie	"
Scissons, Elizabeth	Dunrobin.
Chaine, Joseph	Hintonburg.
Gauthier, Alfred	"
Cornwall—	
Kirk, John A	Cornwall.
Durham—	
Coolidge, Herbert	Hampton.
Dufferin—	
Aldcorn, Barbara	Corbetton.
Dundas—	
Smith, Alfred	Morrisburg.
Elgin—	
Cornish, William	St. Thomas.
Henderson, Annie M	Talbotville Royal.
Smuck, Lloyd	Aylmer,
Wickett, George W	
Essex—	
Ball, Fanny S	Windsor.
Bain, William	"
Fairbairn, Georgina	"
Kauffmann, Vesta	Kingsville.
Little, Grace	Windsor.
Maitre, James	Elmstead.
Quick, Angus R	Pelee Island.
Rebordie, William	Windsor.
Berthiaume, Marilda	Tecumseh.
Langlois, Louis J	Belle River.
Sauve, Telesphore	St. Joachim.
Frontenac—	
Watts, David Henry	Portsmouth.

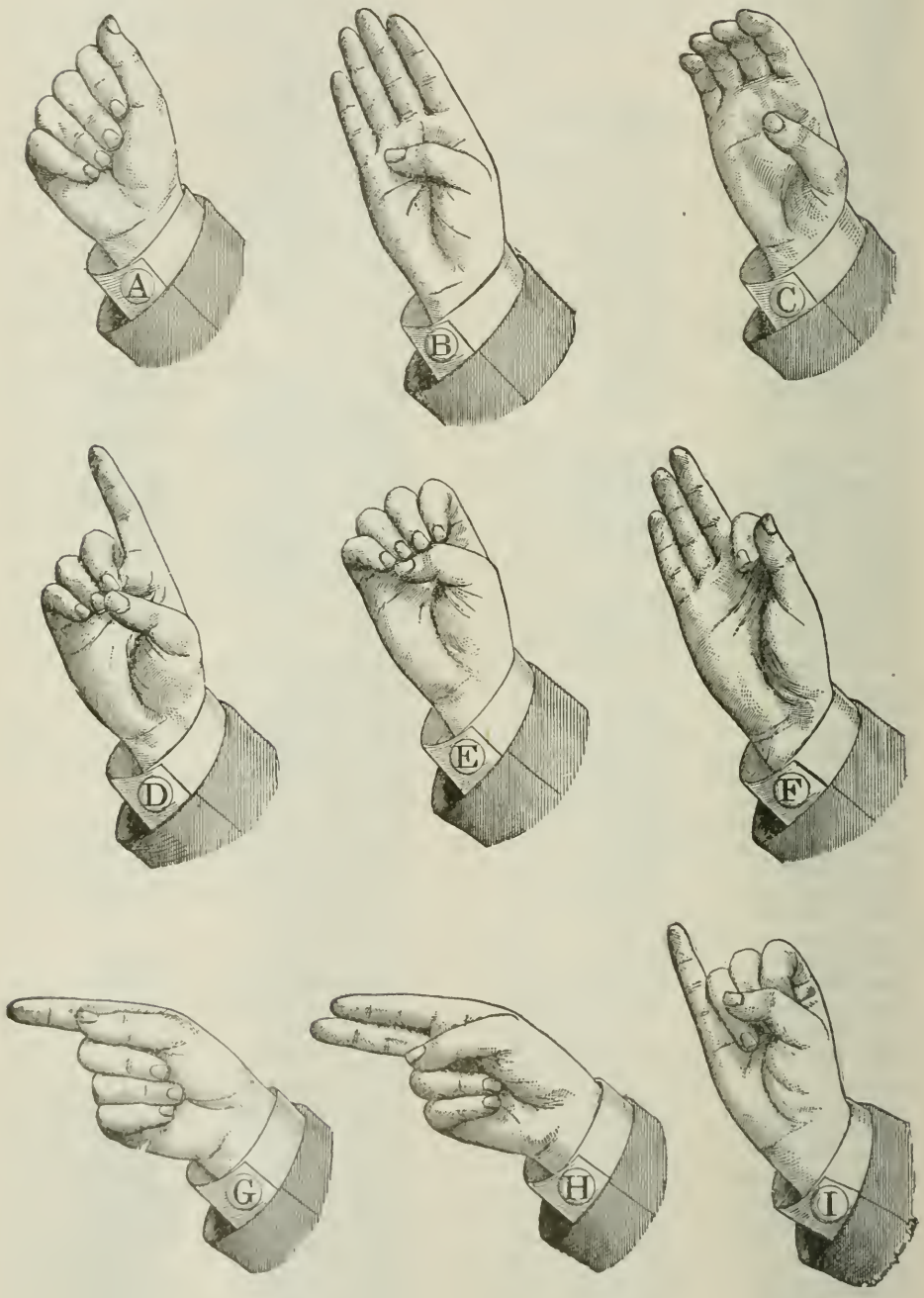
Counties	P. O. Address.
Grey—	
Brown, Sarah M	Peabody.
Brown, Mary Louisa	"
Brackenborough, Robt	Feversham.
Carson, Hugh R	Meaford.
Dewar, Jessie	Owen Sound.
Dand, William T	Lady Bank.
Fleming, Daniel	Craigleith.
Love, Joseph F	Hopeville.
Myers, Mary	Lady Bank.
McGuire, Lily	Gleneden.
Glengarry—	
Gordon, Daniel Geo. E.	Bridge End.
Kennedy, Christy	Glennevis.
Hastings—	
Blackburn, Annie	Coe Hill.
Baragar, George H	Maynooth.
Branscombe, Florence	Frankford.
Dool, Thomas	Belleville.
Dool, Charles Craig	"
Farnham, Leona	Canifton.
Gerow, Daniel	Belleville.
Hill, Florence	"
Hartwick, Olive	"
Hartwick, James	"
Lowry, Charles	Bridgewater.
Scrimshaw, James H	Big Springs.
Vance, James H	Bancroft.
Wylie, Edith	Marmora.
Young, George S	Hazzard's Corners.
Young, Arthur	" "
Haliburton—	
Orser, Orval E	Wilberforce.
Otto, Charles E	Haliburton.
Rooney, Francis P	Kinmount.
McEachern, John	Paudash.
Huron—	
Burtch, Francis	Gorrie.
Cole, Amos B	Clinton.
Gies, Albert E	Zurich.
Leigh, Martha	Port Albert.
Laporte, Leon	Drysdale.
McKay, Mary Louise	Moncrieff.
Thompson, Mabel W	Dungannon.
Thompson, Ethel M	"
Thompson, Beatrice	"
Young, Clara E	Londesborough.
Halton—	
Cunningham, May A	Oakville.
Gillieland, Annie M	"
James, Mary T.	Kilbride.
Smith, Maggie	Acton.
Haldimand—	
Armstrong, Jarvis E	Jarvis.
Johnston, Anetta	Tynside.

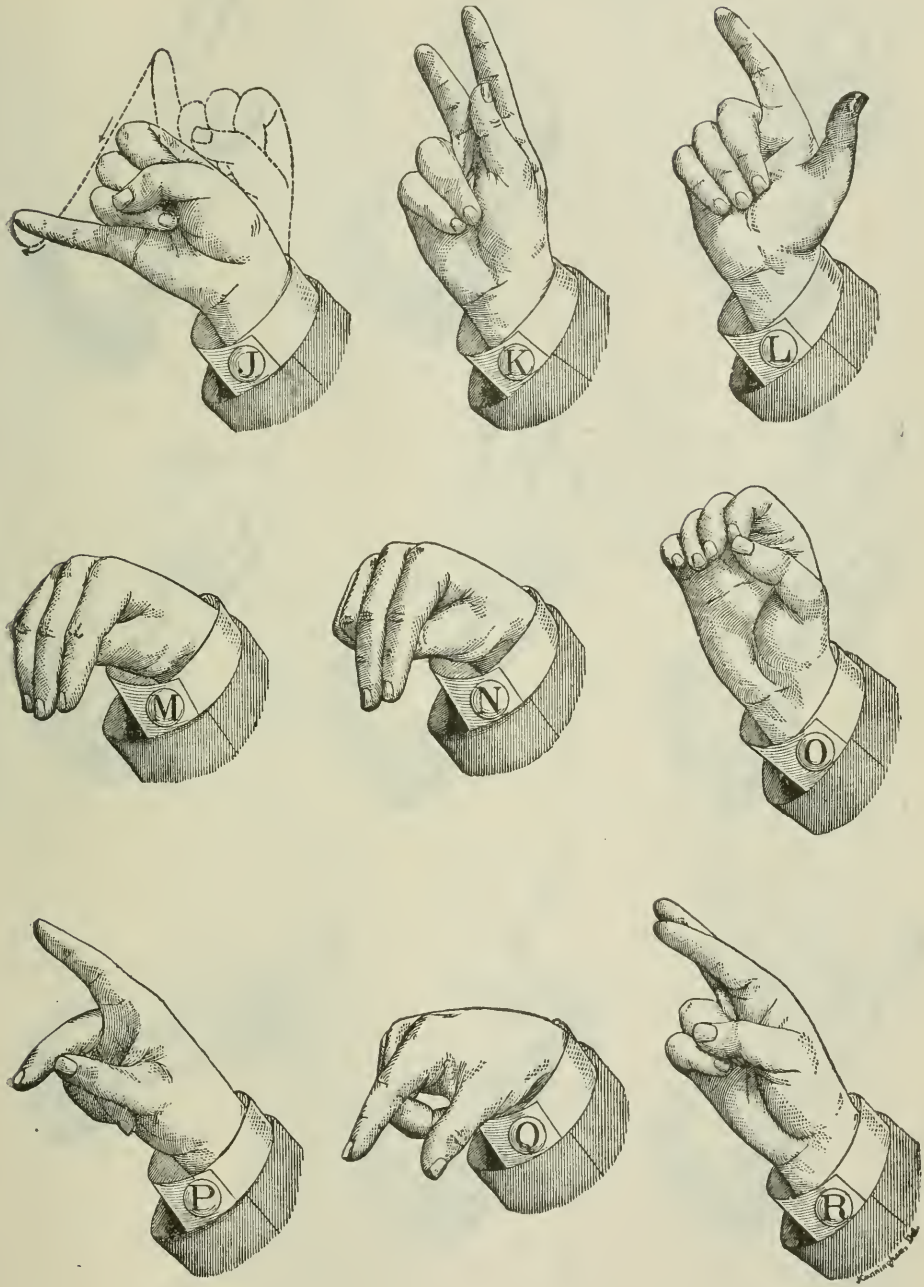
Counties.	P. O. Address.
Kent—	
Beno, Richard	Tilbury.
Cartier, Melvin	Chatham.
Dale, Minnie Bembridge	"
Deary, Joseph	Highgate.
Henry, George	Chatham.
Leguille, Marie	"
Leguille, Gilbert	"
Lowes, George C	Kent Bridge.
Mosey, Ellen	Fargo.
McGregor, Maxwell	Ridgetown.
Vince, Mary Ann	Fletcher.
Wilson, Herbert	Chatham.
Welch, Herbert	Bothwell.
Gibson, Winnifred	Dresden.
McDonald, Sara	Duart.
Lambton—	
Badcock, Ida E	Petrolea.
Bissell, Thomas E	Sarnia.
Esson, Margaret	Oil Springs.
Harper, William	Warwick West.
Jackson, Elroy	Oil Springs.
Mason, Lucy E	Forest.
Moore, George H	"
McLellan, Norman	Watford.
Scott, Henry P	Forest.
Showers, Annie	Shetland.
Showers, Christina	"
Showers, Mary	"
Showers, Catherine	"
Watts, Grace	Thedford.
Lanark—	
McKay, Thomas John	Middleville.
Moonan, Maggie	Harper.
McGregor, Ruby Violet	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville—	
Annable, Alva	Prescott.
Crowder, Vascoe	"
Countryman, Harvey B	"
Boker, Fred	Brockville.
Lincoln—	
Bracken, Sarah M	St. Catherines.
Duncan, Walter	"
Hoare, Ethel May	"
McCready, Aletha J	Castor Centre.
Lennox and Addington—	
Barnett, Elmer	Sydenham.
Barnett, Gerald	"
Reid, Walter E	Emerald.
Sager, Mabel Maud	Napanee
Sager, Phoebe Ann	"
Sager, Matilda B	"
Sager, Hattie	"
Sedore, Allen	Roblin.
Sedore, Fred	"
Sedore, Bertha	"
Walker, Lillie	Plevna.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Muskoka District—	
Croucher, John	Huntsville.
Durno, Archibald	Bracebridge.
Gladiator, Isabella	"
Ireland Louis E	"
Monck—	
Young, Roseta	Dunnville.
Dickhout, Eunice	Stromness.
Middlesex—	
Mitchell, Colin	Alvinston.
Pepper, George	London.
Russell, Mary Bell	Ailsa Craig.
Scott, Elizabeth	Moray.
Teskey, Lulu	London.
Norfolk—	
Boomer, Duncan	Windham Centre.
Harris, Frank E	Simcoe.
Pierce, Cora May	Delhi.
Swayze, Ethel	Tilsonburg.
Northumberland—	
Bellamy, George	Wicklow.
Cullen, Arthur E	Cobourg.
Chatten, Elizabeth	Hilton.
Rutherford Jessie May	Castleton.
Warner, Henry	"
Ontario—	
Goose, Fidelia	Scugog.
Kelly, James	Brechin.
Oxford—	
Barnard, Fred	Tilsonburg.
Cone, Benjamin D. C	Woodstock.
Chantler, Fanny	"
Chantler, Thomas	"
Elliott, Cora	Ingersoll.
Elliott, Wilbur	"
French, Charles	Tilsonburg.
McKenzie, Angus	Tavistock.
McKenzie, Margaret	"
Perry, Alge Earl	Woodstock.
Skilling, Ellen	Kintore.
Brown, Florence M	Woodstock.
Peel	
Dixon, Ethel Irene	Elmbank.
Duke, Ette	Mono Mills.
Henderson, Clara	Bolton.
Jones, Samuel	Palgrave.
Zimmerman, John C	"
Zimmerman, Candace	"
Parry Sound District—	
Veitch, Margaret	Spence.
Veitch, James	"
Veitch, Elizabeth	"
Perth—	
Cathcart, Cora	St. Mary's.
Harris, Carl	Mitchell.
Kraemer, Johana	Dorking.
Leslie, Edward A	Listowell.
Orth, Elizabeth	Shipley.
Orr, James P	Milverton.
Pringle, Murray Hill	Staffa.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Peterborough —	
Crough, John E	Peterborough.
Derocher, Mary Ellen	"
Harper, Marion	"
Lawson, Albert E	"
Mapes, John M	"
Pilling, Gertie	"
Prescott and Russell—	
Baurdeau, Benoni	Longtonville.
Charbonneau, Leon	Lefaivre.
Forgette, Harmudas	South Casselman.
Forgette, Joseph	"
Forgette, Marion	"
Gelineau, Arthur	Pendleton.
Labelle, Maxime	St. Albert.
Laniell, Cleophas	Lefaivre.
Pilon, Athanese	Rockland.
Simpson, Alexander	Piperville.
McDougall, Elizabeth	Grant.
Prince Edward—	
Head, Hartley	Milford.
McCormick, May P	Picton.
Renfrew—	
Brazier, Eunice	Combermere.
Corrigan, Rose Ann	Rochefort.
Moore, Rose Ann	Pembroke.
Moore, Walter B	Renfrew.
Munroe, Mary	Pembroke.
Munroe, John	"
McBride, Hamilton	Westmeath.
Rielly, Mary	Pembroke.
St. Louis, Elizabeth	Perrault.
Tracey, John M	Pembroke.
Simcoe—	
Bartley, John S	Barrie.
Clemenger, Ida	Creemore.
Hammell, Henrietta	Tottenham.
Lougheed, William J S	Allandale.
McKenzie, Herbert	Severn Bridge.
Tudhope, Laura May	Orillia.
Woods, Alberta May	Wyevale.
Watson, Mary L	Orillia.
Webb, Rosey Ann	Creemore.
Carey, Ferguson	Orillia.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—	
Benott, Rosa	Crysler.
Ford, Charles Ray	Elma.
King, Joseph	South Lancaster.
Thunder Bay District —	
Burke, Elsie	Port Arthur.
Victoria—	
Brown, Eva Jane	Valentia.
Elliott, Mabel V	Fairbairn.
Justus, Ida May	Bobcaygeon.
Rutherford, Emma	Fenelon Falls.
Wallace, George	Coboconk.
Crandall, Oliver C	Gelert.
Jewell, Ena	Manilla.
Waterloo—	
Clements, Henry	Berlin.
Hagen, William	"
Nahrgang, Allen	New Hamburg.
Ronald, Eleanor F	Ayr.
Roth, Edwin	New Hamburg.
Schwartzentruber, Catherine	Petersburg.
Siess, Albert	Berlin.
Walter, John Thomas	Hawkesville.
Welland—	
Shilton, John T	Niagara Falls.
Tossell, Harold	"
Wilson, Muirville P	"
Young, Sarah Ann	Brookfield.
Wellington —	
Brown, Wilson	Marsville.
Billing, William E	Monticello.
Clark, Adeline R	Guelph.
Goetz, Sarah	"
Goetz, Eva	"
Howitt, Felicia	"
Lyons, Isaiah	Mount Forest.
Wentworth—	
Carter, Stella Jane	Bertonville.
Fretz, Beatrice	Grimsby.
Gillam, Walter	"
Gummo, Gertrude	Hamilton.
Hackbusch, Earnest	"
Morton, Robert	Everton.
Miller, Annie	Hamilton.
Maas, Anna Maria	"
Taylor, Joseph	Dundas.
Woodley, Elizabeth	"
Gleadow, Norman	Hamilton.
Swick, Amos A	Fruitland.
York—	
Allendorff, Anna	Toronto.
Allen, Ethel	"
Arnall, George	"
Burke, Edith	"
Burke, Mabel	"
Brown, Daisy Rebecca	"
Cunningham, Martha	"
Edwards, Stephen	"
Ensminger, Robert	Markham.
Ensminger Mary	"
Grey, William	Toronto.
Grey, William E	"
Grey, Violet	"
Green, Thomas	Carleton.
Jaffray, Arthur	Toronto.
Lighhtfoot, William	"
Law, Theodore	"
Muckle, Grace	"
Miller, Jane	"
Moss, Susan Maud	Toronto Junction.
McCarthy, Eugene	Wychwood.
O'Neil, Ignatius David	Toronto.
Pinder, Clarence	Davenport.
Perry, Frederick R	Eglinton.
Shannon, Annie	Weston.
Thomas, Maud	Toronto.
Terrell, Frederick	"
West, Francis	Queensville.
Waters, Marion	Toronto.
Walton, Allan	Wexford.
Ensminger, Maggie	Markham.
O'Connor, Franklin John,	Vellore.

THE SINGLE-HAND ALPHABET.

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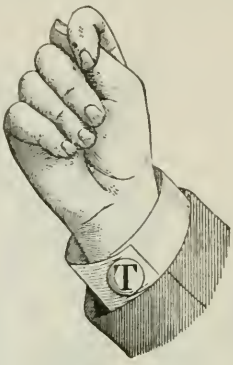
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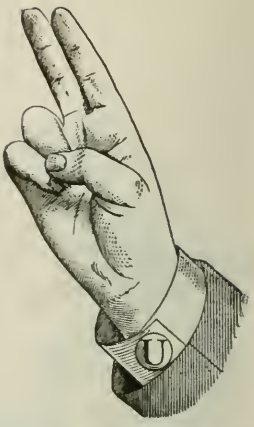
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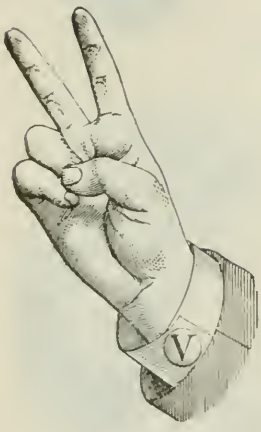
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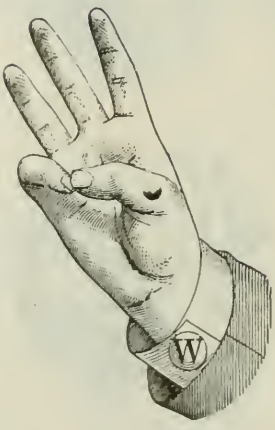
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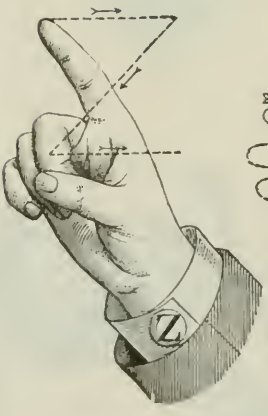
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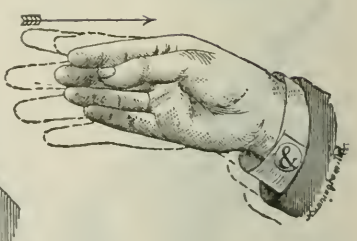
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	Name.	Location.	Date of opening.	Chief Executive Officer.
1	Catholic Male Deaf and Dumb Institution for the Province of Quebec..	Mile-End, near Montreal. P.Q....	1848	Rev. Alf. Bélanger, C.S.V., Director.
2	Catholic Female Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	Montreal, P.Q. (595 St. Denis S t)	1851	Sister Philip of Jesus, Superioress.
3	Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Halifax, N.S.....	1857	James Fearon, Principal.
4	Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb...	Belleville, Ont.....	1870	Robert Mathison, M.A., Superintendent.
5	Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf-Mutes and the Blind	Montreal, P.Q. (a).....	1870	Mrs. H. E. Ashcroft, Superintendent.
6	Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb	Fredericton, N.B	1882	Albert F. Woodbridge, Principal.
7	Manitoba Deaf and Dumb Institution	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	1888	D. W. McDermid, Principal.
7	Schools in Canada.			

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	Name.	Methods of Instruction.	Industries Taught.*	Number of Pupils.								Present number of Instructors.					
				Present within the year 1897.	Present Nov. 10, 1897.						Total have received instructions.						
					Total.	Male.	Female.	Taught Speech.†				Total.††	Male.††	Female.††	Deaf.	Articulation.††	Industrial.
								A. †	B. †	C.†							
1	Cath. Inst. (Male) { Oral Dep / Man do.	Oral ..... / Manual....	Ba., Bl., Bo., Cab., Car., Fa., Ga , Pa., Pr., Sh , Ta., Wt	51 / 51	43 / 51	43 / 51	... /	43 /	43 /	.... / ...	753	20 / 22	20 / 22	.... /	.. / ..	6 / ..	14
2	Cath. Inst. (Fem) { Oral Dep / Man do.	Oral ..... / Combined..	Art., Em., Ho., Kn., Se , Wea.....	98 / 70	98 / 53	.... / ...	98 / 53	98 / 53	95 / 3	3 /	829	30 / 16	.... /	20 / 16	.. / 2	14 / ..	6
3	Halifax Institution	do	Car., Dr.. Ga.....	93	82	50	32	79	15	....	....	9	4	5	2	6	2
4	Ontario Institution	do	Car., Dr., Pr , Sh., Ta.....	292	273	152	121	54	...	....	1,113	22	11	11	..	6	2
5	Mackay Institution.....	do	Cab., Car., Dr., Pr., Sh., Wc.....	62	54	30	24	37	14	9	158	8	2	6	..	3	3
6	Fredericton Institution	do	None...	36	32	20	12	25	. .	....	68	1	3	1	1	1	....
7	Manitoba Institution	do	Co., Pe., Pr., Se., Wc.....	57	49	22	27	12	7	....	83	5	2	3	3	1	1
7	Schools in Canada	....	....	820	735	368	367	351	177	12	3,004	126	64	62	17	33	31

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

Statement of cost per pupil for 1896-7, and 1897 8.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ended Sept. 30th, 1897.	Weekly cost per pupil for 1897.	Yearly cost per pupil for 1897.	Total expenditure for year ended Sept. 30th, 1898.	Weekly cost per pupil for 1898.	Yearly cost per pupil for 1898.
	$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c. m.	$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c. m.
Medicine and medical comforts	304 99	2 2	1 14 6	268 11	1 9	1 00 0½
Butcher's meat, fish, poultry, etc	3,297 19	23 8	12 39 5	2,964 50	21 2 9/13	11 06 1½
Flour, bread and biscuits	1,785 89	12 9	6 71 3	1,932 69	13 8 9/13	7 21 1½
Butter	2,357 92	17 0	8 82 6	2,353 34	16 9	8 78 1½
Groceries	2,035 14	14 7	7 65 1	1,774 86	12 7	6 62 2⅝
Fruit and vegetables	744 94	5 3	2 79 9	809 03	5 8	3 01 8⅜
Bedding, clothing and shoes	770 80	5 5	2 89 7	726 83	5 2	2 71 2
Fuel	4,169 42	30 1	15 67 4	3,473 54	24 9	12 96 1
Gas, oil, etc	1,156 28	8 3	4 34 6	1,166 22	8 3 9/13	4 35 1½
Laundry, soap and cleaning	493 33	3 5	1 85 4	650 89	4 6 9/13	2 42 8⅝
Furniture and furnishings	771 62	5 6	2 90 0	1,211 87	8 7	4 52 2
Farm and garden, feed and fodder	1,081 54	7 8	4 06 6	858 25	6 1⅜	3 20 2½
Repairs and alterations	950 89	6 9	3 61 2	1,310 53	9 4	4 89 0
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	910 66	6 6	3 42 3	776 11	5 5 9/13	2 89 6
Books and educational appliances	524 27	3 8	1 97 1	263 95	1 9	98 4⅜
Miscellaneous, water supply, etc	2,053 93	14 8	7 72 1	2,429 29	17 4	9 06 4⅜
Salaries and wages	21,873 89	1 55 1	82 23 2	21,917 21	1 57 2 9/13	81 78 0
Total	45,282 70	3 26 9	170 22 6	44,887 22	3 22 0	167 48 9

Average attendance for 1896-7, 266. Average attendance for 1897-8, 268.

SIXTH REPORT

OF WORK UNDER THE

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT

ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH,

1898.

PRESENTED BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.

1899.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED
AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, Jan. 25th, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Sixth Report of the work of this Department under the Childrens' Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending on November 30th, 1898.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,
Superintendent.

The HONORABLE E. J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Ontario,
Toronto.

TORONTO, January 15, 1899.

IN the following pages will be found an account of the work carried on during the year 1898 under the Childrens' Protection Act of Ontario together with such general comments or information as may seem appropriate and helpful. There has been an advance in many directions—societies for the protection of children have been organized in four new districts; homes have been found for more dependent children than in any former year; a larger amount of preventive work has been done, and the greater efficiency that comes with experience has to some extent been realized. All has not been accomplished that could be desired—far from it—but considering the difficulties—the difficulty first of interfering with the parental relationship even in the worst cases of neglect; the difficulty of securing funds for the work, and the difficulty of sustaining interest and enthusiasm in a worthy movement after the first novelty has worn off—the results have been most gratifying. Many parents who were completely sunk in vice and drunkenness have been induced to reform for their children's sake; children who were being ruined and degraded almost beyond conception have been saved ere it was too late; homeless children deserted by indifferent parents in various refuges and public institutions have been provided with foster homes, and boys and girls who were subjected to ill-usage and overwork have been protected and befriended. The children's aid societies—some thirty-five in number—who have been working so well and faithfully both for the children and the community, are composed of the representative people in the various cities and towns of Ontario, and the powers conferred upon them in protecting the children have been exercised with care and discretion. There has been much praise for the work, from the press, the pulpit and the judiciary, and there also has been some slight criticism. Indeed it would be most surprising if such a work as this, dealing as it does with the most sacred relationships of life, should not occasionally meet with hostile criticism, for no appeal is calculated to awaken public sympathy more quickly than the complaint of a parent that he or she has been unjustly deprived of a child. But surveying the whole field, and reviewing the year's operations, it is both pleasing and creditable to be able to

say that the work as a whole has been remarkably free from hardship or injustice when due consideration has been given to all the circumstances. It is far from a pleasant work to be constantly dealing with the vice and depravity of human nature, when anxious thought and earnest effort on behalf of unfortunate children is met with rebuff and indifference, and those citizens who give so much volunteer service in the development of the child-protection movement deserve only the highest praise and commendation. There is room for a much larger work than has yet been attempted, but this will not be possible until all classes in the community realize more fully what a menace every neglected child is to the peace and happiness of our modern civilization, and unite in a systematic effort to cut off the incipient pauper, lunatic or criminal. A few references are made in this report to the adverse conditions against which some children have to struggle, and these instances might be multiplied many times by those who have practical knowledge of this class of work.

An objection that has of late been urged is that the parents are denied the privilege of knowing where the children are after they have been taken in charge by one of the societies. While in certain exceptional cases there may appear to be a hardship in this, it must be remembered that the people who have to be dealt with are not as a rule the sort of people who could be trusted with the address. Many instances might be given illustrating the disastrous results that often follow when the parents get to know where the children are, but two or three cases that have come under my personal observation will suffice to show why it is so necessary that the greatest care should be exercised :

A motherless girl of twelve whose relatives were of a very low type and apparently beyond reclamation, was placed in a home by a children's society. She was a girl of sweet and attractive disposition and speedily endeared herself to the people who had given her a home. No pains or expense were spared in surrounding her with every comfort and in giving her an unusually good education. But in course of time the father found where she was, went to the house under the influence of liquor, and made so much of a disturbance that in great sorrow the people brought the girl back and stated that much as they liked the child they could not endure the thought of such a man coming periodically to their home. Now, what was the result ? The child lost a good home and bright prospects. The father's abode was not fit for her to live in and she was compelled to go out as a servant where the question of affection and kindly interest does not enter.

Some years ago a girl was sent to the country by one of the children's institutions to remove her from the degrading associations of her mother who was known to be one of the worst women in Toronto, having served over twenty terms of imprisonment. After a time the relatives succeeded in finding where the girl was and in a short time she was back again in Toronto. She is now lead-

ing an abandoned life and has recently been up in the Police Court for immoral conduct. There is now no possibility of her reformation and she will in all likelihood go from bad to worse until she fills a consumptive's or a pauper's grave.

About a year ago a mother whose children had been removed by order of the magistrate pleaded so hard for her children that it was decided as an experiment to give her back one of them. Within a few months after the child had gone back to the mother the police were compelled to raid the house owing to the frequent complaints of disorderly conduct. The mother was found almost naked and completely intoxicated and there were three drunken men in the house. It was necessary under these distressing circumstances to again take the child and provide a home for her, while the mother was given the alternative by the magistrate of leaving the town or going to prison.

Within the year two bright children were taken away by the magistrate from a dissolute mother, but after a time he rescinded the order probably owing to the talk of people that it was wrong to separate parent and child. Two months after getting them back the mother traded them off to a very depraved woman who was herself the mother of two illegitimate children, one of whom had been taken from her by magisterial order owing to the fear that it would get killed in one of her drunken sprees. These two children travelled through the country all last summer with this woman and a male companion begging and obtaining supplies by questionable means, and there is every indication that in later years they will spend their time at the public expense in one of the numerous poor-houses that are now being erected in the Province.

Surely these sample cases, which could be multiplied many times, will serve to show the peculiar difficulties that have to be dealt with and will justify the withholding of the address of children from parents who have long ceased to be worthy of such an honorable title! Just a short time ago a newspaper published under large headings a complaint from a man that his child had been taken to an institution and placed in a home without his knowledge or consent. This the paper in its headings announced as a great injustice and public wrong. Now, what were the facts in the case? Years ago a woman with a family left her husband and went to live with another man. As a result of this adulterous relationship a child was born. The couple frequently quarrelled; and both were addicted to drink, the woman a little more so than the man. When the child was about eight or nine years of age the mother was taken to jail for drunkenness and the little girl was with her. Under all the circumstances the magistrate decided that the child was better away from such people and she was committed indefinitely to a public institution. The parents acted so badly when they went to see her that the poor child trembled at their approach and did not look forward to the meeting with any degree of pleasure. As she was a beauti-

ful and refined looking girl a good home was found for her where she is now doing remarkably well. She has no desire to see any of her former relations nor could any intercourse with them be other than hurtful.

The fact is that the general public have very little idea of the perplexing conditions that confront the worker who tries to help and rescue these unfortunate children. Tales of cruelty, hardship and injustice, that would hardly seem credible constitutes much of the daily routine, while the stories of the immorality and degradation of some of the parents and the vices taught the children are too horrible and shameful to be put in print.

Let me, however, mention a few instances that may help to convince those who are apathetic, if not actually hostile to child-saving work, that there is a real and pressing need for some organization that will take the part of the children, if society is ever to be relieved to any extent of the burden of criminality and pauperism:

About nine years ago the case of two children, a brother and a sister, was brought before the magistrate to see if some form of protection could not be secured for them. They were persistantly begging on the streets and told pitiful stories of the whipping that would await them if they failed to bring home at least twenty-five cents. The parents were charged in the Police Court with neglect, and after a brief enquiry the charge was dismissed. No improvement took place in the condition of the children; the parents were summoned several times, but owing to the deep-rooted prejudice against interfering with the family relationship the children continued to beg and were neglected in all that pertains to their moral training. As they grew older both children commenced to engage in criminal practices. The boy was arrested for stealing and was ultimately committed to the Ontario Reformatory. The girl became a moral pestilence, and after it was shown clearly in court that she was not only thoroughly bad herself but had led astray many other young girls she was committed to the Mercer Reformatory for Women. It is now exceedingly improbable that either of these children will ever occupy an honorable position in society.

In the Police Station one evening a young girl was weeping bitterly and the officer in charge stated that she had rushed in and asked to be allowed to stay there. On being questioned she explained, amid her tears, that her mother had tried to compel her to remain alone in a room with a man. Her mother was constantly drunk and the house was the resort of men of the lowest character. Continuing, the girl stated that she had seen her older sister forced to do wrong and the misery and suffering she had gone through was a warning to her to try and do better. Subsequent enquiry proved the truth of the child's statements and when the facts were laid before the Magistrate he committed the girl to a refuge in order to remove her from the mother's influence. But when the time of the girl's sentence had expired the mother insisted upon her parental rights

THE PROCESS OF EVOLUTION.

and compelled the girl to return home with her. She was again subjected to the same evil influences and when last heard of was leading a life of shame, having given up all hope of being able to withstand her unhallowed environment.

A small boy between seven and eight years of age was committed to the Industrial School at Mimico in order to remove him from a bad mother. He remained in the School about six years; during which time the mother continued to visit him. She was a woman of well-known ill-repute and her intimacy with the child completely nullified the good influence of the School. Shortly after the boy's discharge he was found acting as door-keeper or watcher-out for a house of ill-fame in one of the worst parts of the city. Last year he was sent to gaol in the western part of the Province as a professional vagrant, the magistrate describing him as one of the most hopelessly depraved youths he had ever met.

Only a short time ago a Magistrate wrote asking that something be done for three small children. He sent along the evidence taken at a public investigation in which it was clearly set forth that the mother was of confirmed immoral character and that she had encouraged her two daughters, fourteen and sixteen years of age, to follow the same life.

Two children, removed by a Magistrate's order to the guardianship of a childrens' society recently, had the following history: The father and mother had never been married, the mother was a well-known character of the streets, while the father had served no less than seventeen terms of imprisonment for petty crimes. What could be expected from such children other than a criminal career unless removed to better surroundings!

Only a few weeks ago a girl of nine was brought before the Magistrate in one of the towns of the Province. Her father was in gaol, where he had been sent quite a number of times for stealing and other offences. The mother was a woman of well-known ill-repute and the child herself had been taught very debasing practices that will take years to eradicate.

The fact is that the greatest care and judgment requires to be exercised in dealing with the various cases that arise from day to day. While complaints have been made of the injustice of keeping children from their relatives there are also cases where the interests of the children have been materially injured by the interference of relatives. This point may perhaps be made clear by the following instance: About four years ago a man whose daughter had been brought up for several years in one of the children's institutions, made application to get her back as his wife had recently died and there were several small children to be looked after. The man did not bear a first-class character and he was known to be occasionally addicted to drink, but a large number of persons took up his case and were quite firm in their belief that the girl should be allowed to return to her father. In view of the strong representation made the return of the girl was sanctioned, but within four months after she had been in the home the man was convicted of criminal intercourse and was sent to the Penitentiary for seven years,

Three years ago a small boy was left destitute in one of the smaller towns of the Province. His mother had died and the stepfather, with whom he had been living, had been sent to prison. The County Judge and the Crown Attorney both tried to find other relatives but failing in this he was declared a dependent child and sent to a foster-home. About a year ago a man called at this office and stated that he was the boy's uncle, being the only brother of the lad's mother. He expressed great regret at not having looked after the boy and offered to take and provide for him. He was informed that the boy was in a foster home and that there might be some difficulty in arranging for the people to give him up. He, however, very strongly emphasized both his right and his duty to provide for the boy, and as it seemed wise and reasonable that the uncle should be the guardian, a transfer was made and the boy went to his uncle's home. As there were no other children in the family the indications were that the boy's future would now be fully assured. However, after a time the uncle wrote that he did not wish to keep the child any longer and asking that he be taken back. It may ultimately be necessary for the sake of the child to do this, but certainly the relative should not be lightly released from an obligation that morally is so binding.

Several other instances of the evil environment in which children are reared are given under the heading of "illegitimacy," and the certain culmination of such training and environment may be found to some extent in the heavy burden of taxation which the people are called upon to carry, even if the moral well-being of the child is left out of consideration.

Very few people realize how heavy the cost of taxation is for the maintenance of the dependent and criminal classes. Take for instance, the expenditure of the Province of Ontario: In 1897, the total expenditure for Civil Government was $3,500,653, and of this amount over $2,000,000 was paid directly or indirectly for education and the maintenance of dependents and criminals. Analyzing the $2,000,000, we have an expenditure of $806,131 for the maintenance of public charitable institutions, such as insane asylums; $192,694 toward the support of hospitals and charities; $427,866 for the administration of justice, and $719,815 for education. This is merely the amount contributed by the Ontario Government to supplement the expenditure of the local municipalities and private benevolence. In every large city the maintenance of a police force is in itself a heavy burden,—the cost for this one item in Toronto amounting to one quarter of a million dollars annually. Is it not a wise and reasonable proposition that some slight effort should be made toward the reduction of these heavy expenditures,—and what movement offers greater promise than that which would take hold of the boys and girls who are drifting into dependency and criminality and make of them worthy members of society, growing up to add their quota to the earnings of the community!

ILLEGITIMACY.

IN a work of this kind, dealing with so many sad histories of blighted childhood, it is natural to expect that there would be a large proportion of children born out of wedlock, for whom the unmarried mothers are unable to provide. Speaking of this class in his book on "Illegitimacy", Dr. Leffingwell says: "Against the background of history, too prominent to escape the observation from which it shrinks, stands a figure, mute, mournful, indescribably sad. It is a girl, holding in her arms the blessing and burden of motherhood, but in whose face one finds no traces of maternal joy and pride. There is scarcely a great writer of fiction who has not somewhere introduced this figure in the shifting panaroma of romance, appealing for pity to a world which never fails to compassionate imaginary woes; now it is Effie Deans in the Heart of Midlothian; now Fantine, resting by the roadside with Cosette in her arms; or Hester Prynne, pressing little Pearl against the scarlet letter as she listens from the pillory to the sermon of Mr. Dimmesdale. Who is this women so pitiable, yet so scorned? It is the mother of the illegitimate child. By forbidden paths she has attained the grace of maternity, but its glory is for her transfigured into a badge of unutterable shame."

Among those who make a study of these questions, the best method of dealing with mother and child has long been a perplexing problem. Some have claimed that the chief hope of saving the mother was through her affection for her child, while others have contended that the best that could be done for both parties was to accept the child and provide for it an adoptive home, while allowing the mother to regain her position in society unhampered by the evidence of her lapse from virtue.

A close investigation into the history of many cases of illegitimate children reveals the fact that in spite of any efforts that may be made by theorists or philanthropic agencies the separation of mother and child inevitably comes about at some time or other. The causes leading to this separation are several. Only a small percentage of these mothers are capable of properly caring for a child. Where they are not morally unfit they are often incompetent, have no home or friends are unable to obtain employment with the child, and find it difficult from their small earnings to pay the cost of board. In their difficulty, these unfortunate mothers often resort to the lower class of baby farm, where through neglect and lack of affection the child soon becomes emaciated and permanently broken in health if it does not actually die. The obstacles in the way of the mother keeping her child with her seem almost insurmountable. To do so, she must be prepared to be the constant subject of gossip, to endure the desertion of friends and relatives, and the frequent taunts and slights of those with whom she comes in daily

contact. The presence of the child is a standing advertisement of her downfall and will subject her to solicitations she might otherwise have been spared. Her mother-love, which is often spoken of as her great protection, is not in reality a sufficient safeguard, as it is imperfectly developed, and the fact that she cannot honorably and in the face of the world take pride in her child often turns to bittterness her feelings concerning it.

Then, again, should the child remain with the mother until it reaches years of understanding, there is the danger that it will be frequently reminded of the circumstances of its birth and thereby discouraged from any attempt toward a useful or honorable career. I propose to show by a reference to a number of actual instances that many of the neglected children who have been cruelly used and who have drifted into criminal ways are illegimate children who have been allowed to drift along with the incompetent and depraved mother until the habits and character were formed almost beyond the hope of remodelling in right and worthy directions.

But before referring to these cases it might be well to state the attitude I have taken in regard to this question: In giving advice to societies, to individuals and to mothers I have always urged that under no circumstance should the mother and child be separated for the first eight or ten months. I have heard of reputable doctors recommending these prospective mothers not to commence nursing the child since they are likely to part with it soon. Such a recommendation is so directly opposed to natural laws that there can be no justification for it. For a mother to nurse her child is a paramount duty, which no question of expediency can override. After the child has become sufficiently advanced to be able to thrive without the assistance of the parent it then becomes a question what course is best, looking at the subject from three standpoints—that of the mother, of the child, and of society. During the past few years my advice has often been asked and while I have never advised that mothers should be encouraged to part with their children I have, as a rule, recommended the Children's Aid Societies to assist in finding suitable foster-homes where such unfortunate children may grow up free from any reproach. It has not been my experience that these girl-mothers drift back into wrong-doing when they are thus relieved of the child, for I have followed the history of a number in order to gain some information on this point. On the contrary I have known of many cases of child-desertion, cruelty, starvation and death to follow a refusal on the part of philanthropic organizations to assist the mother by taking the unwanted child; and the terrible revelations that are made from time to time concerning baby farms, illustrates what follows from a policy of cold indifference.

To show what, as a rule, becomes of illegitimate children who are left with destitute and incapable mothers, let me cite the following actual occurrences:

About two years ago I received word that a very prepossessing little girl of eight was living in a miserable hovel with a man of the lowest character. She

Type of the Unwedded Mother.

was an illegitimate child and had been dragged about the country by an unworthy mother and finally given over to this man who was not only a drunkard but had on several occasions been convicted of crime. The child had never even heard a prayer nor had she received any training of a moral character. She was committed by one of the magistrates to a society and provided with a good home.

Another case, almost similar, occurred some three years ago, when an illegitimate child—a girl nine years of age—was found living with a negro in very degraded surroundings. This man claimed to be the guardian, having received the custody from a dissolute mother, and extensive legal proceedings had to be taken before the girl could be got away. In this case also the child had been brought up in the midst of drunkenness and debauchery of every kind.

A short time ago a girl of fourteen, entirely neglected and uneducated, was sent to a public institution after she had voluntarily confessed to a long course of wrong-doing. She was an illegitimate child with intellect weakened through neglect and lack of training, who had drifted along with a bad mother and would undoubtedly have become as notoriously bad as her mother had she not been taken away even at this late day. Her wrong-doing was not her own fault, but the natural consequence of her evil environment. Although never married the mother now has several children, the youngest only a few months old.

Investigation of a horrible case of ill-usage meted out to a girl of thirteen, revealed the fact that she was an illegitimate child and that it was the misfortune of her birth that was responsible for the cruel treatment she received. She was the victim of carnal intimacy from her eighth year and her soul has been scarred deep by the bitterness of her early life.

A boy now in prison and likely to be a burden and expense to the country all his life, became a criminal almost solely because he was an illegitimate child and no one had interfered to take him away from a bad mother until it was too late to change the character that had been steadily formed in years of depravity and vicious teaching.

While visiting a County poor house I found there a woman with her illegitimate daughter and an illegitimate grand-son and all the circumstances of the case clearly indicated the inevitable tendency of illegitimate children to go to destruction unless removed from baneful influence and given an opportunity under newer and better auspices.

From my present knowledge and experience in child-saving work, I believe that an illegitimate child remaining permanently with the mother rarely if ever is able to live down the tremendous odds against it, but sinks into an abyss of despair and becomes the enemy of society.

About two years ago my advice was asked as to the disposal of a ten year old girl who had been committed to gaol for thirty days as a vagrant. She was an illegitimate child driven by long neglect and abuse to sleep in the woods and

barns, and knowing little more of what was good or christian than the most benighted heathen child. Shunned and despised by other children, beaten and reviled by those she lived with, what wonder that at ten she should find her way to the gaol.

A case was brought to my attention not long ago where a woman who had several illegitimate children, was helped and to a large extent supported by christian women who sympathized with her in her misfortune. It was hardly a case for christian benevolence, but rather a matter that should have engaged the attention of the officers of the law. There seems to be a tendency in some districts to treat lightly these moral lapses and to go on tolerating and condoning wrong instead of taking vigorous action to stamp out the evil. All these children, as they grew old enough, required to be provided for at public expense.

These children—the unwanted, the unloved—have many doors shut against them, for good people have often strong prejudices that are hard to overcome, and life would indeed go hard with the innocent little ones were all equally predisposed against them. Pleading on behalf of such children, a clergyman exclaimed, "Illegitimate children! There are none. There are illegitimate parents, but no illegitimate children." Without condoning the offence of the parents in any way, or rendering it easier for others to commit the same grevious sin, should not the conditions of life be made as fair as possible for these children? As Dr. Sheard, Medical Health Officer of Toronto, very wisely said in an interview last year: "We must protect the children. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that these innocent and unoffending creatures are in this world and will continue to come into this world. There is no wiping out of immorality. The situation must be faced, and reason, justice and humanity brought to bear upon it."

There is reason to believe also that if removed from evil and degrading associations at an early age, the child may become a good citizen and grow up entirely free from any hereditary tendency to wrong-doing, and as a matter of economy, as an act of simple justice, it pays to help them and to give them an opportunity to achieve for themselves an honorable and useful place in society.

Dr. Sheard's Report.

Under the Maternity Boarding House Law, passed about a year ago, some effort has been made in Toronto to put a stop to the wholesale traffic that was being carried on for the quiet removal of these unwanted children. Dr. Sheard Medical Health Officer has taken over the official supervision of all maternity boarding houses and baby farms and is endeavoring to have this class of work carried on in a proper manner. During the year, one woman was sent to gaol for gross neglect of several infants, while fines were imposed by the magis-

trate on parties who engaged in this business without authority. In response to a request for some information, Dr. Sheard has kindly written as follows:

Toronto, January 4th, 1899.

J. J. KELSO, Esq.,

Sup't. Neglected and Dependent Children, Parliament Buildings.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your communication of December 28th, asking for a statement as to what has been accomplished under the Act relating to Maternity Boarding Houses, and Neglected and Dependent Children, I desire to state that the Act was put in force by By-law of the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, in May last, since which time all the Maternity Boarding Houses in the City of Toronto, known to me have been carefully and thoroughly inspected as to their equipment, accommodation, supplies, etc., in addition to which Dr. Harley Smith has been appointed Medical Inspector in charge of the work, and whose duties are to inspect weekly all the Maternity Boarding Houses, and also bi-weekly all Baby Farms in the City of Toronto, and in said inspection to carefully examine the children kept in all Baby Farms and report weekly as to their state of health, progress, etc., and which has been systematically and thoroughly done.

Permits have been issued for seven Maternity Boarding Houses within the City and for twelve Baby Farms. Many of these, however, accommodate but one child, and only one accommodate more than two children, so that there is still great difficulty in securing proper places where children born under the condition contemplated in the Act may find suitable lodgment and care.

We have occasionally to order the removal of children from places where we consider they are not getting satisfactory care, and it is sometimes difficult to know just where to send such children. Also we have almost daily applications for homes for children born under unfavorable circumstances.

The Department has also undertaken to answer all advertisements which appear in the papers relating to the adoption of infants, or the housing of women about to become mothers, and where such premises are not licensed in accordance with the Act, the Department has instituted vigorous prosecutions as prescribed, with the result that we have secured four convictions.

The result of this work so far as I can ascertain, has been first of all to have it pretty thoroughly and generally known that the illegitimate children born within the City, have got to be properly and thoroughly cared for.

Secondly to practically put a stop to the adoption of children for lump sums of money, and thirdly to materially decrease the number of children left on the street to be cared for indiscriminately by the authorities.

The operation of the Act is yet in its infancy, as well as the system of inspection. There are many things which one finds out by experience, which will prove of material benefit in the work, but I am confident that the thorough carrying out of the Act throughout the Province would tend materially to lessen infant mortality.

Trusting this brief report will be in a measure satisfactory, I have the honor to be,

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES SHEARD, M.D.

Medical Health Officer.

Careless Parents.

When the work of child-saving is properly and systematically carried on there will be very few cases of child desertion or shirking of duty by parents. Under a slipshod system whereby the children are easily admitted to public institutions and given back whenever demanded by the parents, the number of applications for

Two of the Children Shown in Preceding Picture.

admission is very large, but where the entire guardianship of neglected or deserted children is assumed by the institution or society, and the welfare of the child rather than the convenience of the parent considered, there will be a greater effort put forth by this class of people to keep their children with them. As an illustration of this fact the following incident might be mentioned: A short time ago the announcement was made that the Industrial School had decided to send seven boys who had worthless relatives, to foster homes in the North-West. All these relatives and others who were quite willing to have their children maintained at public expense, immediately made a stir and expressed the greatest anxiety to have the children again under their control. It is safe to say, also, that the announcement had the effect of deterring many who were inclined to seek admission for their children to an institution, and that it acted as an inducement to them to look after their children a little more carefully themselves.

City and Country.

In child-saving work there is a close and indissoluble union between the city and country, as a large number of the cases requiring consideration come originally from the country, while the children, in going from the city to foster homes, are placed almost entirely in the country districts. The burden of caring for the poor and unfortunate must always fall heavily upon the cities as owing to the presence of numerous hospitals and charitable institutions, this class is encouraged to believe that their wants will be attended to. Sometimes the impression prevails in the towns and villages that owing to their small population, child-protection work is not needed. One result of this policy of indifference has been that here and there in the country a boy, or girl, or a family, is allowed to grow up in complete ignorance and depravity and then when their misdeeds become widely known they are shipped off to the larger places to continue their career. It is my firm conviction that if the authorities in each village would look after the one or two negligent families within their borders the number of criminals and paupers in the larger towns would soon be materially reduced.

Co-operation.

It has been the aim of this office from the first to secure an active and hearty co-operation in Children's Aid work in all parts of the Province. Even the smallest town can contribute its share, and although sometimes it may appear unnecessary to form a Society in a small place, the result has frequently proved most helpful to the work generally. The wider and more general the interest taken in neglected children the better, and the preventive character of the work is something that should always be borne in mind. There are careless people everywhere who are neglecting their children, and who, if they were reasoned with or warned would immediately remove any cause of complaint. The impression sometimes prevails that the only successful work is that which takes the children away

altogether from vicious people, but this is an error that cannot be too frequently pointed out. The best plan will always be that which removes the trouble and reunites the family, and then if intervention should eventually be necessary the fact that effort has been made to secure improvement would make the case all the stronger.

Provincial Shelter.

The absence of any Provincial Shelter for the temporary care of neglected children and also the fact that there is no officer whose duty it would be to investigate and take action in cases occurring outside the jurisdiction of a Children's Aid Society, has made it difficult to secure all the good results possible. I have frequently gone outside my legitimate duties in order to provide for children who would otherwise have remained totally uncared for, but in view of the fact that there is no shelter or other provision made for such children, only a very limited number could be handled in this way. Many of the institutions confine themselves almost exclusively to local needs, and often it is a problem to know how to dispose of some little waif coming from a village or sparsely settled district, particularly if ineligible for adoption. Latterly a plan of co-operation between Societies in placing homeless children has been instituted, which is capable of much expansion.

County Organization.

Judging from the manner in which the work has been developing the indications seem to be that the best line of work in the future will be along county lines; that is, to have a Children's Aid Society organized for each County with an office in the County Town and a regularly employed agent to supervise the work. An officer of this kind would find ample employment and would certainly be the means of largely reducing the public expenditure for the care of dependent people. Branch committees could be formed in each of the towns of the county, and a grant from the county Council, supplemented by private contributions would defray all the necessary expenses. In several districts the Societies are now organized with County jurisdiction, and are gradually assuming their full work as county organizations.

Incurable Children.

There has been some agitation during the year for the establishment of an institution for the care of incurable children. While there are undoubtedly quite a number of children scattered throughout the Province who are in need of special treatment of this kind, the subject is one that should be very carefully considered before definite action is taken. Probably the better plan would be to arrange for the care of these children in some building already in existence. Every new institution that is erected means a fresh departure from the true principle, namely, that the poor and the unfortunate should be cared for as far as possible in their own homes and by their own relatives. Sick and deformed children are

undoubtedly blessings in many homes, drawing out the sympathies and elevating the characters of people who might otherwise become cold and selfish. Gathering such children into a public institution might be a relief to relatives and in some cases a boon to the children, but it is a question if the multiplication of institutions is in the public interest. A consolidation of existing work for neglected and dependent children would probably leave room for every child at present uncared for who actually needs institutional treatment.

The Curfew Law.

The curfew by-law, which was passed by so many municipalities a few years ago, has not been advocated so strongly during the past year by those who were at first inclined to look upon it with favor. The fact is that the law has not been put in force or anything like a reasonable attempt made to secure the benefits which it aims at. In a majority of instances the by-law was passed in deference to the wish of an influential deputation, when even the councillors themselves were not in sympathy with the measure. Beyond ordering that the bell should be rung at nine o'clock no action was taken, and the children, who at first might be inclined to observe the law, soon came to understand that its strict enforcement was not seriously contemplated. The law has therefore remained a dead letter in many of the towns where it is supposed to be in force, and the children have been on the street or in their homes after nightfall quite irrespective of any statute in that behalf. My conviction is that legislation of this kind cannot be effectively carried out in view of the fact that neither parents nor officials are heartily in accord with it. The only way in which children can be protected from the dangers of evil association after evening is by impressing upon parents their responsibility, and giving the children themselves in their daily school training such moral instruction as will tend to develop good habits and modest instincts.

Manitoba and British Columbia.

I had the honor of being invited during the past year by the governments of Manitoba and British Columbia to visit those provinces and explain the working of the Children's Act of Ontario. These invitations were exceedingly gratifying to me, as in addition to forming many pleasant friendships, I was privileged to have a part in the inauguration of what may yet be a great work for neglected and homeless children in the younger provinces of our country. During the ten days from March 20th to 30th I addressed nine public meetings in the city of Winnipeg and spoke for about an hour before the members of the Legislature of Manitoba. The subject was received with great favor and a Children's Protection Act was unanimously placed upon the statute books of Manitoba. A Children's Aid Society was also organized by the most influential citizens of Winni-

peg, and I understand that some three or four similar organizations have since been formed in different sections of the province. Hon. J. W. Sifton was appointed superintendent of neglected and dependent children of Manitoba.

During my visit to Manitoba I received a telegram from the Honorable Jas. Baker, Provincial Secretary of British Columbia, inviting me on behalf of the Government to visit that province and address the Legislature, which was then in session. This I was very glad to do, and spent the early part of April in British Columbia giving addresses in Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo. On April 6th the Honorable Mr. Turner, Premier of British Columbia, moved that the Speaker leave the chair and that I be requested to give an address on the Children's Protection Laws of Ontario, and for considerably over an hour I was privileged to present the claims of neglected children upon the consideration of Parliament. The honor of thus addressing the Legislature while in regular session was one rarely if ever accorded before to an outsider, and it was therefore an occasion which I look back upon with feelings of the greatest pleasure. As the session was drawing to a close and a new election was shortly to take place, the members of the Government informed me that while they might not act at once the subject was one that met with their heartiest approval and should at an early date be suitably legislated upon.

Canadian Conference of Charities.

An important event of the past year was the holding of the first Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction at the Normal School building on November 10 and 11. About fifty delegates were present from outside points and over one hundred representatives from the local charities. The object of this conference was to afford an opportunity for philanthropic workers in various parts of the country to become better acquainted with each other and also to consider the best methods of caring for the dependent classes. Some interesting and helpful discussions took place during the two days meeting and arrangements were made for an annual gathering.

The constitution adopted for the conference was somewhat similar to that of the National Conference of the United States and the officers elected were as follows: President, Judge H. S. McDonald, Brockville; Vice-Presidents, Judge R. S. Woods, Chatham, J. J. Kelso, Toronto, Dr. W. L. Herriman, Lindsay; General Secretary, Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, Mr. John Keane, Ottawa; Treasurer, Mr. James Massie, Toronto; Executive, Hon. Chas. Drury, Barrie, Mr. John Armstrong, Owen Sound, Mrs. Tilley, London. Mrs. E. H. Bronson, Ottawa, Mrs Cox, Montreal, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto, Mr. J. J. Murphy, Toronto, Mr. Sheriff Cameron, London, and Dr. J. T. Gilmour Toronto.

FOSTER-HOMES.

THE work of finding suitable foster homes for dependent children has gone on steadily and as will be seen by reference to the figures given herewith there has been an advance each year since the system was established. This branch illustrates more forcibly than any other the value and importance of child saving work, for although preventive work is the best, it is not so readily understood or appreciated as home-finding. From the experience of past years I can say without a doubt that the placing-out system is a distinct success, and that any failures, disappointments or drawbacks incidental to it are counterbalanced by the great advantages that accrue to the children and to the community at large. I have studied carefully the present position in foster homes and situations of hundreds of children, as compared with their former surroundings, have read and listened to the individual reports of visits made to the children by Mrs. Harvie; have read letter after letter from both the children and their foster parents, and have met many of the children themselves, and my firm conviction is that the work is worthy the support and endorsation of all good people. Apart from the absence of blood relationship, which nothing on earth can fully make up to them, the children are better off, are happier, and are receiving a better training for life's duties, than thousands of children in their own homes. My personal knowledge, combined with the report of the children's visitor goes to show that the number of children placed out under the Children's Aid system who are ill-treated or over-worked, is so small as to be insignificant in comparison with the satisfactory results of the general work. This is explained in the fact that the homes are carefully selected; the children are visited in their new surroundings, and the foster parents encouraged to be faithful and patient in dealing with the young lives intrusted to their care. No child is ignored or forgotten, while the visits are made in such a way as to be in almost every case heartily welcomed by the foster parents There are here and there a family who ask that there should be no close supervision, and this wish is always respected since there are usually special circumstances that make visits unnecessary, but even these would not find a visit in any sense inspectorial or annoying so long, at all events, as the present visitor continues in the work. Occasionally parties adopting a very young child express a wish to keep from it the fact of its adoption, and to have it grow up in the belief that it is their very own. This is a mistake and the deception will ultimately bring sorrow to all concerned The true policy is to gently and lovingly explain to the child when it has attained years of understanding the exact relationship it bears to the family and then there will be no subsequent regrets or misunderstandings.

Homes Found During The Year.

During the past year the number of children recorded in the Central office as having gone to foster homes was as follows:

Placed by Children's Aid Societies	185
" Provincial Superintendent	40
	225

A Review of Five Years.

The following figures show the number of children recorded as having been provided with foster homes during the past five years, but does not include the new homes for the same children who required to be changed:

Children provided with homes in 1894	79
" " " 1895	115
" " " 1896	194
" " " 1897	215
" " " 1898	225
	828

Sex of Children.

Of the total number of 828 recorded on the books, the proportion of sex was as follows:

Boys	373
Girls	455
	828

Taking the number placed during the year, 225, the proportion of the sexes was as follows:

Boys	94
Girls	131
	225

Ages of Children.

The ages of the 225 children provided with homes during the year were as follows:

Three years and under	58
Between three and six years	43
Between six and ten years	58
Over ten years of age	66
	225

Societies Placing Children.

Returns of children placed in foster homes were made by the following societies. Only those children who are recorded for future supervision are given here, omitting children over fifteen or sixteen who have been placed in situations, and those children who have been simply transferred from one relative to another:

Toronto	44	Goderich	3
Ottawa	28	Dunnville	3
London	23	Guelph	2
Owen Sound	14	Galt	2
Mr. Watch	13	Paris	1
Chatham	10	Lindsay	1
Hamilton	9	Dresden	1
Orillia	6	Windsor	1
Brockville	5	Collingwood	1
Brantford	4	St. Vincent de Paul	1
Barrie	5	Belleville	1
Stratford	4		
Peterboro'	3		185

It should be explained, however, that in addition to the above, several of the leading societies have aided the smaller organizations and this office in finding homes. Notable assistance in this direction has been given by Rev. James Lediard, agent of the County of Grey society, Rev. C. W. Watch and the London and Guelph societies. The prospects of increased co-operative effort in home-finding are exceedingly bright for the coming year.

Location of Children.

The counties or districts in which the children have been placed are chiefly as follows:

Carlton	16	Dufferin	1
Grey	15	Victoria	3
Bruce	8	Waterloo	1
Brant	3	Lambton	4
Addington	1	Leeds	1
Wellington	10	Prince Edward	1
Perth	9	Essex	4
Simcoe	11	Parry Sound	2
York	27	Ontario	4
Kent	14	Dundas	2
Renfrew	1	Lincoln	1
Algoma	5	Russell	1
Prescott	1	Haldimand	3
Oxford	6	Northumberland	3
Norfolk	3	Lanark	1
Middlesex	12	Glengarry	1
Stormont	1	Manitoba and the N.W.	16
Grenville	2	Quebec	10
Peterboro'	2	In shelters	15
Wentworth	3		
Durham	1		225
	23		

REPLACEMENTS.

Taking the whole number of children on the books—over eight hundred—the number who have changed their places during the year totalled fifty-six. The causes leading to these changes were very varied, but in the majority of instances the chief trouble was simply lack of congeniality between foster parent and child. Of the children returned, twenty-four were sent to other homes almost immediately, while there were eight remaining in the shelters for replacement when the year closed. Five children ran away from foster homes; three were returned to their parents; three were sent to the Alexandra School for girls; one was sent to the Victoria Industrial School; two went to the Ontario Reformatory for boys, and two were sent to the Orillia Asylum for the Feeble Minded. Ten children have gone to situations where they have become self-supporting. Two young children were removed from the records during the year by death.

TREATMENT OF THE CHILDREN.

A charge against the foster home plan of dealing with dependent children that has frequently to be met is that boys and girls are apt to be over-worked and treated with hardship and injustice. While there is certainly a danger of this and every effort should be made to prevent the occurrence of such unjustice, I can say without hesitation that reviewing the year's work, and having before me the reports of visits made by Mrs. Harvie to over four hundred children, there is no serious ground for complaint in this direction. It is true that the grown children have to work both in the household and on the farm, but it is not only reasonable but desirable that they should do so. In the majority of cases these children must look forward to maintain themselves by their own industry, and among all who are engaged in philanthropic work the unanimous conclusion has been arrived at that idleness is a prolific cause of crime. Where children are regularly heard from and visited, the danger of over-work is greatly minimized and it will be found that it is the neglect of supervision that is mainly responsible for foster parents disregarding their obligation. The more important consideration is that children should receive affection and kindly sympathy, and where the children are thoroughly satisfied and the foster parents willingly recognize and appreciate their services, the danger is much lessened. It is where the foster parent and child disagree and are not happy in their relationship that a change is desirable. And it should be remembered also that in a public institution children are subjected to rules and conditions fully as irksome and distasteful as any work they are called upon to do in actual life. Sometimes, to judge by the rash statements that are made, one would imagine that these children should be brought up in idleness and luxury—a course of treatment which would without doubt be to their own permanent disadvantage.

Probably the greatest difficulty that confronts the worker is to secure the regular attendance of these children at school, but in many of the instances where children are kept at home there are valid reasons for so doing. In the country districts schools are often two or three miles from the home and in stormy weather it

would be unreasonable to insist upon regular attendance. In other cases children of from ten to fourteen are so backward that they fear the ridicule of the other children and beg to be allowed to remain at home. It must not be inferred from this that the education is neglected, for there are instances where boys and girls have gone to foster homes unable to read or write and without ever having gone near a school-house are now sufficiently well educated for all practical purposes. In this work every child has to be dealt with as an individual, and the home and training adjusted as nearly as possible to actual requirements.

After all, the important consideration is that these boys and girls are growing up strong and healthy, are fairly happy and content, and hardly one per cent. go back to anything like the conditions from which they were first removed. The good done is incalculable, whilst the dangers and hardships incidental to a work of this kind are remarkably small and insignificant. This is something of which the people of this Province have reason to be proud, and it is an encouragement to the societies to go on with renewed earnestness in the great and important work of home-finding.

Frequent Change not Desirable.

One disadvantage which experience reveals is that when children who have been placed in homes become restless and dissatisfied between the age of fifteen and seventeen, they do not mind the possibility of having to leave the foster-home, nor do the foster-parents regard a change as a thing of very serious moment. Where girls especially change their home at the critical age, the strong probability is that they will not do so well afterwards. They are then too old to submit to control or direction and going to a new home or situation do not receive the forbearance that children in their own home-surroundings would receive. Consequently the danger is that they will not stay long in one place but drift from one home to another, each time becoming worse off and forming no friendships that would be of assistance to them. This, of course, is not the result in every case, but the lesson to be learned is that all our efforts in connection with this work should be to keep children, as far as possible, in the care of those to whom they are bound by all the holiest ties of human existence. There always will be instances where no other course is open but to take over children and find adoptive homes for them, but there should be the greatest care and thought exercised so that if possible, the home conditions may be improved and the removal of the children rendered unnecessary. Also, when a child is once in a foster-home it should not be changed for any trivial reason but encouraged in every possible way to be contented, seeking at the same time to get foster parents to remove any just cause of complaint.

Visitor's Report.

During the year Mrs. Harvie travelled through all parts of the Province visiting the children in their foster homes, her various tours aggregating over six thousand miles. Her work was carefully and conscientiously performed and constitutes one of the most advantageous features of the Children's Aid

system. The visits were well received by both children and foster parents, and were, in probably every case, productive of much good. The following report from Mrs. Harvie will therefore be read with interest:

January 5th, 1899.

To the Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario:

Sir,—During the year just closed I have made nine extended tours through various parts of the Province, visiting thoroughly most of the counties where the children have been placed in foster homes.

During these trips I have seen 425 children, and have had ample opportunity to judge of their treatment and home surroundings. To give some idea of the number of miles travelled and the extent of country covered, I might state that to visit these children I have journeyed by rail 4,052 miles, have driven 2,146 miles, and have probably walked an additional 30 or 40 miles, making a total of considerably over 6,000 miles covered during the year.

In some of the distant counties the foster homes are isolated. This is specially the case in Parry Sound district, Muskoka, North Hastings, and the eastern counties. Have several times driven an entire day from 60 to 70 miles to make three or four visits to farms or villages off the line of railway. Twenty miles is not an unusual distance to drive to visit one home. In the newly settled districts it is not easy to reach the clearings, as the roads are often only a trail through the woods. In this work one requires to be resourceful; on the Muskoka trip alone, I walked 20 miles to reach homes inaccessible to the ordinary conveyance. But it delights one's heart to see the children growing up in these simple rural homes, happy and comparatively innocent. My visits have all been graciously received. In not one instance have I been unwelcome, but on the other hand have always been treated with the utmost respect and kindness. I am pressed to return soon, to come and stay a week, to write and let them know when I am coming and they will be glad to meet me at the station, etc. Indeed, I have formed many delightful friendships with the foster parents of the children after becoming acquainted. The children watch for my return visit and in writing always ask how soon I am coming again. The child feels the importance of the visit from his or her own standpoint, and it strengthens in their minds a wholesome kind of self respect. I always endeavor to keep officialism in the back ground, and in many homes where the children are young am only known as a friend of the family.

The value of these visits cannot be overrated. In my estimation it is the one thing that renders this work unique. It is a simple matter to place a child in a home, and leave him or her to the tender mercies of the family. But it is quite a different thing to place a child judiciciously and then visit personally once or twice a year to discover if conditions are fulfilled, if surroundings continue good, if moral and educational life are being developed, etc. My first duty is to see the foster parents and have a conversation with them, find out difficulties, faults of child, etc.; then see the child alone, for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any complaint of overwork, unkindness, neglect in the matter of schooling, etc. Afterwards we have an interview together and the clothing, sleeping apartment, etc., are inspected when necessary, while the appearance, manner, training and general surroundings are all matters for quiet observation. Sometimes this is a difficult and delicate duty to perform, as when all these details have been considered it may be desirable to try and correct faults in the child, or in its treatment, or both, offer suggestions, etc Perhaps one or two illustrations will give some idea of what can be accomplished in this way. This year, in my visitation, I have occasionally found children given to story telling, or saying bad words, or negligent with work of house or farm, or perhaps troublesome on account of a bad or sullen temper. My custom is to talk kindly and earnestly with them, and in the end promise some little reward if they will improve. This has worked

excellently well, as in almost every instance there has been improvement. On the other hand there is occasionally some weakness or defect in the training or manner of dealing with children by foster parents which cannot be overlooked if the child's interests are to be faithfully considered. In one instance, an intelligent boy of 12 years had run away (afterwards returning) because he did not like farm work, and thought his foster father hard. After carefully hearing all the circumstances, I said to this lad, before his foster father, that he must never run away again, that if he was not happy all that he required to do was to write to the Society and then if there was sufficient reason for such a course he would be removed. At the same time I assured his foster father, that, pressure of work, even though it were only a reasonable amount of it, was not calculated to make a boy who had only a street education fond of farming. The result is, that a few days ago a letter was received from this boy, stating that he was getting along well, that he liked his place, etc.

Visiting in another home, one of wealth and comfort, the foster parents of a little girl of 10 years, made several complaints as to general behaviour, etc. A conversation with the child and the manner in which she received a motherly caress convinced me that there was a lack of sympathy, and that no little tender attentions or endearments were interchanged. Very kindly I attended to this, and inquired from the mother if she ever gave the child to understand from an affectionate manner that she really loved her. The answer was, that though she had the welfare of her little girl very near her heart, and watched over her most carefully, she did not remember ever to have kissed her. In every respect this was a most excellent home, and after a friendly conversation a change of treatment in this regard was agreed upon and the result has so far been highly satisfactory.

The removals have been very few, not more than half a dozen, and these not because of cruelty or overwork, but on account of unservicable or inefficient training, uncongeniality or incorrigibility of child, inattention to schooling, etc.

The homes I have visited are on the whole first class. Most of them are found in the farming community, and the foster parents are thrifty, hard working people. These farmers as a rule own their own property, occasionally the farms are rented, and specially in the newly settled districts, others are struggling through difficulties to maintain a happy home with comfortable surroundings. Homes of wealth however, are numerous, and in all, with few exceptions the conditions are most favorable to the growth of the child in all those qualities which will conduce to the making of a class of men and women much above the average in sound common sense, morality, industry, integrity and independence.

Probably two-thirds of the children are adopted into homes where there are no children, and are taken simply to fill a vacant place in the hearts and homes of parents—to satisfy the craving for the love of children experienced in almost every home. In others again the children of the household are grown up and gone, or, there are several boys and no girl, or vice versa. In these cases there is no selfish purpose in taking the child, affection and the desire for child life in the home being the motive.

In the cases of older children the conditions are, that the child shall be sent to school if of school age, shall be sent to S. S. and Church, and shall in every respect be treated as one of the family, and it is the duty of the visitor to see that these conditions are observed. A few of the young people over 16 years of age are receiving wages—of this number many are happily placed, and are doing well, while the supervision of others is a matter of grave anxiety, and even perplexity, the closest watchfulness being required. In several instances young girls of seventeen or eighteen, have been followed from place to place, assisted with clothing when out of work and visited once or twice a month during the entire year.

Sincere thanks are given to the kind friends who have provided clothing for children coming to Toronto from country districts, and also to those who so kindly contributed to the fund for Christmas presents. About seventy-five gifts were sent to children, to whom, with the approval of foster parents, I had specially promised a reward for the correction of some fault noted at my visit.

A number of special investigations have been made. This is perhaps one of the most difficult and responsible parts of the work. My usual plan is to make my own personal observations, form an opinion, then consult ministers and other representative people in the community, in support or otherwise of the conclusion reached. In every instance the result of these personal observations has been confirmed, and the action has been in accordance with this view.

With grateful satisfaction, I allude to the fact that the officers of the various Children's Aid Societies throughout the Province have given me able assistance, warm support and kind attention in the prosecution of my work. This sympathy and friendly kindness has been very helpful, indeed without it, the results could not have been so successful. The work is rapidly developing, as will be seen by the increase of visits made during the past three years. The first year of my appointment, sixty visits were made, the second, two hundred and fifty; last year four hundred and twenty-five; these numbers do not include a second visit made to the same child. With eight hundred names on our supervision books, over six hundred visits must be made next year in order to meet the requirements of the work. It will be understood that a number of the children, especially those located in towns and cities, are visited by officers of the local Children's Aid Societies, by members of committees and other friends. Not much regular travelling can be done in the winter months, but by devoting the time from the end of April to the beginning of November, the ground can in all probability be well covered.

Mrs. L. J. Harvie.

Northern District.

The children placed in foster-homes in Manitoulin Island, were visited at my request by Rev. Jas. Lediard, of Owen Sound in June, 1898. In order to visit fifteen children he travelled 667 miles, and was occupied in this work fifteen days, Owing to the fact that the country was but partially opened up, travel was exceedingly difficult,—many of the roads being mere trails through the woods and over rocks. Mr. Lediard submitted a detailed account concerning each child. These were very satisfactory. All the children were found in the best of health and in the homes of respectable thrifty farmers, receiving all the care and attention of own children. A reported case of harsh treatment that was investigated during this trip was found to be without any foundation whatever, the boy being quite happy and the foster-parents exceedingly fond of him. One child was complained of as being very wayward, while in another case a little girl was reported to be mentally dull and making absolutely no progress at school. In other instances the happiest conditions prevailed, both children and foster-parents being mutually pleased with and agreeable to each other.

Homes Available.

Many more children could be placed in foster homes if additional time and trouble were given to this branch. The difficulty is that often when persons apply the exact child they require is not on hand and in a few weeks the desire

to have a child passes away and thus a home is lost. There are those also who have a longing for a child but who seldom make a real effort to obtain one. Such persons have to be sought out and their interest awakened in the good work they might do in providing for a little boy or girl. The field is practically illimitable and a notable thing is that some of the very best homes are those that have to be sought after and followed up until a child is actually transferred.

Children sent to the Northwest.

Several child-saving agencies of Ontario have from time to time sent children to the Northwest in the hope that removal from former surroundings and unworthy relatives would ensure brighter prospects for their future. The number has continued to increase, until there is at the present time a record of from seventy-five to 100 of these boys and girls who have been sent to the newer Province from Ontario within five years. The question arose as to how these children could be best supervised. Owing to the fact that the country is new and settlement scattered, the children are spread over an area of probably 2.000 miles, thus rendering it exceedingly difficult to arrange a system of personal visitation. There is also the danger that in a new country where civilization is only beginning to pioneer its way, the children may not have the opportunities for education and moral instruction that they would in an older country, and that, in addition, they might be required to perform work beyond their age or strength. But more important than all these objections, it was held by the Hon. Mr. Davis, the Minister in charge of this Department that the sending of so many children away to other Provinces was a direct loss to Ontario, since these children, if placed out here, would probably grow up to become members of the various communities and a consequent source of wealth to the country. While in exceptional cases it would be allowable to send a child outside the Province, still, as a general rule, the Government wished to urge upon the philanthropic organizations interested the desirability of placing children in Ontario, since there is admittedly a larger demand for such children than it has hitherto been possible to supply.

The following letter was therefore sent to some of the Societies as indicative of the policy the Government would be pleased to see pursued :

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

July 6th, 1898.

Dear Sir :—I am requested by the Provincial Secretary to write to the various child-saving agencies of the Province, pointing out the desirability of placing children in foster-homes or situations in Ontario in preference to any other Province. In addition to the difficulty of properly supervising the children sent out of Ontario, there is a direct loss to this Province of children, who on attaining their majority, would constitute the country's most valuable asset. There is a very large demand in Ontario for boys and girls, as is evidenced by the fact that

the British agencies have no difficulty in providing homes for over 1,000 children each year, and in nearly every instance the applicants would prefer native-born children. There may be special circumstances that might render it desirable or permissible that a child should be placed outside the Province. In such cases a communication of the particular circumstances should be made to this office and a certificate of approval would be issued.

Sincerely Yours,
J. J. KELSO.

IN the following pages will be found extended references to the work of the Children's Aid Societies, the Industrial Schools, and the Juvenile Immigration Societies; but before closing I would take the liberty of again emphasizing the value and importance of this work as a great public undertaking. It is worthy of the support and confidence of all classes, and if given a little more financial support than it has yet received, would accomplish untold good and at the same time reduce the heavy expenditure for maintaining the thousands of wretched and depraved people who through early neglect are now filling our public institutions. There are County Councils at present spending thousands of dollars to erect poor houses who grudge $10 to pay the expense of looking after a neglected child, and who only pay when their legal liability is made clear; and wealthy men who contribute nothing to their local Children's Aid Society while liberally helping many other movements less useful in their character. This must all be changed or else child protection work will only continue to work along the outer edge of a great evil without being able to effect any radical change or improvement. With a union of forces and the necessary funds to sustain the work, a definite good can be achieved, and thousands of young lives helped in the direction of useful and happy careers. Let us hope that the coming year will see an advance all along the line, and many new friends gained to the children's cause.

J. J. Kelso.

NOTE.—A pamphlet giving the laws of Ontario dealing with Children's Aid Societies, Industrial Schools, Protection of Infant Life and Juvenile Immigration can be obtained free on application.

THE YEAR'S WORK

OF THE VARIOUS

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

The following extracts from the annual reports of the various Children's Aid Societies—thirty-three in number—will give some information concerning the good work which those organizations are accomplishing both for the unfortunate children whom they aid and the Province generally. A greater part of the work of a Children's Aid Society must always remain unchronicled as it is preventive in character and cannot be reduced to statistics. Not long ago when visiting a town to assist in organizing a branch society a woman came along and offered to sober up and lead a moral life if the movement to form a Society were dropped. She had a little girl and was fully convinced that her profligate life had led to the meeting being called. An almost similar case occurred in a western town where a man who for years had been a bar-room loafer, living on the earnings of a long-suffering wife, went to work and supported his children the next day after a society was formed. Children who have been begging on the streets day after day for years have suddenly stopped their appeals when the parents have read in the papers of the new society, and some degree of cleanliness and decency have been introduced into homes that were foul and corrupt before. To know what the home life has been it is only necessary to hear the language and witness the actions of some of the children when first taken to the shelter. One boy of six who knew nothing else, could use the most dreadful profanity with perfect ease, while girls of eight and ten have displayed a familiar knowledge of immorality simply astonishing to the good women who subsequently took them in hand. A most surprising thing too, has been the number of children of advanced school

age who were unable to read or write, who had never said a prayer, and who had never received any of the ordinary moral instruction which is supposed to be given to all children. These are the children, who grown to manhood and womanhood, make our prisons and refuges so necessary, and if a Children's Aid Society can lay kindly hands on them before it is too late and turn their feet into paths of usefulness and honor—surely they are doing a work for the whole community worthy of the highest praise! But the support given to these societies in the past has been merely words. In no instance does a Children's Aid Society receive adequate support, while in several places the work has had to be given up entirely because sufficient money was not contributed to pay expenses. In one town where a splendid work for neglected children is possible, thousands of dollars have been sent away to heathen lands, while the contributions of the public to the Children's Aid Society totalled $11 for the year and the secretary has had to pay the bills out of his own pocket. There are many good people ready to direct a work of this kind, but if the money is not forthcoming and they cannot support an agent they are apt to grow discouraged and give up altogether, turning their attention to other movements that are more popularly supported. Without a fair amount of money this work cannot be developed, nor its possibilities revealed, and if a few wealthy men would come to the aid of their local Children's Aid Society a beautiful, economical and permanent work for homeless and destitute children would reward their enterprise. These societies receive no government grant and they are the only philanthropic organizations that are not thus endowed. To those who are engaged in the actual work of child-rescue it is gratifying to observe how quickly neglected children respond to good influences. After a thorough washing, some new clothes, a few smiles and kind words, they throw aside their foul conversation, their lies and their bad habits, and develop a new life with amazing rapidity. The fact is that to the majority of these children a pure and decent life is more congenial than vice and filth, and the failures are in nearly every case among those who have got too old and too settled in their ways to be influenced by kindness and good example. They do not pine as many would suppose for former friends and surroundings, but often shudder and cry when the possibility of a return to former conditions is hinted at. Several surprising instances have occurred lately where children have strongly rebelled against going back to relatives, thus disproving the popular theory that the blood relationship will always rise superior to other attachments.

TORONTO.

As in past years the printed report of the Toronto Society is a thoroughly creditable production, showing a year of useful and beneficent work and outlining clearly the mission of the organization. The society's greatest need at present

is a suitable building in which to carry on its varied branches of work for children. Dealing as it does with neglected and destitute children, unclean in mind and body; with temporarily homeless but respectably brought up children; with sick and delicate children; with truant and police court cases of all ages and dispositions, it must be apparent to everyone that to secure proper separation and to enable the work to be carried on to the greatest advantage, a specially designed building is a necessity. Of all the public institutions of Toronto there is none capable of greater good to the community than the Children's Shelter, and no money can be spent more wisely than in providing the society with a well-equipped building. Owing to the fact that the Ontario Legislature was so closely identified with the legislation governing the society's work, there seems to be a vague impression on the part of the general public that in some way government funds are provided for the work. This is the greatest mistake imaginable, and the society was quite justified in making the following statement in its report:

"In order to remove a misunderstanding which seems to exist in regard to the relation between the Provincial Department of Neglected and Dependent Children and the society, it will be well to explain that the society is a body independent of the Department, and does not receive a Government grant. The relation of the Department to this and to all children's aid societies in the Province of Ontario is merely supervisory. It is the duty of this society to attend to all matters concerning neglected and dependent children coming under the provisions of the "Children's Protection Act" of Ontario and Criminal Code of Canada, within the corporate limits of the City of Toronto. It has no power to go beyond those limits; but from the very nature of city work, as so many families are constantly coming from other parts of the country to live in the city, the work done may be said to be of a character which affects the whole Province. This is still more apparent when the society's work of placing children in foster homes—by preference outside of the city—is taken into account."

During the past five years the children's aid societies have received no financial aid from the Government, the aim being to encourage the municipalities and private benevolence to support this laudable work. The Children's Aid Society is almost the only charitable organization in Toronto that does not receive a Government grant, but it is hoped that this will be more than made up by the generosity of wealthy friends of homeless or neglected children.

The branches of work included under the operations of the society are given as follows:—

"*First*: To attend the trial of all children under sixteen years of age in the police court—which always takes place in private—and, as far as possible, by investigation of the home life of the children concerned, to assist the magistrate in determining what is to be done with them. In order that this be done thoroughly, remands are frequently made, and, when it is deemed necessary, the children, during the remand, are sent to the shelter, and not to the jail as formerly.

"*Second*: To receive complaints of alleged cruelty to children or neglect of children and investigate these, and also look into cases where the destitution of parents makes it necessary to take action. In the cases of neglect and cruelty, if frequent remonstrance and warnings do not lead the parents to mend their

ways, information is laid, and they are brought into the police court, and the case is dealt with according to its merits, and when other means fail, the children are taken—it may be for a time or altogether—to be placed in other and better homes, where they will have a chance to grow up to be respectable citizens. The trials, it will be seen, do not always result in the children being taken from the parents, but in such cases they serve as warnings.

"*Third*: To receive children at the shelter from parents who are unable to control their offspring, and also—from the truant officers—those who have become confirmed truants and incorrigible. A short term of kindly but firm discipline often results in their going back to their homes to be a comfort, instead of a trial, to their parents.

"*Fourth*: To receive children by transfer from institutions—under a provision of the Ontario Act which makes this possible—and from parents, who for good cause, may find it necessary to give their children up with a view of finding homes of adoption for them

"*Fifth*: Under section 26 of the "Maternity Boarding Houses" Act—on notice from the Medical Health Officer—to pass upon all adoptions from maternity houses. Without the society's approval of the homes chosen, the infants cannot be placed out. The carrying out of the provisions of the Act, when passed as a by-law in a municipality, rests with the Medical Health Officer and its enforcement in the city has already worked a great change for the better, both as to maternity houses and baby-farms.

"*Sixth*: To seek for and carefully select good foster homes for the children becoming its wards. On rare occasions troubles occur on account of the unsuitability of a home, but more often it comes through the unruliness of the child than because of the unkindness of the foster parents.

"*Seventh*: To co-operate with other institutions, both at home and abroad, for the help and protection of children."

The tabular statements show that during the year the number of complaints and enquiries dealt with by the officers numbered 1,306; of which 878 were cases coming up in the children's court and 428 cases reported at the office. These included complaints concerning drunken homes, children begging, petty offences, etc., and were disposed of as the varied circumstances suggested. During the year foster homes were provided for fifty-four children, making a total in foster homes since the society was organized of 199.

Sixty-seven children, instead of being taken to the cells on arrest, as was formerly done, were brought to the shelter and taken from there to the children's court. Ninety-eight children, instead of being sent to jail while on remand, were sent to the shelter, where they were saved the disgrace that inevitably attaches to a prison.

"It is to be hoped that this feature of the report will be an encouragement to children's aid societies throughout the Province, and societies dealing with children throughout the Dominion, to open shelters. Hitherto Toronto seems to be the only place in the Dominion where the provisions of the Criminal Code amendment have been taken up, which enacts that 'the trials of young persons apparently under the age of sixteen years shall take place without publicity, and separately and apart from the trials of other accused persons, and at suitable times to be designated and appointed for that purpose;' and that such young

persons 'arrested on warrant, or committed to custody at any stage of a preliminary enquiry into a charge for an indictable offence, or committed to custody at any stage of a trial, either for an indictable offence or for an offence punishable on summary conviction, or committed to custody after trial, but before imprisonment under sentence, shall be kept in custody separate from older persons charged with criminal offences and separate from all persons undergoing sentence of imprisonment, and shall not be confined in lock-ups or police stations with older persons charged with criminal offences or with ordinary criminals.'

"Without a shelter, it will be seen by the figures referred to in the above table, that the carrying out of the provisions of this amendment would be impossible. The municipal councils would soon find, as the city council of Toronto has found, that a liberal grant towards the maintenance of such a shelter would be true economy."

The society's income for the year amounted to $6,716.26, made up largely of the city grant of $3,500; general subscriptions, $1,904; sabbath schools, $536, and collecting boxes $474.

The officers of the society are:

President: J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents: Wm. Oldright, M.D., W. Harley Smith, M.D., R. S. Baird H. R. Frankland.

Treasurer: A. M. Campbell, room 25 Confederation Life Building.

Secretary: J. Stuart Coleman.

Agent: John J. Graham.

Hon. Solicitor: W. B. Raymond.

Committee: Messrs. C. P. Smith, Robert Hall, C. J. Atkinson, Rev. P. Clifton Parker, T. Millman, M.D., Rev. E. T. Fox, E. F. Clarke, C. D. Daniel, James Massie, James Scott, Mrs. Wm. Oldright, Mrs. J. J. Follett, Mrs. J. K. Macdonald Mrs. John I. Davidson, Mrs. C. E. Bateman, Mrs. S. G. Smith, Mrs. James Carlyle, Mrs. C. C. VanNorman, Mrs. James Ryrie, Miss Wardrop, Mrs. Eldridge Stanton, Mrs. John Lillie.

Superintendent of shelter: Mr. Samuel Wotton.

Matron and chief nurse: Miss Anna Gordon.

Address, Office, Confederation Building; shelter, 135 Adelaide street east, Toronto.

St. Vincent de Paul Society.

A report of the year's work of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto has been furnished me by the agent, Mr. P. Hynes. It states that during the year 298 cases were brought to the notice of the Society. Of these 165 were children appearing in the Children's Court, and 133 complaints made at the Society's office. The Children's Court cases were decided as follows: Thirteen lads were committed to the St. John's Industrial School; two to the Ontario Reformatory for Boys; two to the Mercer Reformatory; six to the Good Shepherd's Reformatory; five to the gaol; four were made wards of the Society; fourteen were discharged, and in seventeen cases the parents were fined. Ninety-three of the children were taken to the Shelter for short periods, and afterwards

allowed to return to their homes. A most important and valuable work was that done in connection with the complaints made at the office. By interviewing the parents and reasoning with the children themselves, much good had been brought about, and the necessity for further action obviated. The City Grant of $500, supplemented by private contributions, had enabled the Society to carry on the work without serious loss. A change made during the year was the sending of the older and more hardened boys to the St. John's Industrial School for short detention pending enquiry into their home surroundings. Very pleasing reports have been received from the wards of the Society who have been placed in foster-homes in previous years. During the past year the work in the direction of finding homes for children has been very limited and some advance will probably be made in the coming year.

The officers are:—

Patron: Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., Administrator of the Arch. Diocese of Toronto.

President: Remy Elmsley, Esq.

Vice Presidents: J. J. Murphy, Thomas Long, Dr. Wallace, Alderman William Burns.

Treasurer and Solicitor: Hugh T. Kelly.

Secretaries: Alex. Macdonnell, W. T. Kernahan.

Assistant Secretary and Agent: P. Hynes.

Advisory Board: The President, Hugh T. Kelly, Matthew O'Connor, P. Hynes.

Committee: Hugh Ryan, Eugene O'Keefe, Matthew O'Connor, Lawrence Cosgrave, Daniel Miller, Martin J. Burns, T. K. Haffey, John Rodgers, J. W. Mallon; Mrs. Remy Elmsley, Mrs. W. T. Murray, Mrs. W. O'Connor, Mrs. P. Hynes, Mrs. Trowman, Mrs. Madden, Mrs. B. B. Hughes; Miss Mary Foy, Miss S. Walsh, Miss H. Murphy, Miss M. Macdonell.

HAMILTON.

The last annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Hamilton was held on the evening of May 10, 1898. Mr. Adam Brown presided and stated that the work of the society was growing steadily, and its value and importance to the community was becoming better understood and recognized. The report showed that during the year nine regular meetings had been held and twenty-seven serious complaints of neglect of children had been investigated. In some cases the children had been temporarily taken charge of, while in others the parents were warned that the children would require to be better looked after. The prevailing cause of neglect was found to be drunkenness and laziness on the part of parents, with their attendant evils of dirt, disorder, lack of control and non-attendance at school. About thirty homeless children had been sent to foster-homes, eighteen of whom were girls. Six children were returned as unsuitable,

but in the majority of cases other homes were found without difficulty. One boy had to be sent to the Reformatory, while another ran away from his foster-home. During the year seventy-six applications had been received for children and the society found very little difficulty in suitably providing homes for the children ready to go out. The society had been working in co-operation with the charitable institutions of the city and had found homes for six children from the Infant's Home and four girls from the Girl's Home. Quite a number of children had been stopped begging on the streets and a marked improvement had taken place in this respect. The Secretary of the society had given valuable assistance at all times to the municipal authorities and charitable institutions in providing for neglected and dependent children.

Addresses commending the work to the liberality of the citizens were made by Mrs. Harvie of the Provincial office, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Rev. J. L. Gilmour, Rev. Father Brady, and Mr. W. H. Wardrope.

The agent and secretary, Mr. Wm. Hunter, reports that since the last meeting in May there have been three regular business meetings held. It was decided that during the holiday season no meetings should be held. Thirty-one neglected children have been dealt with, five of whom have been taken possession of by the society. Amongst other cases he cites one case of a woman who kept a disorderly house frequented by all sorts of drunken characters. An order was obtained for the custody of her two little children who were left to wander about day and night uncared for, the mother being drunk all the time. In another instance where owing to drunkenness the father made no effort to provide for his family, the society took care of two little children. Another case cited is one where the mother was a drunkard for years and her two children were allowed to wander all over the town dependent on the neighbors and kind friends for food and oftentimes for shelter for the night. These children were taken charge of. Eight children have been placed out in foster-homes and one incorrigible boy had been placed in the House of Providence. The report further states that there is no case of a neglected child coming within the knowledge of the society in which suitable action is not taken.

The officers of the society are:

President: Adam Brown.

Vice-Presidents: Col. Moore, W. H. Wardrope, P. D. Crerar and Dr. O'Rielly.

Secretary and Agent: W. Hunter.

Treasurer: J. M. Burns.

Executive Committee: Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, Dr. Rennie, Col. McLaren, Senator Sanford, George Rutherford, Hon. J. M. Gibson, ex-Mayor Colquhoun, J. F. Scriven, Mesdames Billings, Evans, Urquhart, Stewart, Lucas, Beasley, Gibson, Malloch, Misses Lawson and Duff.

GUELPH.

The Humane and Children's Aid Society of Guelph has been steadily increasing its sphere of usefulness during the past year. The annual meeting which was held on the evening of October 25, 1898, was well attended and the audience was representative of the best elements of the city. Addresses were given by Mr. Adam Brown of Hamilton, and Mrs. Harvie of Toronto.

The report of the executive presented by the secretary, Mr. J. Sharpe, stated that nine children had been removed from very miserable and degraded surroundings and placed for a time in the Shelter, some of them afterwards being provided with foster homes. Efforts had been made to increase the knowledge of the society's mission, and in addition to a series of magic lantern lectures some two thousand pamphlets had been distributed giving information concerning humane work. Great difficulty had been experienced in knowing how best to deal with wayward boys between the age of ten and fourteen. It was impossible to send all these lads to public institutions and it was regarded as extremely dangerous to accustom them to the jail. The committee thought that power should be given to the Courts to order that young lads guilty of acts of vandalism, stealing, etc., should be punished by whipping, which was both an expeditious and efficacious remedy.

The Shelter on Waterloo avenue had been very successfully managed by Mrs. McRobbie, and the children sent there had been placed at once under the best of influence. Twelve cases of neglect and cruelty to children had been dealt with and several cases had been brought before the Magistrate for his decision. The total receipts for the year amounted to $226. Of this $121 had been contributed by the City Council, $23 by the Fergus Council and $48 by private contributions. This sum had not been sufficient to meet the necessary expense and much that was possible had to be left undone owing to the lack of financial support.

The officers elected were as follows:

Presiden E. R. Bollert.

First Vice-President: Mrs. Thomas Goldie.

Second Vice-President: F. W. Galbraith.

Secretary-Treasurer: Joseph Sharpe, Business College.

Committee: Mrs. J. C. Chadwick, Mrs. Keleher, Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. (Rev.) J. C. Smith, Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs Raymond, Miss Robertson, Girdwood, Miss Masters, Messrs. A. F. H. Jones, Alex. Stewart, M. O'Connor, Dr. Brock, Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham, Capt. Clark, T. J. Colwell, and the resident ministers of the city.

About the time of the annual meeting the Guelph *Mercury* published an editorial as follows:

"The work carried on by the Guelph Humane and Children's Aid Society is one of the great humanitarian agencies of the present, and will be the greatest humanitarian agency of the future. To care for the aged and the sick is a great work; to care for the neglected child is a greater work. To save the heathen in foreign lands is a noble work; to save the heathen in our own land is a nobler work, because it means close and personal contact and greater self-sacrifice. Benevolence at long range is good, but benevolence at short range is better. The Guelph Humane Society, is lifting children out of the evil of bad surroundings and it is giving them a chance in good homes, to overcome the vicious hereditary tendencies to which they, through no fault of their own are born. The principle of Children's Aid work is that the big home, or charitable institution, does not afford children the natural surroundings that a family, or foster home, does to train them for a decent living. Its work is therefore to give the neglected child, born to vicious habits and surroundings, a fair opportunity, in a suitable family home, to avoid being carried down to crime by its inherited tendencies. Save the children and your criminals will grow less. Put the money into child-saving and the cost of prisons will become lighter."

STRATFORD.

The annual meeting of the Perth Humane Society was held on the evening of September 20th. Combined with it was a concert and magic lantern entertainment, illustrating the Society's work. The program was so varied and the meeting was advertised so extensively, that the skating hall in which it was held was crowded to the door, fully sixteen hundred persons being present including many children. Mr. John Read, president of the Society, occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were Mayor O'Donohue, Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, Mr. William Buckingham, James O'Loane, Police Magistrate, and Mr. Battershall.

The report of the agent of the Society showed that during the year numerous warnings had been given to tobacconists and hotel keepers against selling tobacco or liquor to boys. Further warnings were sent to twelve different parties who were charged with sending their children begging and otherwise depriving them of their proper training. Two children were placed under the guardianship of the Society by the magistrate, and during the year seven children were provided with foster homes. Much good has been accomplished by the warning notice and also by assisting poor families to properly look after their children. Owing to the presence of the Society cases of extreme neglect or ill-treatment of children are becoming rare.

An interesting report on Band of Mercy work was presented showing how children in the schools could be interested in doing good to others.

Mr. Buckingham reported that Mr. Battershall, who a year ago made the Society a gift of $500, had again made the Society a gift of $100 toward providing clothing for children in poor families. These gifts had been much appreciated and had enabled the Society to greatly extend its usefulness. During the

evening a presentation was made to Miss R. McKenzie, the indefatigable secretary of the Society, who, unfortunately for the Society, was about to move to Toronto.

The officers elected for the year were as follows:

President: John Read.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. J. H. Nasmyth, Peter Dierlamm, Mrs. Hyslop.

Secretary: Miss A. Wells.

Hon. Solicitor: J. J. Coughlin.

Hon. Treasurer: W. J. Ferguson.

Ladies' Council: Mesdames Iddington, Fraser, J. H. Nasmyth, Hyde M-Smith Colvin, W. S. Dingman, O'Connor, T. Trow, Hyslop, Megan, Brooker, (Dr.) Smith and Buckingham, (Col.) Smith and Buckingham, Misses J. Ballantyne, B. Hyde, L. Scarth, A. Wells, and Forman.

Gentlemen's Council: Messrs. Wm. Buckingham, James O'Loane, W. J. Ferguson, Dr. Steel, V. S., Duncan Stewart, J. Iddington, Q.C., J. H. Nasmyth, J. J. Coughlin, George Durst, Dr. Dunsmore, Dr. Clarke, V.S., W. C. Myers, D. Duggan, J. Russell Stuart, Wm. Battershall, Wm. Farrow, S. B. Webb, A. Waddell.

OWEN SOUND AND GREY COUNTY.

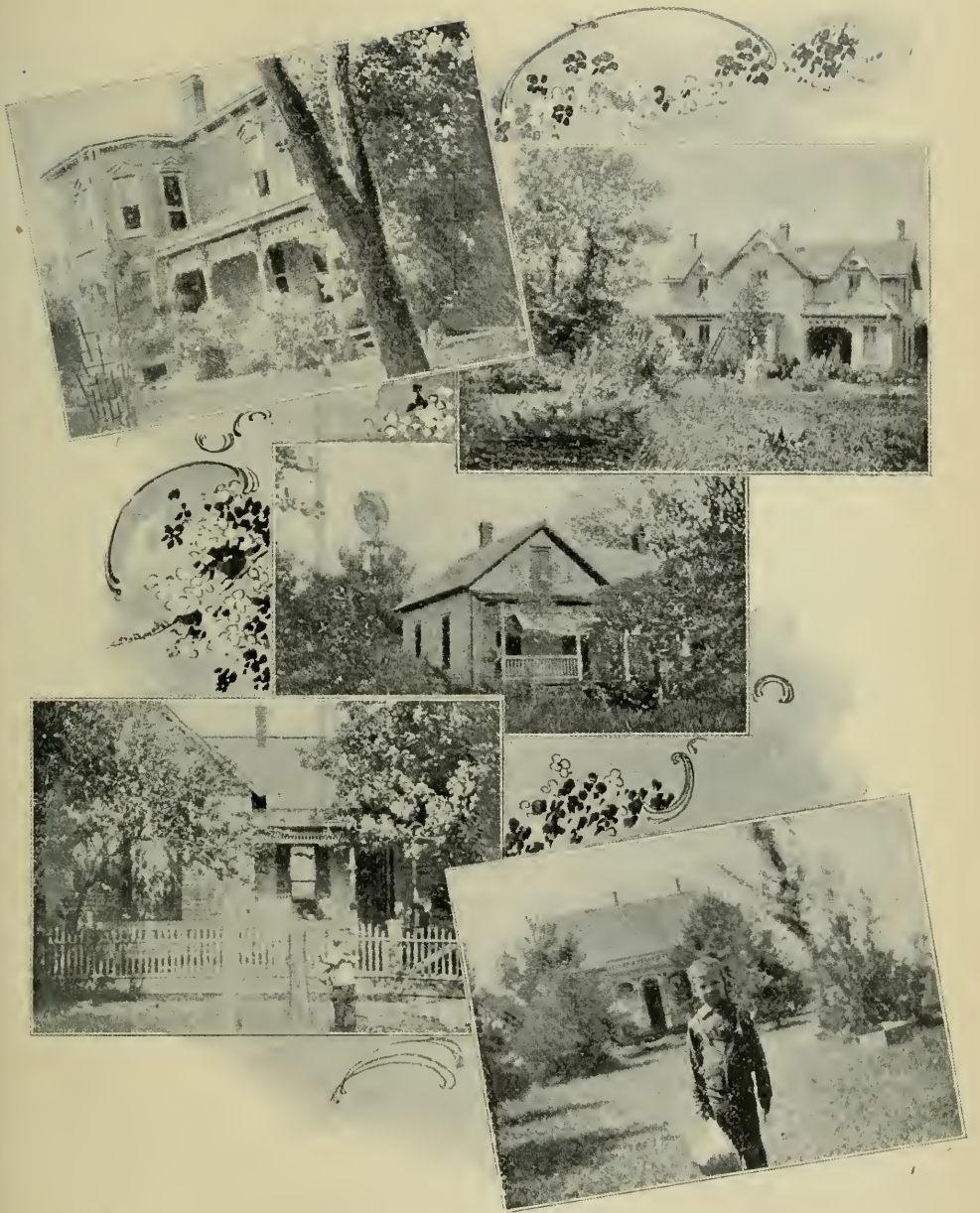
The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Owen Sound and Grey County was held on the evening of November 4th, 1898. Mr. John Armstrong presided, and among those who addressed the large gathering were Judge Creasor, J. J. Kelso of Toronto, George M. Boyd, M.P.P., Rev. Dr. Somerville, Rev. Mr. Morton and James Lediard. The Board of Management reported as follows:

It is pleasant to be able to report another year of harmonious and successful labor and that the Society and its work are in a most satisfactory condition. What the ultimate effect of the year's efforts may be must be left with Him who alone knows the end from the beginning. The Society strives to discharge its duties, leaving results with an all wise Providence. However, the board of managers are conscious of this, that during the year now closed several young souls have been rescued from evil surroundings and placed in homes where they will have an opportunity of building up noble lives, and of fitting themselves to discharge the duties of intelligent Christian citizenship.

As the Society becomes more widely known the calls for help become more varied and frequent, so that the demands upon the time and attention of our agent, Mr. Lediard, are now almost continuous.

As will be seen from his report the Society has dealt with seventy-three cases during the year. Forty children have been admitted to the Society's Shelter, twenty-seven children have been placed in foster homes, and four children have been committed to some public reformatory or institution as incorrigibles, while two children have been committed to asylums owing to mental defect, and the officers are pleased to say that there are none of the Society's wards now in the shelter.

Some peculiar features of this child-rescue work come under the observation of the officers of the Society frequently.



THE "INSTITUTIONS" OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

First.—The very early age at which a child may manifest the most vicious and depraved habits.

Second.—The very great difficulty in getting a child who has been an inmate of a public institution reconciled to become a member of a quiet rural family.

Third.—The paramount importance of constant and careful supervision of children in foster homes.

The report of Mr. Lediard will set forth very clearly the onerous duties which he has so satisfactorily discharged this year. The officers regret the loss of the services of Mr. Shouldice, the town agent, he having retired from the police force of the town. During the year Mrs. Herald, matron of the shelter, left town, and Mrs. Brown was appointed as her successor and has satisfactorily discharged her duties.

The treasurer's report submitted herewith shows the Society's finances to be in a most satisfactory condition. The total receipts for the year were $658.04, total payments, $494.80, leaving a balance on hand of $163.24.

Agent's Report.

The agent of the society, Mr. Lediard in the course of a very interesting report said :

The number of cases coming under my notice and calling for attendance at the various police and other courts is larger than any previous year. In January I found four children in a state of great destitution and in very dissolute surroundings, with neither fire nor food in the place. They were very scantily clad and in a filthy condition. The father had deserted them and the mother was absent enjoying herself in her own way, without care or thought of the poor children. I laid an information charging neglect, and the children were committed to the Society's care. They are all placed in foster homes and doing well.

In April I was under the painful necessity of proceeding against an aged man for the abduction of one of our wards, a young girl of about 14 years of age professing to have had authority from your agent to remove the child from he' foster home. He was allowed to carry her away, which he did in the dead o' night, and returned her to her very dissolute and abandoned mother from wher she had been taken. Whatever moral benefit the child had received was more than lost as the result of her intercourse with her mother, and on her return her depravity was so great that it was found impossible to place her in a home, and your agent secured her committal to the Industrial School for Girls. The trial of the prisoner who removed her from the foster home in which she had been placed, took place at the June sessions, The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but owing to the age and feebleness of the accused, he was allowed to go on suspended sentence, giving bonds in $200 for better behavior in the future. The effect of the trial and the publicity given this matter did much to impress the public mind with the rights of the Society over their wards, and the serious consequences likely to follow any interference with them.

In May, at the request of the County Judge, I attended the trial of a boy charged with stealing. It was thought best by the Judge to give the boy a chance to redeem himself and I placed him in a good foster home, but he soon fell into more serious crime and it was necessary to send him to the Industrial School for incorrigible boys.

In June a boy came to me asking shelter. He was in rags, filthy and covered with sores. He was received at the Shelter, nursed and cared for. His case was

laid before the Magistrate, and he became a ward of the Society. He is doing well and earning his living, and although not very smart, is a new boy.

In October a young girl applied to me for protection from her father, and a complaint has been laid and a warrant charging him with a serious crime is out for his arrest.

My attention has also been called to the neglected condition of two little girls in the south of the County, and after investigation, a complaint was laid, but was afterwards withdrawn from the difficulty of getting evidence to commit, the unwillingness to testify on the part of neighbors being the cause of failure. The witnesses feared the destruction of their property. The children are two little girls aged respectively 4 and 8 years. They are ragged and filthy in the extreme and I trust we shall yet be able to remove them from their present miserable surroundings In all I have attended 15 cases in the Courts this year.

Complaints leading to investigations have been numerous this year, both in the town and in the county, gross immorality amongst children in the county, smoking of cigarettes by small boys in town, neglect of school, begging in the streets, insubordination, and the like. By warnings, by appeals to parents, by threatening to prosecute, and by advice and counsel, a good effect has been produced in most cases, especially in the case of the immoral conduct of children mentioned.

My visiting this year has been specially satisfactory. In June I paid my annual visit to the children on Manitoulin Island, some twenty in number, and I take pleasure in saying that there is not a poor home or discontented child on the Island. The foster parents are all in good circumstances and the children giving satisfaction. Only to-day I have received several letters speaking highly of the children, and there are homes still awaiting when I can find suitable children to fill them.

In this county I have also visited many of the children. In the northern part of the county I had the pleasure of visiting in company with Mrs. Harvie the Government's Lady Visitor. The christian tact and thoroughness shown in her work is beyond all praise, and its beneficial effect on foster parents and children cannot be overestimated.

A fact in this connection I would like to fix in your minds is that in all our work here we have never had a case of unkind treatment by foster parents: no such thing is known to us, and out of about 100 children whom your agent has at one time or another visited we have not more than about 8 children who give us any real trouble, and much of this is the result of dullness rather than wickedness.

During the year two girls and two boys had to be dealt with somewhat severely. The girls were wayward and disposed to immorality, and consequently had to be removed from their homes, and are at present in the Industrial School for girls. The boys were selfwilled, idle, and frequently running away. They have both been placed in the Industrial School for boys. I can assure you that it is the most painful duty I have in connection with this work, when, after repeated trials, or the exercise of much patience, it is necessary to so deal with a child. I am thankful that it does not often occur.

Changes of circumstances on the part of the foster parents, friction in the home, or the unsatisfactory conduct of the child, has led to replacements in four cases during the year.

The number of homes offered for neglected children is on the increase, and there are more applications than we have children to place in them. A goodly number have been placed in homes this year for the Provincial Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Kelso, who is with us to-night.

The number of children placed in homes by the society this year is the highest yet—27 having been placed. The record stands as follows :

1895	4	children	placed	in homes.
1896	8	"	"	"
1897	24	"	"	"
1898	27	"	"	"

Making a total of sixty children, taken mostly out of circumstances of poverty vice and crime, and placed in Christian and pure surroundings and given a chance to grow up a credit and blessing to the community. Who can forsee the results ?

The officers of the society are :

President : John Armstrong.

First Vice-President : Rev. A. Brown.

Second Vice-President M. Forhan.

Treasurer : Sheriff Moore.

Secretary : A. E. Trout.

General Agent : Rev. James Lediard.

Homes Committee : Mesdames D. A. Creasor, Bridgewater, J. W. Frost, M Galbraith, D. R. Dobie, Drs. Gray and Cameron, Messrs. A. M. Anderson, R. B. Miller, D. G. Shouldice, J. C. Ryan and Rev. R. Rogers.

Shelter Committee : Mesdames C. A. Fleming, J. Brebner, R. B. Miller, W. J. Shean and Dr. Gray.

COLLINGWOOD.

A branch society has been organized in Collingwood and a good deal of work has been accomplished in co-operation with the County of Grey. Rev. James Lediard, of Owen Sound, has visited Collingwood on several occasions in the interest of the work and I have also given an address during the year outlining the work of such organizations. The officers are as follows :—

President : W. A. Grieves.

Vice-President : M. S. Begg : Mrs. McCraney.

Secretary : E. Ward.

Treasurer : Mrs. Berniard

OTTAWA.

One of the progressive organizations of the province is the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa, which has made steady advance during the past year, and is recognized as one of the city's most useful philanthropic organizations. At the

annual meeting held in October last, the secretary and agent, Mr. John Keane, gave the following information in his report of the year's work :

During that time we have taken in charge 46 children. Of these 20 have been committed regularly by the presiding judge ; 8 have been voluntarily transferred to us by their parents or guardians and 3 have themselves claimed the protection of the society. 7 were returned to their parents by the order of the judge, (of these last, two were retaken and committed) and 9 are awaiting legal action.

The number of children in the different homes are now as follows : St. Joseph's Orphanage, 6 with 1 committed ; St. Patrick's Asylum, 9 with 6 committed ; Elgin St. Home, 5 with 5 committed ; Rescue Home, 3 with 3 committed ; House of Bethlehem, 2 with 1 committed.

There are thus some 16 awaiting homes, 3 of the children committed are on the express understanding that if their parents live a better life in the near future, they are to be given back to them, leaving 13 immediately available for placing out. 25 have been placed out in good homes and 2 cases are at present pending. 9 children are now awaiting legal action before the judge. During the year, two children were irregularly taken possession of by their mother ; 1 escaped from the home : 1 was placed with its parents on probation, and 1 died.

A very large number of families was visited during the year to urge upon the parents the desirability of greater diligence in looking after the children, when complaints were made as to their being neglected. Whilst it is to be regretted that in too many instances this did not seem to have much effect, yet on the other hand, quite a number were influenced in the right direction and the lives of the children rendered more tolerable by the fear that possibly they would be taken from their parents. The official notices still have a good effect when judiciously used.

Five children had to be brought back from their homes after being placed out, four because of the prolonged serious illness of their foster-parents and one because he was too young. Two of these were replaced in good families and another is on the eve of being placed in a good home.

During the year Mrs. Harvie, the Provincial visitor made a visit to this district and reported on quite a number of the foster homes where our children are placed. The report was of a highly favorable character and speaks volumes for the care with which a selection is made.

Blank forms and a new register have been prepared to assist in keeping a correct record of the children under our care as well as to facilitate the placing of children in approved homes.

Our President during the year has on two occasions made urgent and eloquent appeals to the public for additional support and interest in the working of our Society. It is to be regretted that so far the result of these appeals has not been satisfactory. A Society such as ours, having the best interests of children placed in our care as the first and chief consideration, is surely entitled to a much larger share of the public support and sympathy than at present it seems to obtain.

During the year owing to extended absence in Bermuda of Mr. H. B. Small, he tendered his resignation as President of the Society and Mr. W. L. Scott elected in January, 1898 to fill the remainder of the term. Mr. Small had rendered valuable service as president during his tenure of office.

Mr. Small also during the year represented the Society in New York at the National Council of Charities and Corrections with great ability and presented

a brief but able and valuable report on his return to the city. Mr. Small's wide experience in philanthropic work, his skill and enthusiasm as a writer was highly appreciated by the friends of the Society, for which he is entitled to our thanks.

The following are the officers of the Society :.

President : William L. Scott, Esq.

Vice Presidents : Lady Ritchie, Mrs. F. McDougal, Mrs. Gwynne, Rev. Father Whelan, Rev. Canon Pollard, John Gorman, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : John R. Armstrong, Esq.

Secretary : Mr. John Keane.

Council : Ven. Archdeacon Bogert, Sheriff Sweetland, Mrs. A. A. Frechette, Lieut. Col. Irwin, Miss Proctor, E. P. Stanton, H. B. Small, Miss Urquhart, Mrs. W. A. Leggo, F. R. E. Campeau, Miss Seymour, Mrs. E. A. Mara, Miss Sinclair, M.D.; Mrs. C. A. Gough, Mrs. Edgar, John Hardie, Ald. Wm. Campbell, William Ashe, I N. Vincent Mrs. B. Sulte.

Representatives from Protestant Orphans Home (2) St. Patrick's Asylum (1) St. Joseph's Orphanage (1) are entitled to be added to the above Council.

Hon. Solicitor : Mr. Chas. Murphy.

BRANTFORD.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Brantford was held in the first week of February last, when a valuable report on the aims of the society was presented by the Secretary, Mr. S. M. Thomson. The following extracts are taken from it :

In presenting my fourth annual report it is pleasing to be able to say that some advance has been made all along the line. Your secretary would be still better pleased if he could say that more and better work had been done. I am convinced that there is still wider field to be covered than the Brantford society has attempted if the Gibson Act of 1893 is to be used up to its limits. Your secretary has had frequently brought to his notice and has visited and seen half-grown children, say from the age of 10 to 14 years, who have already learned many very bad habits and are assuredly in such surroundings as are not calculated to make them better but rather to drag them deeper into evil ways. But what to do with them is a puzzle to me ; for various reasons they would be quite unfit subjects for our present shelter, where children of very tender years are kept. But some change where restraint of a reformatory kind would be placed upon them is, in my judgment, a necessity. Then there is the trouble of worthless parents, who spend their time drinking and carousing, who, if their children were taken and put in a local shelter, would make the life of the matron of the shelter a burden, so that it seems to me in most cases where children have parents or guardians from whom they must be forcibly taken that it is better at once to remove them from both the surroundings and locality.

I am well satisfied that the law, as we have it in Ontario, is along the right lines, and is about as well to the front as in any state in the Union or province in the Dominion. Indeed, I think for doing all round, good and effective work with the least outlay we are ahead of any of them.

During the year the police have been frequently called upon to give warning to parents and guardians and also to go with your secretary to different homes for the purpose of investigation, and I am glad to bear testimony to the ready response that all such calls have had from Chief Vaughan and his staff of constables.

The following statistics will give some idea of the work done during the year, although very much of it cannot be tabulated, for there are many calls and enquiries for assistance in various ways and some of the cases require much time and care to get settled: Fifty-seven applications for children have been received; eighteen children have been offered to the society for adoption; eight have been adopted by the society; four have been placed in foster-homes; seven have changed homes; two ran away from adopted homes; one boy was sent to the reformatory; one boy died; one boy at present in shelter; twenty are now in foster-homes, and seven reported to the society at its inception, making twenty-seven in all.

Ten meetings of the society were held during the year, and toward the expenses of the work the city council had granted the sum of $250.

There have been fewer cases of complaint against parents and guardians than in former years, and your secretary hopes that this satisfactory state of affairs may continue. In this connection it is safe to say that the knowledge that this society will look after those who neglect, illuse, or illtreat their children, has had a wholesome effect on very many. We trust that in the year to come means will be devised that will discriminate and separate children who have been improperly trained and whose habits would have a bad influence over younger children.

Your secretary has been frequently requested to investigate cases and otherwise assist in different parts of the county of Brant and neighboring counties and has always readily responded in giving what advice and assistance he could. But when a personal visit seemed necessary, or other expense likely to be incurred, I have hesitated to use the money of the society for the purpose. The society is often asked by parties who do not reside in Brantford to receive and care for children by placing them in the shelter, but unless in very extreme cases this could not be done. In order therefore to enlarge the work and make it more and more useful it might be well considered if some arrangement could be made with the county officials whereby any case occurring within the county and requiring attention could at once be dealt with from one centre.

Briefly, my plans for the future would be as follows:

First.—To operate along the lines we have been doing in the past.

Second.—Classification and separation of children.

Third.—Extend the work by co-operating with the county.

Fourth.—Getting everyone interested in children to take an active interest in the society.

Fifth.—Creating greater interest in child-saving work by visitation and holding meetings in various parts of the county for the purpose of explaining the work of the society.

Sixth.—Securing closer co-operation among the various societies throughout the province, so that children may be readily moved from one place to another.

Addresses were given on the need of the work by Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Messrs. F. Cockshutt, W. B. Wood, Dr. Nichol, Mr. Kelso of the Provincial office, and others, after which the following officers were elected:

President: A H. Dymond.

1st Vice-President: Frank Cockshutt.

2nd Vice-President: R. W. Robertson.

Treasurer: C. Cook.

Recording Secretary: T. F. Best.

Corresponding Secretary: S M. Thomson.

Honorary Solicitors: Messrs. Harley, Sweet & Harley, and Messrs. Brewster, Muirhead & Heyd.

Committee: Dr. Nichol, Sheriff Watt, B. Hunn. W. B. Wood, John Mann, Rev. Father Lennon, Mrs. Dr. Cochrane, Mrs. A. Watts, Mrs. R. M. Fullerton, Mrs. Judge Jones, Mrs. G. S Winter, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. S. Pickles, Mrs. C. K. McGregor and Miss Mackenzie.

ORILLIA.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Orillia was held in the Town Council Chamber on the evening of November 22nd, 1898, the Rev. Mr. C J. Miller, presiding. Addresses were given by Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, and Mr. Sheriff Drury, of Barrie, others taking part being Rev. Canon Greene, G. H. Hale, Mr. Stephen Black and Magistrate Lafferty.

Mr. William Grant, who has been most efficient as secretary of the Society. since its inception, read the annual report, as follows:

"Another annual meeting calls for a brief account of the work of the past year in connection with the Orillia Branch of the Children's Aid Society. We desire gratefully to acknowledge that the course in life of those children who in the past years of the Society have come under its charge, still continue to give satisfaction, and a good return for the slight labor expended on their behalf. The prime thought of absorbing into happy home life the children who are taken over by the Society from time to time is still kept closely in view, and the results leave no room to question the wisdom of this plan of action. Whilst it may be argued that only a small proportion of those who apply for our children can be supposed to do so from the entirely pure motive of only seeking the child's welfare, yet we are ready to believe that even where the thought of securing cheap assistance from the services of these little ones, has influenced some, there has yet been a recognition of the obligation which is thrown upon all, to see that these little ones are in no way overburdened, or lose their proper place in the family relationship, but only have so much work as shall make their play a pleasure, and their lives expand to happy usefulness hereafter.

"During the past year seven children have come under the control of our Society. Of these, one is with relatives for the present, four have been placed in good homes in the vicinity of Orillia, one has been sent to a home in a more distant part of the country, and another has been allowed to return on trial to its mother, who has given assurances of a better life. Owing to the temporary residence out of town of the matron of our Children's Shelter, we had to find other accommodation, and placed the children in a suitable home till they were permanently provided for. The total number of weeks' board which the Society became responsible for on this account was 62, at a rate of $1.50 per week. Of

this amount, however, $1.25 per week was provided for in these cases by the County, under the order of the magistrate; the balance of this liability and all other expenses, such as clothing, travelling, etc., has to be met by subscriptions and voluntary contributions. Our temporary shelter is now empty, and our pleasant duty is to keep the children in view in their adopted homes. To avoid the purchase of new clothing for our children, we should be glad to hear from any one who could, when the need arises supply second-hand comfortable clothing for them. We acknowledge again the ever ready and kindly assistance of our newspaper friends in gratuitous work for our Society, and also thank other contributors who have assisted us in various ways. Above all, we confess the goodness of Him who alone can make our work a true success."

Mr. Grant's report as treasurer showed receipts from all sources $51.05, which includes $43.05 from the County Treasurer; expenditure, $107.64, leaving $53.59 due the Treasurer. These reports were adopted, but it was felt that the people of Orillia were not contributing liberally to this good work when their total giving was only $11 a year, coming from five persons, leaving the treasurer to carry, in addition to his manifold labors in the cause, a rapidly growing balance on the wrong side of the ledger. The Orillia *Packet* reported the meeting as follows:

Mr. J. J. Kelso, Provincial Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, spoke of what the Society, with its thirty or thirty-five branches throughout the Province, had been enabled to accomplish. It was a work in which the full results could not be seen or presented in statistical form. The first object was to improve the home-life of children. When parents were neglectful, the agent of the Society visited them, endeavoring to lead them to do better for their offspring—often successfully. Where from poverty or sickness they had not the means of keeping their children together, and affording them moral and healthful environment, the Society endeavored to place them in a position to do this. The primary object was to maintain and purify the family life. But if this could not be done, and the children were in danger of falling into sin and misery, they were taken away, and other homes found for them, where they were visited regularly, and if ill-treated, over-worked, or neglected, again removed. The proportion of foster-parents who proved unfaithful to their trust was very small, and of children who voluntarily returned to evil courses still smaller The Society also aided in preventing the sale of liquor or tobacco to minors, and had the power of warning parents who were neglectful of their children in any way which might render them a menace to society, and should the parents not do better, of invoking the strong arm of the law. There were at present seven hundred and twenty children in foster homes, and one result was seen in the fact that the number of inmates of the Reformatory and Industrial School had been greatly reduced. Prevention was better than cure, and very much cheaper. Nearly one-third of the outlay of the Provincial Government was for the maintence of institutions for the care and custody of the dependent or criminal classes, and that did not take into account the sums expended by the municipalities, or in private charity. The Children's Aid Society was not doing a work which attracted public attention, but each branch quietly doing a little in its own locality made up a glorious aggregate. It was a work that ought to commend itself to every town and district, and he thought the people of Orillia did not realize how beneficial it was or the funds for prosecuting it more effectively would be forthcoming. While the lepers, the heathen, and the savage in distant lands ought not to be neglected, the saving of the children of one's own country, and especially of one's own town, was the first claim—which from its very nearness and familiarity was too likely to be overlooked.

Constantly Begging.

Mr. Sheriff Drury said that he had come to manifest his interest in the good work carried on by the Children's Aid Society. He congratulated the Orillia Branch upon having such a zealous Secretary as Mr. Wm. Grant, and from personal knowledge could also testify to the good work accomplished under the superintendence of Mr. Kelso. He hoped the curfew law would be well enforced in Orillia, and parents compelled to keep their children off the streets at night.

Councillor Black was afraid the curfew law was not observed as it should be. The Council was taking steps to licence the sale of tobacco, in order to place the vendors under surveillance, and suppress the supplying of cigarettes to boys. He made the startling statement that he believed more liquor was sold to townspeople in Orillia on Sunday than on any other day. The Police Magistrate ought to have the support of public opinion in the effort to put a stop to the sale of liquor to youths under twenty-one.—In reply to Mr. Black, Mr. Kelso said that parents who supplied or sanctioned the sale of cigarettes to their sons who were minors, could be dealt with by the law, but there were very few parents who would not help to prevent their children from injury in that way, if warned of the danger.—The Chairman said the Committee of the Town Council had decided to recommend three classes of licence: for the sale of tobacco, $5 ; tobacco and cigars, $10 ; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and materials for making them, $15.—On motion of Canon Greene, a resolution expressive of pleasure that the Council was moving in the matter of preventing the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to minors, and promising to uphold them in the effort, was adopted. A vote of thanks to the office-bearers and the Emergency Committee for last year, was seconded by Mr. H. H. Wilson, was unanimously adopted.

The officers for the year were selected as follows:

President: Wm. Thomson.

Vice-Presidents: C. J. Miller and George McKee.

Secretary-Treasurer: Wm. Grant.

Agent: G. Dreyer.

Honorary Counsel: F. G. Evans.

Committee of Management: Geo. Thomson, J. W. Slaven, W. I. Forbes, H. T. Blackstone, A. H. Beaton, M.D., J. H. Wilson, G. H. Hale, T. G. King, Dr. A. R. Harvie, G. A. Cole, Mrs. Wm. Todd, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. R. N. Grant, Mrs. H. M. Christie, Mrs. T. B. Lafferty, Miss Stewart, Miss Allen, Miss Overend, Mrs. Shire, Mrs. Burns.

LONDON.

The work of the Children's Aid Society of London has been very progressive during the past year and the Society is now recognized as one of the most important philanthropic organizations in the county. The President, Mr. Sheriff Cameron, continues to take a great personal interest in the work, and the Society is fortunate in having a Board of Management, every member of which is deeply interested in the cause of child-protection. Mr. Joseph Sanders, the Society's general agent, has won the confidence of all classes by his judicious and painstaking efforts, not only among the city children but in dealing with a number of cases occurring in the country.

The annual meeting was held on Thursday, October 20th, and took the form of a reception to the Provincial Superintendent. It was attended by the leading citizens of London, and proved a very successful gathering. The various reports submitted gave the following information:

In his opening report the president says: "What is there so distinctive in the Children's Aid Society as to warrant its existence? There is much; so much that the features peculiar to it and that are outside of all other existing methods is more than a fair half of its entire work. This statement, while well known to the active workers, has to be reiterated in order to impress its aims upon the community among which it operates, and in order that everyone should know that the Children's Aid Society is practically the legal guardian of every child who is ill-treated, abused, encouraged in vice, prone to begging, and towards whom the parents are not discharging the duties of citizenship. It is, in fact, a "society for the prevention of cruelty to children," and much more. Under the Children's Protection Act of the Province of Ontario it has a corporate existence, and its officers are given wide powers in all cases where children are involved. Any case of neglect or cruelty towards a child, any case of begging by children, and cases where immorality exists, and where children are possible witnesses or participants come within the cognizance of the Society, and its officers can bring the adult transgressors before a magistrate, and on the facts being established the child or children are taken in charge by the Society and become its ward. The power for good possible under a discreet use of this statutory authority is immense, and the Children's Aid Society has the proud satisfaction of knowing that while it has never been accused of the abuse of these very wide powers, it can point to cases, neither few nor unimportant to those concerned, where the life and prospects of the children were made brighter by the intervention of the Society's executive. The threat that the parents would be deprived of their children unless the parental duty to these was more rigidly respected has led to improvement where all else had failed. In this direction the Society has ample scope for the exercise of the very wide powers conferred upon it by statute. But I have this to say: It is only when it is useless to hope for improvement that the Society exercises its reserve authority and takes the children for which the parent manifestly lacks a parent's regard. A writer on this subject forcibly says that "a parent who will not perform the duties of a parent should not have the rights of a parent," and I have no hesitation in saying that parents who are wilfully negligent, dissipated or criminal, should lose all claim to their children. The interests of society demand that children should be at once removed from immoral homes; the moral safety of a child is a greater consideration than the legal rights of a depraved parent. The Children's Protection Act of Ontario has proceeded on this assumption, and when this stage in a child's career is reached, when the Society finds its warnings unheeded and the profligacy of the parent threatens the moral well-being of the child, it then follows the only remaining alternative and accepts the child as its ward.

The Secretary and Agent in his report strongly urged the need of a properly equipped shelter and refers to the fact that quite a number of juveniles had to be kept in the gaol, with all its hurtful associations owing to the absence of suitable shelter accomodation. A discipline of a week or two in a shelter managed by judicious persons would often save a boy or girl from giving further trouble and would thus be a great public boon. During the year nineteen children had been placed under the guardianship of the Society by the Courts, twenty had been transferred by relatives of the children, and six had been received from Societies. In addition to these there were 56 boys and 5 girls brought before

the children's court for breaches of the law, and the agent gave assistance in disposing of these matters, with a view to preventing further wrong-doing. Forty-three dependent children had been provided with foster homes and several children who required to be changed were again placed. Reports had been received showing that these children were doing well, and growing up to become useful citizens.

The Treasurer's statement showed that the total receipts for the year were $1,057.05. This was made up largely as follows: Proceeds from entertainment $288.50 (placed to shelter account); subscriptions from citizens, $376.75; City Council $150; County Council $142; Kent estate, $50.

The officers of the Society are as follows:

President: Mr. Sheriff Cameron;

Vice-Presidents: F. W. Matthews, T R. Parker, V. Cronyn, Mrs. Yarker.

Treasurer: Mrs. J. I. A. Hunt.

Secretary and Inspector: Joseph Sanders.

Honorary Photographer: Frank Cooper.

Honorary Solicitors: Messrs. Magee, McKillop and Murphy.

Board of Management: W. H. Wortman, Andrew Thompson, J. I. A. Hunt, Prof. Harrison, T. B. Escott, C. B. Keenleyside, Ald. Jolly, Ald. Graham, Mrs. Talbot MacBeth, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. J. Beattie, Mrs. M. J. Kent, Mrs. P. Mulkern, Mrs B. B. Mitchell, Mrs. H. A. Boomer, Miss Annie Long.

PETERBORO.

The Children's Aid Society of Peterboro'—one of the first organizations of the kind to be formed in the province—continues to do a good work, and is meeting with the support and endorsation of the citizens of Peterboro'. The Society maintains a Shelter, and has an agent who gives a good deal of time to the investigation of complaints, and in looking after such wayward boys as find their way into the Police Court. I have visited and addressed a couple of meetings in this city during the year, and have found the officers anxious in every way to promote the best interests of the work. The Police Magistrate has also given a good deal of consideration to the best methods of checking juvenile wrong-doing, and has adopted with success a plan whereby the parents are required to give their boys who have been found guilty of an offence a good whipping before they leave the premises. A punishment of this kind has been found more effective in stopping youthful depredations than the practice of sending the lads to the police cells or the gaol.

President: Mr. J. J. McBain.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. J. Ames Kendry and Mr. A. C. Dunlop.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Clarke.

Assistant Secretary: Mr. F. W. Miller.

Solicitors: Messrs. E. B. Edwards and R. M. Dennistoun.

Board of Management: Mrs. Birdsall, Mrs. J. W. Garvin, Miss Gow, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. A. L Davis, Mrs. G. B. Warde, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Miss Martha Dickson, Mrs. Beck, Rev. Father Scanlan, Rev. Dr. Torrance, Rev. H. Symmes, Messrs. W. B. Bamford, P. Campbell, J. H. Burnham, Rev. J. C. Davidson, Mayor Davis, Rev. S. J. Shorey, Rev. D. O. Crossley, T. F. Matthews and Rev. J. G. Potter.

The Secretary writes as follows: One of the chief features of the work in Peterboro' during the year is the amount of personal work that has been done. Between forty and fifty families—among the poor and unfortunate—have been regularly visited—many of these dozens of times, when necessary clothing, boots and shoes, even food has been supplied them. Forty-one juvenile offenders have been up in our police court during 1898—a large showing for Peterboro', and a showing which made it necessary for us to take steps to lessen these delinquencies. The assistance we have given to parents to keep their children at school, and the personal interest we have taken in these children, has materially thinned the ranks of our youthful criminal classes. It was during this year that the rule was agreed upon here, that no children should be confined in the ordinary police cells or have their cases disposed of in the police court rooms. Two boys have been sent from here to the Industrial School, Mimico. Of the three unfortunate girls we have been called on to succour, one, under 16 years of age, is again an inmate of her father's house her married sister assuming the temporary guardianship of the child, with certain assistance from the Society. The second is in a Rescue Home, where she remains until her child is born; we, in the meantime, furnishing all necessary clothing. The third was recently married to the father of her child. A girl, herself illegitimate, came here a couple of months ago from a neighbouring town with her two-year-old child. She was very destitute, and we kept her in the shelter for a time. As she proved to be lacking in intelligence, a half-paralytic, morally depraved, without friends, we had her committed to the Mercer Reformatory. We, at present, are caring for the child.

Evening classes for young girls have been carried on by the Society since the early fall. They have necessitated a great deal of work and patient loving-kindness on the part of those conducting them. The Society's Christmas festival, a wonderfully successful entertainment, grew out of our desire to commemorate in some way the Christmas season for the girls of these night school classes. The criminal and the mendicant, the poorest and the most depraved, all found a place and a welcome at the Society's entertainment, while the enthusiasm with which the citizens of every class and creed threw themselves into the necessary preparations for it indicated the good hearts of the populace and their confidence in the wisdom of the Society's undertakings.

An important work of the Society is the making up and making over clothing, bedding, etc., for destitute families. A large amount of this work has been done this winter. A packing case full of clothing and bedding was sent last Thursday to a poor district. The Society has distributed between thirty-five and forty pairs of boots among poor children of school age in the town and county. Still, while every encouragement and assistance has been given to parents to enable them to bring up their own children honorably, in certain cases we feel that patience will soon cease to be a virtue. Some men are proving them-

selves incorrigible. Out of work every now and then, drinking to excess, their children half-naked and bare-footed but for us, they still cling to their families and promise and intend reform, and do well for a time. We will have to take action in the case of certain families almost immediately.

Children transferred to foster homes, 19; two of these were returned and placed out again. The Society has dealt in all with 79 cases: Juvenile offenders in police court, 41: children received into shelter, 31; children received into shelter more than once, 1; children received into shelter more than twice, 2; Warnings sent to parents, 11.

CHATHAM.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Kent County was held on the evening of January 12th, 1899, and the report was received at this office just before going to press, Dr. Holmes the President occupied the chair and Mrs. J. W Shackleton read the report of the year's work as follows:

In presenting the annual report of the work of the society coming under the eye of your executive officer it will be seen that although something in the direction of child saving has been effected, still there is room for willing workers in a cause where much, not of the most agreeable nature, but no less a necessity, may be accomplished.

The present report does not include work which has been done by auxiliary committees in outlying districts, except in Camden. There has been some work in Dresden, where a good committee was formed, and now as an incorporated society is doing good work and acting in conjuction with the County Society. For the Blenheim district there is much work, but the committee require to be revisited and urged to get on a working footing.

In fact, the only outside committees which have as yet got to work are those of Dresden and Thamesville.

Fifty-two children have came under the influence of your society, eighteen being boys and thirty-four girls. Of this number eighteen were taken over by the society and eight were found homes without outside assistance, and five were directed to foster homes through the assistance of the London and Toronto societies: while in return six children from without the county have been found homes within our district.

There are at the present four wards of your society who are not in its custody, having left the county and got beyond your jurisdiction. These it is now learned, have returned to the county and will shortly have to be looked after. One child, who is about to be voluntarily surrendered to the society, is now being clothed by the Thamesville committee, and four others will have to be taken from that section at once; there being three cases now under consideration, involving in all eleven children coming under the head of neglected or dependent.

About fifty applications have been made during the year for children besides requisitions from sister societies for children to fill homes in their districts. Among these applications are to be found some most excellent homes ready to receive foster children, and the fact should go far towards removing the objection

that is so often raised by municipal and other officials who erroniously suppose that the handing over of children to this and that kindred society may become a source of expense to their respective municipalities. It has been said that there are hundreds of children within the jurisdiction of your society, who are at present existing in surroundings from which they should be removed and to make them a charge upon the municipalities by such removal would excite much opposition on account of expense, but when it is apparent by the applications coming in that many of these children could be installed in good and pure homes almost without cost the matter is much simplified and the cause for opposition entirely removed.

One hundred and eighty-nine visits have been made note of during the year and 108 letters written.

The cases now in hand include three girls, ages respectively 15 years, 13 years 13 months, and a boy 2 years of age. The latter should go at once to a hospital and the two elder girls into some place of special restraint where they shall receive firm treatment.

One case embraces a family of four children. The mother while not depraved appears to be of weak intellect and a widow. She is not willing to let the children out of her charge, but is totally unable to properly provide for or clothe them. It is very distressing matter requiring careful thought by your society. One city family of whom complaint has been made includes possible wards but up to the present the evidence is not conclusive.

In explanation of the account presented from the London Aid Society, it may be stated that it was found necessary in the matter of the children for which the charges are made, to remove them from the vicinity of Chatham, and while litigation was going on it was thought prudent not to send them to foster homes until a final decision was arrived at. For that reason they were taken to London. The amount of the account for board may be collected from the township in which the case arose, and that township may recover from the parent.

To the London and Toronto societies are due the thanks of this society for the offers of assistance in getting homes for our children and general willingness to co-operate with your society in child saving.

In conclusion, the report would not be complete without a reference to the need for the organization of a clothing committee, which should receive, make and keep on hand, clothing of all kinds ready for the children of the society, as much time is often lost in fitting out these children, most of whom have to be provided at once with complete outfits, nothing whatever of their former clothing being fit to find a place in the wardrobe of the child after it has become a ward of the society.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—

President: Dr. T. K. Holmes.

Vice-Presidents: H. Macaulay, D. S. Paterson, J. S. Butler and Dr. W. H. Tye.

Executive Officer: Dr. R. V. Bray.

Treasurer: Fred. Stone.

Honorary Solicitors: S. B. Arnold and J. G. Kerr.

Constable: W. J. McRener.

Auditor: C. E. Beeston.

Council: Mrs. C. L. VonGunten, Blenheim; Mrs. J. W. Sharpe, Dresden; Mrs. Geo. Langford, Kent Bridge; Miss Mason, Thamesville; Miss Drury, Charing Cross; Mrs. John McGregor, Tilbury; Mrs. Jno. Sheppard, Bothwell; Mrs. J. W. Steinhoff, Wallaceburg; Mrs. R. G. Fleming and Miss Ryan, city.

Advisory Council Board: Chief Wm. Young, M. Wilson, Q.C., H. Macaulay, Ed. Langford and A. L. Shambleau, city; Jonas Gosnell, Orford; A. M. Mason Camden; J. A. McGregor, Tilbury; R. J. Morrison, Raleigh.

DRESDEN.

In connection with the work of Chatham, Mrs. Shackleton and other members of the county society were able to create some interest in children's work in other parts of the country. In Dresden, particularly, quite a number of the leading citizens manifested a desire to have a branch organization, and several meetings were held for this purpose. On October 21st last, I visited Dresden and gave an address outlining the work of the society. It was then decided to organize, and at a subsequent meeting held Nov. 3rd, officers were appointed.

Several cases of children who were being allowed to grow up in great neglect and without any control on the part of their relatives have been engaging the attention of this branch, and a foster-home was found for a lad who was left destitute.

The officers are;

President: Mr. Charles Tassie.

Vice-President: Mr. James Carscallen.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. F. Sharpe.

Honorary Solicitor: Mr. J. F. Sharpe.

WINDSOR.

The Society organized in Windsor some years ago has not been so active during the past year as formerly, owing probably to the fact that two of the most useful members of the Board of Management had removed from the city. The Society has a very active agent in Mr. J. P. McEwen, but the lack of funds and systematic organization has made it difficult to accomplish all that was possible. Owing to the proximity of Detroit and to the presence of a considerable coloured population the need for child-protection work is probably greater than in many other districts and there is certainly need for an organization of this kind. As the Society is not in a flourishing condition it naturally follows that the Carey Home for Destitute Children has no inmates and is now being used for other purposes than was originally intended.

I had the pleasure of meeting some of the friends of the work during a visit to Windsor on October 24th, 1898, and have good hopes that ere long some plan of reorganization will be decided upon that will insure the more vigorous prosecution of the work.

KINGSTON.

The Children's Aid Society of Kingston, which in former years accomplished so much good work, has not been so active during the past year and very little was done in the direction of providing foster homes for children or inquiring into cases of neglect. There are two reasons for this: The Secretary and agent of the Society, Rev. J. R. Black, retired from office and it was found impossible to secure any one to take his place. Another reason was that the Society was associated with the Infants Home and all the funds were absorbed in paying for a large building, leaving no money with which to engage in actual child-protection work. Quite recently it has been decided to completely separate the Society and the Infants' Home as the two movements are dissimilar. The work will, however, continue in friendly co-operation, as the ladies on the Board of Managers of the Infants' Home have from the first been the warmest friends of the Children's Aid Society.

The chief members of the Men's Committee are: Mr. E. J. B. Pense, editor of the British Whig; Mr. G. M. McDonnell, Q.C.; Prof. Dyde, Queen's University, and Mr. J. R. Black, editor of the Times.

SARNIA.

The Children's Aid Society of Sarnia and Lambton County was organized at a public meeting held in the Council Chamber, Sarnia, on Friday evening, October 28, '98. Rev. E. Medd, Ph.D., was elected chairman of the meeting and Mr. R. T. Maxwell, secretary. After an address had been given by Mr. J J. Kelso on the "Aims and Purpose" of such organization, a resolution was unanimiously adopted on motion of Mr. J. G. McCrae, seconded by Mr. W. H. Minifie, as follows:—

"That a Society be now formed to be known as the Children's Aid Society of Sarnia, having jurisdiction in all parts of the county of Lambton, with the following objects: To protect neglected, abandoned or orphaned children; to provide such children as may be lawfully committed or entrusted to the Society with suitable homes in private families, and generally to advocate the claims of neglected, abandoned or orphaned children upon the sympathy and support of the public."

The meeting was a very representative one and great interest was manifested in the cause of homeless and neglected children. After a general discussion the following officers were elected:

President: Dr. A. McLean.

Vice-Presidents: J. Ross Geddes, J. C Douglas, R. E. LeSueur, J. W. Wilkinson.

Treasurer: F. C. Watson.

Secretary: R. T. Maxwell.

Solicitor: F. W. Kittermaster.

Board of Management: Rev. E. Medd, Ph,D., J. G. McCrae, H .Ingram, Dr. W. Logie, H. H. Ogden, W. F. Lawrence, T. Maxwell, David Stokes, W. B J. Williams, J. E. Bush, Mrs. W. F. Lawrence, Mrs. R. Kenny, Mrs, D. Clark, Mrs. G. L. Phillips, Mrs. John Dyble, jr.; Mrs. John Brebner, Mrs. H. Ingram. Mrs. T. Houston, Mrs. T. F. Towers, Mrs. A. McAlpine, sr.

As an indication of the general interest taken in the movement, the Town Council granted $50 toward expenses without waiting for the formal organization of the Society.

COLBORNE.

Very little has been done by the Children's Aid Society of Colborne during the past year and the secretary, Mr. H. J. Foik, writes in explanation that there is now very little to do in their neighborhood. The aggressive work which marked the beginning of the Society's operations has produced a salutary effect. Several families who had been giving trouble for years moved away when the Society was formed, and others improved their manner of life when the Society's agent called their attention to the law.

BROCKVILLE.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Brockville was held on the evening of Dec. 5th, 1898. Mr. Sheriff Dana presided, and after an address had been given by Mr. J. J. Kelso. of Toronto, a discussion of the work was participated in by Judge McDonald, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, Rev. O. G. Dobbs, Rev. J. C. Sycamore, A. B. McDougall, and Mr. James Burges. The annual report of the agent, Mr. Chas. Rose, was addressed to the president, Mr. F. G. McCrady, and read as follows:

Dear Sir,—Some two years ago the Children's Aid Society of Brockville was formed, or rather re-organized, and you had the honor of being appointed president, a duty you have faithfully endeavored to discharge, and been willing at all times to devote part of your valuable time to help the good work, but it is impossible for one or two to do all that is required to be done by a Children's Aid Society, and I am sorry to have to say it of our Christian workers in Brockville, but they have shown a very lamentable lack of interest in this good work of child saving. As you are aware sir, you have called meeting after meeting of

this society, with the result that we have never had over two or three people to attend at any one time, and but for your own enthusiasm and that of a few others, among whom I would specially mention His Honor Judge McDonald and Rev. Mr. Dobbs, the good work done by this society during the past two years, would not have been accomplished. At one of the first meetings of this society, it was said by one of our clergymen, that he could not see any use for such a society, as we had no children in our town who needed to be provided with homes. That statement sir, was a dangerous one, and coming from one of our ministers of the gospel, may have had something to do with the lack of enthusiasm shown by our people in this good work. To prove to you sir, and to the Christian people of Brockville that such a statement was incorrect and misleading, I have only to state, that during the past twelve months this society with the help of J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected children in Toronto, have taken and provided with good homes, eleven children ranging from three to fourteen years from parents totally unfit to have the bringing up of our future men and women, and who by their neglect were bringing those children up to lead idle and dissolute lives, and they would in all probability in after years become a charge on this municipality as criminals.

I claim, sir, that there is always work for this society to do, not only in providing homes for destitute children, but for a good active committee to visit homes where children are being raised in such a manner that will make them bad members of society, to encourage such parents so bring up their children in a more fitting manner and to help the children by providing clothes, etc. for them so that they may be able to go to school and associate with companions of their own age, without that feeling of shame which young children have when miserably clad and badly dealt with at home.

I do not know sir, that I can add anything further as I feel satisfied, that if my suggestions are carried out, the public of Brockville will see for themselves, that there are many cases of destitute children both in the town and country, that need the aid of a Children's Aid Society which a good active membership could give.

I do not wish sir, to say anything of my own work further than at all times I have promptly endeavored to do what I thought was best in the interests of children brought under my notice as being children that should be looked after by this Society.

Through you sir, I wish to thank the ladies of St. Paul's church for the very handsome manner they responded to my call for clothing for three little girls I sent to adopted homes a short time ago.

The officers of the society are :—

President: F. G. McCrady.

Vice-President: Sheriff Dana.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: Residents pastors.

Secretary-Treasurer: A. D. McDougall.

Agent: Chief Constable Rose.

Hon. Solicitors: E. J. Reynolds, D. O'Brien.

Committee: To consist of one lady from each congregation to be named by pastors of respective churches.

WALKERTON.

Another Society added to the list during the past year is the Children,s Aid Society of Bruce County, with officers in Walkerton, the county town. In the early part of the year Rev. James Lediard, of Owen Sound, gave an address in Walkerton, on the need of child-saving work, and on the evening of November 4, 1898, at the request of a number of influential people, Mr. J. J. Kelso visited Walkerton and assisted in the formal organization of a Society. The meeting was well attended and all present strongly favored the proposed movement.

At a subsequent meeting the following officers were elected:

President: A. Shaw.

Vice-Presidents: Rev. S. F. Robinson, Joseph Morgan, Michael McNamara, Thomas Whitehead.

Treasurer: W. E. Butler.

Secretary: E. J. Rowland.

Honorary Counsel: S. H. McKay, and A. Collins.

In addition to the above the following citizens signed the application for incorporation: J. McMillan, L. M. Robertson, Mrs. H. B. May, Mrs. William Collins, J. Morgan, Rev. Jas. A. Banton, E. M. Butler, L. H. Marr, Miss Crawford, J. A. Robertson, Mrs. D. Sinclair, Miss Klein, Miss Roether, Mrs. Birss, Mrs. Keeling, W. S. Gould, Mrs. Witton, Mrs. Thos. Law, Mrs. Marr. Mrs, Lount, and Mrs. Flett,

PARIS.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Paris was held in the lecture room at the Congregational church, Paris, on the evening of February 3rd 1898. While there were not many children in Paris requiring the attention of the society valuable assistance had been given the other organizations in visiting children in their foster homes and in placing homless children. Mrs. Harvie, of Toronto, was present and gave an address on the work.

The officers of the society are:

President: Mrs. Emma A. Wheeler.

Vice-President: Mrs. S. O'Neail.

Secretary: Mr. Lewis Maus.

Treasurer: Mr. David Brown.

One case brought before the Society at a special meeting was that of a child of an unmarried young woman, who found it very hard to support the infant upon the small wages she was earning as a domestic. The Society decided to aid her by seeking an adoptive home, and for this purpose enquiries were made, and three applications were received. Two women were each in favour of adopting the child, but the husbands were not willing. In the other case a man was anxious to take the child, but his wife was not. The matter is therefore not yet definitely arranged, and in the meantime the board of the child is being paid. An advertisement has been occasionally inserted in the local papers informing the public that cases of neglect will be enquired into, and also that foster-mothers are desired for dependent children.

LINDSAY.

The Children's Aid Society of Victoria county has been doing what it could during the past year to ameliorate the condition of neglected and dependent children. The secretary, Dr. Herriman, writes that the full effects of the work will be seen in years to come in the useful and happy lives of the boys and girls whom the society has helped. Not only have the children been benefitted, but the secretary adds that the active members of the society have also been made better by the knowledge of the good work in which they were able to have a part. One extreme case in which the society took action was that of an unmarried woman, a domestic, who had four children for whom she was entirely unfit to provide. These children were removed from the filth and squalor of a wretched abode by the magistrate's decision, and have all been provided with foster homes in other parts of the province.

Another case was that of a poor lad about ten years old charged with vagrancy before the county magistrate. He had been completely abandoned by those who should have cared for him and was wandering from place to place. The magistrate consigned him to the care of the society, and within an hour or two after the secretary had arranged a good home for him. A weak-minded lad whose mother was also mentally defective and incapable of giving him anything like proper care, was growing up a nuisance in the community. The society took hold of the case and arranged for his admission to the Ontario Asylum for the feeble-minded at Orillia. The sad case of a mother and wife demented through drink and bad treatment which caused her to be placed in an asylum, engaged the sympathy of the society for two young children who were left in great neglect. The father, who is addicted to drink, did not care for them, and while the society has been helping to provide for them, it is likely that before long they will have to be taken full charge of. Through the co-operation of the central office and other societies good homes have been found for a number of children who were entirely destitute. At present the society has on hand a bright, sharp, intelligent boy, about six years old and also an infant.

President: Mr. J. H. Knight.

Vice Presidents: J. Hore, Dr. White, Thomas Brady, D. Ray.

Treasurer: Mrs. Trew.

Secretary: Dr. Herriman.

Assistant Secretary: Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.

Honorary Solicitors: Mr. J. McSweyn; Mr. William Steers.

Council of ten gentlemen and ten ladies: Mgr. Laurent, Revs. Messrs. Marsh, McMillan, Macfarlane, Manning, and Hughson; Messrs. E. Bowes, E. Flood, James Keith, and F. C. Taylor; Mesdames Keenan, Whiteside, Weldon, Fee, Mitchell, Bolger, Campbell, Stephens, McLennan, and Miss M. J. Whiteside.

Auditors: Messrs. A. Campbell and R. B. Allan.

GALT.

In giving the proceedings of a meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Galt, "The Reporter" of that town said: "It is probable that the Children's Aid Society will co-operate with the Municipal Relief Society in bringing about some radical changes in the present condition of affairs. The matter of children playing truant from school was discussed at great length. It is a very difficulty matter to get into working order a plan to put a stop to the practice which is apparently increasing in Galt. The difficulty in all the cases which have come immediately under the notice of the Children's Aid seems to lie in the parents having little or no control over their children. Some of the speakers were emphatic in their belief that corporal punishment judiciously applied was the only effective solution of the difficulty. This state of things is greatly aggravated by a large number of lads between 14 and 16 years of age who are not working do not go to school and who use their influence to keep younger boys away from their studies. If some legislation could be introduced to compel these larger boys to go to school when not employed it was believed that a big step in the right direction would be made. Boys clubs was another matter that was spoken of and the secretary was instructed to call the attention of the police to these resorts. In the outskirts of the town boys have broken into and taken possession of more or less dilapidated premises, split the fences up for fuel and at their meetings play cards, gamble and use obscene language. There are at least three such rendezvous in Galt."

The officers of the society are as follows:

President: James Wood.

Vice-Presidents: James R. Cavers, Mrs. W. Graham.

Secretary: James E. Kerr.

Treasurer: Mrs. R. Alexander.

Hon. Solicitors: Beaumont and Irvin.

Executive: Mrs. J. R. Scrimger, Mrs. Dr. King, Mrs. Carscadden, Miss Jaffray, Hon. James Young, J. T. Graham, A. H. Goodall, S. McGiverin, the Mayor and officers of society.

BELLEVILLE.

The work in Belleville has not been as actively carried on during the past year as might have been desired. Most of the work was apparently left to two or three and these were greatly discouraged by the lack of general interest and the difficulty of securing an attendance at any of the meetings called. The society was also hampered by lack of funds, and if a case presented itself that involved any expenditure, even those most interested would hesitate before taking action. I have endeavored in every way possible to assist in developing a greater enthusiasm in the work, but I regret to say that a meeting which I attended for this

purpose proved a failure, only about ten persons being present. There is certainly a pressing need for work of this kind, not only in Belleville but in all parts of the County of Hastings, and if properly organized and carried on there is a good field for useful work, with Belleville as a central point. Quite a number of letters have been sent to me during the year from this county, describing cases of extreme neglect of children, but it was impossible for me to give all the assistance necessary. During my last visit the leading members promised to bring about some plan of re-organization whereby the work would be established upon a better basis.

GODERICH.

The members of the Children's Aid Society in the County of Huron, have, I fear, been rather discouraged in the work owing to the publicity and misrepresentation given to one of the cases dealt with by them. A mother who wished to have her children given better opportunities than she could provide for them, voluntarily transferred three children to the guardianship of the society. The officers state that the legal conditions essential were complied with, the papers were further witnessed by the Police Magistrate, and that the mother clearly understood that the children would be sent to foster-homes. Some months after the children had been provided for in this way, the mother repented having given them up and in order to further her application to get them back, claimed to have been ignorant of the full effect of the agreement. A number of persons to whom she went advocated her cause very strongly, with the result that a good deal of unpleasantness was occasioned. The matter has now, to a large extent, been adjusted, and it is hoped that the society will not feel that there should be any cessation of their work, but rather that this case should serve as an illustration of the necessity for careful consideration before children are accepted or removed from their responsible guardians.

Mr. Ernest Heaton is president of the society and Mr. William Lane is secretary.

BERLIN.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Berlin was held on November 14th, 1898, with Mr. J. Fennell presiding. Reports were submitted showing that the Society had not been inactive during the year, but had materially assisted in improving the condition of a large number of children. A discussion took place regarding the wrong method that had been adopted in dealing with a girl of fourteen. She had been very badly treated at home, and the redress provided was a committal of the girl to the jail for six months, Such procedure was considered to be diametrically opposed to the principles of

rescue work, and it is likely that in any similar case in the future the Society will secure a better decision.

The following officers were elected :—

President: Rev. R. Atkinson.

Vice-President (Berlin): Mr. L. J. Breithaupt.

Vice-President: (Waterloo) Mr. Buckberrough.

Treasurer: Mrs. (Dr.) H. G. Lackner.

Secretary: Mr. F. Colquhoun.

Agent: Mr. George Martin.

Committee: Mrs. H. L. Janzen, Mrs. J. Kaufman, Mrs. C. Breithaupt, Mrs. J. B. Snyder (Waterloo), Rev. R. von Pirch, C. Bitzer, J. C. Breithaupt, Mrs. J. Motz, Mrs. D. Chisholm, Rev. Dr. Henderson, Mrs. G. Rumpel, Rev. C. S. Smith, J. Fennell, Mrs. (Dr.) Geikie, and A. H. Erb of Elmira.

BARRIE.

The Children's Aid Society of Barrie has been progressing during the past year, and at the meeting of the officers, which is held on the second Tuesday of every second month, the work is carefully considered in all its aspects. Several children neglected and deserted by their parents were placed under the guardianship of the Society, and provided with good homes. In addition to this a good many cases were dealt with in which the condition of the children was materially improved without the necessity of applying for guardianship. Several cases are at present engaging the attention of the Society, and it is likely that they will be called upon to assume the care of two or three children for whom it seems impossible to secure proper treatment in their own homes. A young girl who was committed to the charge of the Society was found to be suffering from eye trouble, and the Society provided suitable medical treatment. During the year an illustrated lecture on child-saving was given under the Society's auspices.

The officers of the Society are as follow :—

President: H. H. Strathy.

Secretary-Treasurer: Rev. W. R. McIntosh.

Visitor: Mrs. S. G. McKee.

Agent: Chief-Constable King.

NAPANEE.

A society organized quite recently is that of the Children's Aid Society of Napanee. The origin of the movement there is quite interesting. For some time a Municipal Relief Committee had been in existence, but they found they were only providing for women and children in order that drunken and indifferent

adults might be maintained in idleness. Several families that had been helped constantly for over a year were no better off in the end, and the children were simply growing up to continue the same evil and improvident life. After a full discussion of the whole subject, it was decided to organize a Children's Aid Society, and either insist on the parents properly providing for their children themselves or giving up their control altogether. In response to a request for assistance and advice, I visited Napanee and gave an address on the evening of December 2nd last, and a society was duly organized.

The officers are as follows:

President: Stephen Gibson.

1st Vice-President: Mrs. Thos. Symington.

2nd Vice-President: M. S. Madole.

Secretary: F. L. Hooper.

Treasurer: Uriah Wilson, M.P.

Hon. Council: W. H. Perry.

Council: Dr. Symington, William Templeton, A. Alexander, Mrs. F. Lane, Mrs. W. T. Gibbard, A. E. Paul, Elisha Scott, Mrs. A. W. Grange, Dr. G. H. Cowan, Mrs. S. Warner, Thos. Jamieson, John McKenty, D. J. Hogan, Mrs. E. McGurn, Mrs. A. McNeil.

Other Societies.

A Children's Aid Society was formed in Trenton nearly two years ago, but after the first few months very little was attempted. The work in Brighton may also be said to have passed out of existence, as the Society's field was very limited, and the removal of Rev. C. W. Watch to Belleville took away the Society's strongest advocate. A Children's Aid Society organized in Gananoque some four years ago has ceased to exceed, owing partly to the removal from the town of one of the prime movers in the work and to the limited field of operations. Several homeless children were sent to Kingston to be provided for. Societies have been formed in St. Thomas and Woodstock.

Boys at Play—Victoria Industrial School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TORONTO, January 25, 1899.

TO THE HONORABLE E. J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Ontario.

SIR,—The Industrial Schools Act of Ontario, sections 35 and 36, provides as follows:

35. The Superintendent of Neglected Children shall, by virtue of his office, have the right to inspect every institution receiving aid under this Act.

36. The said Superintendent shall, from time to time, visit and inspect every Industrial School and make all proper inquiries as to the maintenance, management, and affairs thereof; and by examination of the registers and such other means as he may deem necessary, particularly satisfy himself as to the correctness of any returns made under this Act, or under any Order in Council in that behalf, as aforesaid; upon all which matters he shall make report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Under the terms of this Act I have the honor to report as follows:

THE three Industrial Schools for the training and care of wayward or incorrigible children have been doing good work during the past year, and are filling a very necessary and important place in the general work of child-saving. There will always be children who have been neglected too long and for whom a course of training is necessary before they can be placed in family homes. There are, too, children who are guilty of repeated offences and as a punishment their temporary commitment is decided upon. Everything of a prison character or tendency is carefully avoided in these Schools, and the children have been aided and encouraged in every possible way in the development of self respect and sterling character. The total population of the three Schools is less than two hundred, and for a Province of nearly one and a half million of people this is a remarkably good showing. In the United States there is hardly an Industrial School having less than two hundred inmates, while in many of the States there are from three hundred to five hundred in each institution. While it may be possible that there are boys and girls in Ontario who ought to be in the Industrial Schools, there has certainly been a great deal of effort expended during the past five years to improve the home life of children so as to avoid the necessity of their commitment to public institutions, and homes have also been found for children who would, under former conditions, have gone to an Industrial School as the only home available for them.

Victorial Industrial School.

Good progress has been made in this institution during the past year, and the work is now in a very satisfactory state, with probably the exception that the income is not quite sufficient to provide the school with all the necessary appliances. There are 115 boys on the roll. During my visits I have noticed an increasing appearance of contentment and happiness, and at the Christmas cantata, the entertainment provided for a large audience of visitors was of a high character. The boys took their various parts with ease and skill, showing to advantage the excellent training they are receiving. Some complaints have been made during the past year that boys were retained in the institution too long, but there has been great improvement in this direction, and the superintendent has made a reasonable effort to comply with public sentiment in this particular.

At the annual meeting held in October last the report of the year's work contained the following information:—There have been committed to the School since its opening 586 boys. Of these 477 have been sent out to homes and situations. On Sept. 30th, 1898, there were 110 boys in attendance. So that in point of numbers the school is in about the same condition as it was a year ago. There have been 49 boys committed, and four returned during the year. Fifty have been sent out, and four have been transferred to St. John's School, Blantyre. From this it will be seen that the number received has corresponded very nearly with the number that has gone out.

Of fifty-four boys who left the institution during the year twenty-three went to work on farms and seven returned to their homes either to attend school or to work in situations that had been secured for them. Of the forty-nine boys received for training during the year, Toronto sent twenty-one, Hamilton six, the County of York five, Grey County five, Guelph two, Oxford two, Norfolk two, and one each from a number of other municipalities. The reasons for commitment were chiefly incorrigibility, truancy, and larceny. Sixteen of the boys had no father, six had no mother, while four had neither father nor mother. The great majority of the lads were from 10 to 13 years of age when committed. Only a very small proportion could read or write when admitted to the school, thus showing that defective home-training was the cause primarily of their committal. In addition to the two dollars per week paid by the municipality, the Government grant on the basis of ten cents per day towards the maintenance of pupils, amounting to $4,181.90.

St. John's Industrial School.

I have visited this School, situated in East Toronto, quite a number of times during the past year, and have pleasure in testifying to the good work that is being done under the management of Brother Orbanus. There has been a rather rapid growth in the number of boys sent during the year, the total number of the roll

at present being forty-two. The boys are governed in a kindly and friendly spirit and the fact that they are trusted and respected tends to develop in them a love for the School and a ready obedience to the rules set for their guidance. An excellent illustration of the manner in which they are being educated may be found in the fact that during the Christmas holidays twenty-one lads were allowed to go to their homes and all but one returned at the time appointed for them. In addition to the Municipal grant of two dollars per week for each pupil, the Government's grant on the basis of ten-cents per day amounts to $1139.40.

Alexandra Industrial School for Girls.

can also speak with confidence of the work done at the Alexandra Industrial School for Girls, East Toronto, under the superintendence of Miss Walker. There are at present in the School twenty-eight girls ranging in age from eight to sixteen years, and every effort is put forth to give them a suitable training for their future life. Quite a number of the girls who have graduated from this School are employed within a radius of five miles and they frequently come to the School to spend their holidays and to receive advice and guidance from the Superintendent. The fact that these girls look to the School as their home speaks well for the kindly interest that has been taken in them. The Government grant for the year amounted to $888.70.

APPENDIX.

IMMIGRATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, January 15, 1899.

To the Honorable E. J. Davis,
Secretary of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work carried on in Ontario during the year 1898 by philanthropic societies of Great Britain under the Act of the Ontario Legislature entitled "An Act to Regulate the Immigration into Ontario of Certain Classes of Children."

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

IN my last annual report the history of the juvenile immigration movement was given so exhaustively that it will not be necessary to go into the subject this year with any degree of detail. Under the new legislation the number of children brought to Ontario has been greatly reduced and the regulations adopted have, it is believed, led to greater care and discrimination in the work carried on. Early in the year, Mr. P. Byrne, the Ontario agent at Liverpool, was appointed examiner under the Act, and it became his duty to personally inspect and guarantee the children as suitable settlers for Ontario. Formerly the children were merely inspected in bulk as they passed on ship-board at Liverpool, but under the new system those intended for Ontario have been carefully inspected by Mr Byrne, in the homes or institutions where they had been in training. The general report and monthly letters received from Mr. Byrne and printed herewith, will give some idea of the care that has been exercised in the selection of the children :

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
9 James Street,

Liverpoo', December 1st, 1898.

J. J. KELSO, ESQ.,
Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children,
Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to report that in the exercise of my duties as examiner or inspector under the Act "To regulate the Immigration into Ontario of certain classes of Children," I have, during the past season, paid eighteen visits to twelve different orphan homes and their branches for the purpose of inspecting parties intended for emigration to our Province. The following is a list of the institutions referred to, namely :—

Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home, Stepney Causeway, London.

Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, Barkingside, Essex.

Southwark Catholic Emigration Society's Home, London.

Southwark Catholic Emigration Society's Home, Orpington, Kent.

Mr. Shaw's Children's Homes, Strangeways, Manchester.

Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Homes, Liverpool.

Dr. Stephenson's Children's Homes, Bonner Road, London.

Dr. Stephenson's Children's Homes, Edgworth, Lancashire.

Miss Macpherson's Homes, London.

Mr. Fegan's Homes, Southwark, London.

Mr. J. Galloway's Girls' Home, Ardrossan.

"Waifs and Strays" Society, London.

The total number of children comprised in the several parties emigrated was 818, namely, 461 boys and 357 girls. Two or three small parties were inspected on their arrival at Liverpool, as I thought it was not worth while incurring the expense of a long journey to their homes for the purpose. [Some of these children passed on to the Northwest.]

I am happy to say that on all the occasions of my visits I was invariably received with the utmost courtesy by the Governor and other officials, who offered me every facility for the proper discharge of my duties.

The children were first inspected while drawn up in line as in a military parade and afterwards brought before me, one by one, for closer and more minute examination. After ascertaining, as far as possible, that they were physically and mentally sound and free from any serious bodily defects, I made careful enquiry into their character and antecedents. In these investigations I was assisted by the Governor or other official who, being especially acquainted with the facts and circumstances of each case, gave me all the information necessary to enable me to form a judgment upon it. Besides, the registers of the institution, which contain the written particulars of each child's history, were also generally available for my inspection, if required. But so carefully had the children belonging to the several parties been selected, that it was only in a few instances I found it necessary to reject a candidate for emigration honors. I may here remark that emigration is universally popular with the children, who have been led to look upon Canada as a land of promise and rejoice at the prospect of being sent out there.

In the course of my inquiries I found that the educational attainments of a considerable proportion of the children, especially those who have been several years under training, were very good, some of them having passed the highest board school standards. But the schooling of others had left much to be desired, their backwardness being doubtless due to the wretched and poverty stricken condition from which they had been rescued at a comparatively recent date. However, all I examined were certified as being able to read and write, except those of tender years whom it was intended to have educated in Canada.

During the examination to which they were subjected, I usually put to the children a variety of questions to test their mental alertness, their general intelligence, and their capacity and experience in doing different sorts of work. I thus learned from the children themselves, that all of them, boys as well as girls, except the very young, had been taught and were accustomed to do many kinds of domestic and other work; also trained to be "handy" and to make themselves generally useful. The boys who were trained in country homes had learned gardening and nearly every kind of farm labor including plowing, in some cases. Others had been taught various trades such as baking, carpentry, brush making, cobbling, &c, &c. In nearly all the Homes the bread for the establishment is baked by the boys themselves, under the superintendence of a foreman, the bakeries being fitted up with all the latest improvements. The laundry work, in like manner, is done by the girls and young women, the appliances being of the best kind obtainable. Dairying is another skilled industry which is carried on by the girls in some country branches of the larger Homes, which have farms attached. And here again, the most improved apparatus and up-to-date methods are employed and the butter made is of the finest quality.

In short, these philanthropic institutions, at least the larger and more important of them, are hives of busy, well-equipped industry, where very many important kinds of labor are skillfully organized and successfully prosecuted, giving healthful occupation and valuable technical training to their youthful inmates, and thus qualifies them to earn their own living wherever their lot may be cast.

I found that in all the Homes due regard was paid to the health and comfort of the children. Their dormitories were pictures of cleanliness and order. Habits of personal tidiness and cleanliness are carefully encouraged and inculcated. Their food is plain, wholesome and abundant. Their time is duly apportioned to useful work, inside or outside, to schooling, recreation and rest- Opportunities are also afforded for indulging in games and pastimes, gymnastic exercise, swimming, etc. In addition to ordinary school lessons, religious and moral instruction is daily imparted. Add to all this that in the system of management adopted in the different Homes, the law of kindness is a dominant and all pervading factor, and no one will be surprised to learn that the children whom they shelter and nurture testify by their looks and demeanor that they are happy and contented.

I may further add that my appreciation of the service which these Orphan Homes render to humanity has been greatly increased and intensified by what I have seen and learned of their operations during my official visits. Indeed, it now seems clear to me that the rescuing of unfortunate children from want and misery, clothing, feeding and instructing them, and, to crown all, placing them in a new environment favourable to their development into reputable and self-dependent members of society, is the very acme of philanthropic effort—the most Christ-like work in the world.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,

P. Byrne,
Agent for Ontario.

LETTERS FROM ONTARIO AGENT.

I have also received the following monthly reports from Mr. Byrne, which will be found of interest:

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
7, James Street,

Liverpool, April 1st, 1898.

J. J. KELSO, ESQ.,
Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children,

DEAR SIR,—I think it would be a good thing if you could arrange to come over here and see for yourself the actual working of the various Homes that send children to our Province. This would give you a more comprehensive grasp of the whole subject of child-emigration than it would be possible to obtain in any other way.

During the past month I examined parties of children as follows, namely:

Dr. Stephenson's Homes at Edgworth, Lands, and Bonner Road, London. Party sailed March 15th, by S.S. Scotsman.

Mrs. Birt's Home, Liverpool. Number of children, 45. Sailed March 26th, by S.S. Assyrian.

Mr. Shaw's Home, Strangeways, Manchester. Number of children, 22. Sailed March 31st, by S.S. Labrador.

Dr. Barnardo's Home, Stepney Causeway, London. Number of children, 100. Sailed March 31st, by S.S. Labrador.

Each party consisted of boys excepting Mr. Shaw's, which included a number of girls. Mrs. Birt's children were, in the first instance, to be taken to the Knowlton Home, Quebec; but as she was desirious of being free to send a portion of them to Ontario if expedient, she wished me to examine them.

All the children presented for inspection at the different Homes, I found eligible. In fact, I was much pleased with their condition and appearance generally, and with the many evidences they afforded of the careful, physical, moral and mental training they had undergone. Besides closely examining them individually and testing their mental alertness by a variety of questions, I inquired into their conduct and character and found them satisfactory.

I remain
Yours faithfully,
P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 6th, 1898.

DEAR SIR.—"In the course of the month (April) I inspected four parties of children selected for emigration to Ontario from "Homes" for destitute children situated in London and at Ardrosson and Manchester. A careful examination showed that the children were quite healthy and had received for the most part a fair education and most excellent moral, religious and industrial training. Great care had also evidently been taken to teach them habits of obedience, order, neatness and cleanliness as well as kindliness of demeanour one towards another. I also carefully inspected the Homes themselves and found them in every way well adapted to insure the health, comfort and happiness of the children. On leaving the Homes for Canada each child is supplied with a neat box containing an excellent outfit of upper and under clothing suitable for both summer and winter wear; also two pairs of boots and other necessaries. The children consisted of sixty-eight girls and fifteen boys and I have no doubt that they well prove a welcome and useful addition to the families destined to receive them.

"In the course of the month (May) I visited two Homes for the purpose of inspecting parties of children to be emigrated from them to Ontario: namely, Mr. Fegan's Home for destitute children, Southwark, London, and Mrs. Birt's "Sheltering Homes", Liverpool. In the first named forty-eight boys were presented for examination and all were found eligible except two whom I felt it my duty to decline to pass on the ground of weak intellect. They were both highly recommended as of good character but I found them decidedly lacking in mental capacity which would probably become more pronounced as they grew older and so prevent them from making their way in a satisfactory manner as useful and responsible citizens.

I found in this as in the other Boys' Homes I have so far visited that the industrial organization of the institution was very thorough and the discipline strict without being harsh or severe. Consequently the children seemed well-mannered, bright and happy. Several skilled trades are carried on by the boys and all are trained in self-help and taught to make beds, scrub floors, lay tables, light fires and to perform many other useful household duties.

At Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Homes, Liverpool, I examined twelve boys and sixteen girls, all of whom were passed, being found apparently physically and mentally sound and otherwise free from objection.

The operation of the Ontario Act is having the effect of ensuring great care on the part of the managers of Homes in the selection of children for emigration to the Province. Hence, it is very seldom that I have to object to any child brought before me for examination."

Yours Faithfully,

P. BYRNE.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 4th, 1898.

DEAR SIR.—On the 7th June I visited Orpington (Kent) for the purpose of examining a number of children about being sent to Ontario from the St. Joseph's Catholic Orphanage of that place. The Home is beautifully situated amid healthy surroundings and is thoroughly well equipped for the training and education of the children. The party selected for emigration consisted of thirty-nine boys, all of which I found to be healthy and strong and of good character. Most of them had been trained in farm work or had been taught some trade. They had also been accustomed to perform a variety of household duties and to make themselves generally useful. All had received more or less school instruction and were generally bright and intelligent.

On the 16th June I examined a party of eight little girls from the Home of the Waifs and Strays Society. The number being small I deemed it unnecessary to incur the expense of a special visit to London for the purpose, so examined them on board the steamer and found them in every respect quite eligible.

Yours sincerely,

P. BYRNE.
Agent for Ontario.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 5th, 1898.

DEAR SIR.—In the course of the past month I visited Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Homes at Stepney Causeway, London, and the Girls' Homes, near Ilford, Essex, for the purpose of inspecting parties of children about to be sent to Ontario. I examined ninety-two boys and 120 girls, all of whom I was enabled to pass as quite eligible for emigration to the Province. The parties sailed by the Dominion steamer "Labrador" on the 14th of the month.

They appeared to have been well trained, well educated and were strong and healthy and as far as I could judge and learn, were quite eligible for emigration.

I remain, yours sincerely,

P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1898.

DEAR SIR.—I send you herewith enclosed lists of children from Dr. Barnardo's Homes in London and at Barkingside (Essex) who were inspected by me on the 13th inst. and sailed by the steamship "Dominion" from this port yesterday. The party consisted of seventy-seven boys and 120 girls who were found to be physically and mentally sound. From inquiries made and information laid before me I satisfied myself that the children were likewise free from objection both with regard to character and previous history.

Yours faithfully,

P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 21st, 1898.

DEAR SIR.—I send you herewith enclosed a list of twelve boys fr. m St. Vincent's School, Dartford, Kent, one of the branch Homes of the Southwark Catholic Emigration Society, London. The number being small I did not think it worth while incurring the expense of a visit to the Homes but examined the children on board the steamer. I found them a fine, healthy lot of boys and received from Mr. Parker, the gentlemen in charge of them, an assurance that they were all of good character.

I remain, yours faithfully,

P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

type of London ideal received?

CERTIFICATES ACCOMPANYING EACH PARTY.

The following is the certificate signed by the agent of the society sending the children :

I,.....do solemnly declare that I am responsible for the party of children named herein, now leaving Great Britain for settlement in Ontario, that I have made or caused to be made careful inquiry into the past history and state of health of each child; that I believe them to be honest and well-inclined, sound in mind and body, and free from any defect or impurity of blood that would render them undesirable settlers to the people of Canada; that to the best of my knowledge and belief they comply with the requirements of the laws of Canada or any province thereof.

Date.....

The Ontario agent signs the following declaration :

I,.....do solemnly declare that I am a duly appointed agent of the Ontario Government and in such capacity visited the Home located at.....for the purpose of inspecting the children named herein; that each child was brought before me separately, and the history and particulars laid before me; that as far as I could judge, the children are in sound mental and physical health, are free from any evident criminal tendencies, and are in my opinion selected in compliance with the provisions of the laws of the Dominion and the provinces thereof.

Date.....

PARTIES ARRIVING IN ONTARIO.

The following is the number of children who came to Ontario during the year under the auspices of the various philanthropic societies :

	Girls.	Boys.
Dr. Barnardo's Receiving Home, Toronto	....	181
" " " Peterborough	242	....
Miss Macpherson Home, Stratford	11	27
Dr. Stephenson's Home, Hamilton	....	66
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan's Home, Toronto	....	42

	Girls.	Boys.
Marchmont Home, Belleville	23	25
Southwark Catholic Emigration Society, Ottawa		90
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Niagara-on-Lake	22	
	298	431

A total of 729 children.

There is a very marked reduction in the number brought out during 1898 as compared with 1897. During the latter year there were 1212 boys and 455 girls placed in Ontario from Great Britain—a total of 1667. The large reduction is accounted for by the withdrawal of Mr. Quarrier's work, and the fact that the Marchmont Home at Belleville received about 250 children less than former years, while all the agencies have greatly reduced their numbers.

WORK OF THE RECEIVING HOMES.

THERE are eight receiving homes in Ontario recognized under the Act and my visits to these institutions have at all times been courteously received. Such general information has been placed at my disposal as would enable me to certify to the general character of the work. I have found in my intercourse with them, and from my acquaintance with their work, that the managers of the various receiving homes are not only willing but anxious to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and to conduct such a work as will be fully acceptable to the people of Ontario.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

During the year 375 boys were received at Dr. Barnardo's Home, Toronto, while 194 other lads were passed on to Manitoba. Sixty-eight of the smaller boys were sent to boarding places in the northern part of the Province, while the remaining 114 were placed in situations immediately after arrival. The applications for the services of these boys continue to be very numerous, the agent informing me that for each boy about six requests are received. I was further informed that although nearly nine thousand children have been brought to Canada under Dr. Barnardo's auspices the local agents were not aware, at the time of my visit, of more than four boys in prison and two in hospitals. During

the year thirty-one children were returned to England as not likely to do well in Canada. Two agents travel the year round visiting the boys while two others have charge of districts over which they exercise supervision. A large staff is employed and the books are systematically kept.

At the Peterboro Home for girls two parties arrived during the season—one of 120 and the other of 122 girls. When the first party arrived on July 24 I visited the Home and spent the day studying the various groups of children as they eagerly discussed their new surroundings. With very few exceptions they were a fine lot of children, and under proper auspices I could see no reason why they should not do well in this Province. No difficulty was experienced in providing them speedily with situations, the majority going out to assist in minding a baby. Four ladies of education and refinement are constantly employed in supervising the girls, and regular visits are paid to them in all parts of the Province. Complete records are kept of each child and reports are sent to England describing the progress made.

Miss Macpherson's Home, Stratford.

About forty-seven children arrived at the Macpherson Home, Stratford, early in the summer, which was less than half the number received in former years During one of my visits there were ten small boys awaiting homes, but on a subsequent visit this number was reduced to two. Many applications were received for children which it was impossible to fill. Three children brought out in former years were returned to England as not likely to do well. A notable feature in connection with this Home is that the family ties are preserved as far as can be done. Children brought out to this country are encouraged to communicate with their parents, and foster-parents and employers are requested to write for the children. This chain of correspondence has led in the past to many happy results. I have been shown an actual instance on the books where one boy coming to this country had been the means of bringing his brothers, sisters and mother, while other relatives have indirectly been led to emigrate through hearing of the prosperity enjoyed by the young people. The fact that the child is able to look forward to a re-union on this side of the Atlantic with loved ones is often the means of encouraging them in industrious and thrifty habits. As an evidence of this it might be mentioned that a short time ago a lad forwarded all his wages to the Home and asked that a ticket might be purchased for his mother so that she could come to this country. I believe from my intercouse with Mr. Merry

and my observation of the work of the Home, that he is thoroughly interested in the welfare of his young charges and anxious to protect and help them to the full extent of his ability.

Mr. Fegan's Home, Toronto.

A party of boys, numbering forty-two, was received at this institution, on George St., Toronto, in June. I called to see these lads immediately after their arrival and found them a fine, sturdy lot of young fellows. Their average age was fifteen, and all were able to read and write. etc. The majority went to situations in Western Ontario and the Niagara district. In addition to the regular agent, Mr. George Greenway, a visitor is employed to make regular visits to the boys in their new homes. No lads were returned to the Old Country, but several went back of their own accord.

Children's Home, Niagara.

This institution at Niagara-on-the-Lake is now conducted under the auspices of the Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays. One of the conditions under which this Home was authorized to continue its work was that a regular visitor should be appointed to supervise the girls placed in situations. A capable lady visitor has now been added to the staff and during the year she has visited 225 of the girls in their homes, with many good results. This Home only deals with girls, and the party this year numbering twenty-two, was much smaller than in any previous year. Four girls were sent back to England owing to defective health chiefly. The Home is under the direction of a Canadian Committee, consisting of Messrs. Henry Pafford, Charles A. F. Ball, Alfred Ball, and J. de W. Randall, and they have, at all times, shown a disposition to adopt any suggestions looking to the improvement of the work.

Dr. Stephenson's Home, Hamilton.

Twenty-five boys were received at Dr. Stephenson's Home, Hamilton, in the spring, a much smaller party than usual, as the management had decided to slacken the work until the Act was more fully understood. The average age of the boys was fourteen, and they were easily provided with situations in the central counties. This work is well-managed, and the interests of the children carefully looked after during their minority. Any child not likely to turn out well after reasonable trial, is returned to one of the English institutions.

GROUP OF DR. BARNARDO'S WARDS.

English Boys Placed in Ontario from Miss Macpherson's Home, Stratford.

Southwark Catholic Emigration Society.

The Ontario Receiving Home for the boys brought out under the auspices of this Society is located at Hintonburgh, a suburb of Ottawa. The resident agent, Mr. George Croxford, returned to England recently, and the work of placing and looking after the boys is now under the direction of Miss Proctor and Miss Urquhart, who direct also the Society's immigration work for girls, at Montreal. Ninety lads have been brought out this year and have been provided with situations on farms in Eastern Ontario. The chief difficulty experienced is in getting the older lads to settle down contentedly, as some of them find farm life too monotonous. Two boys were returned to England, and one lad, after being three years in the country, developed insanity, and is now in the asylum.

Marchmont Home, Belleville.

The average number of children formerly received at the Marchmont Home each year was 250, while in 1898 only 48 were brought out, 25 boys and 23 girls. The boys were personally selected by Rev. Robt. Wallace, Superintendent of the Receiving Home, who goes to the Old Country each spring to arrange the party. The girls came under charge of Miss Smethurst, a well-known worker in connection with the Manchester Refuges. The children were placed almost immediately on arrival, and Mr. Wallace stated, during my visit, that many farmers who called at the Home, expecting to obtain a lad, were sent away greatly disappointed. An average of four or five applications per day had been received, which they were unable to fill. On one of my visits there were four children in the Home but they were there for training in the capacity of household help, and homes were not being sought for them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wallace devote all their time and thought to the interests of these children, and seek in every way possible to promote their welfare, an extensive correspondence being carried on in addition to the visits of Mr. Checkley, who is constantly on the road, investigating and reporting on the treatment of the children.

NOTES ON CHILD-SAVING.

GATHERED FROM MANY SOURCES.

"THIS multiplication of children in an environment of vice and misery is one of the most terrible problems of our times."

"While there is a neglected, untrained, badly born or badly bred child among us, there will be social demoralization of all sorts springing from that one perverted or undeveloped life."

Think of the infinite possibilities in the mind of a little child!—Capable in the one direction of the vilest wickedness, and in the other of the loftiest intellectual and moral aims.

The neglected hovel in the valley may bring disease and death to the palace on the hill.

No one can tell when a child's education commences, for from the moment of its birth it is observing and absorbing, and its character is being formed for later life.

The first endeavor of those who have a part in child-saving should be to counteract vicious tendencies, and obliterate as far as possible all traces of evil impressions.

"To look helplessly on while children are being trained up by hundreds to become vicious and criminal men and women, reserving all our money and energy for their apprehension and punishment when they shall have become full-fledged, is too shortsighted and ruinous a policy to be perpetuated by an intelligent community."

"After all, the law of environment is of greater practical importance to us than the law of heredity, because the former is more or less under our control. The more we study and value all the results that follow from environment, the more we shall endeavor to improve those qualities which we transmit to our offspring."

Harsh treatment and continued fault-finding has caused many timid children to grow up defective, who, under proper management, could have developed into bright, intelligent men and women.

The most precious of what we have to give is that which comes out of our hearts. The rich child, in giving to the poor one, not material things only, but a portion of her own or his own life and soul, is helping herself no less than the poor brother or sister in whose heart she sows the seeds of things that are true and tender and lovely, and of good report.

"There is no religion without love, and people may talk as much as they like about their religion, but if it does not teach them to be good and kind to man and beast, it is all a sham James, all a sham, and it will not stand when things come to be turned inside out and put down for what they really are."—*Black Beauty.*

There is something very touching in sickness and suffering. How sad to witness a little gleeful life sinking down in the sharp grasp of Suffering! But how specially sad, when instead of beholding suffering childhood, as we generally see it, tenderly nursed, and all its trials smoothed down by gentle care, skill and sympathy, we find it in a state of neglect and want, surrounded by dirt; breathing foul air; pining in stifling, sickening heat; aye and absolutely dying, for want of cleanliness, fresh air, proper food, and medical skill.

"Children early catch the tone of their surroundings, and become harsh or tender, indifferent or solicitous, sympathetic or selfish, courteous or rude, as those around them. By loving example and persuasive influence they can be accustomed from the first to take pleasure in each other's joy, and to be sorry for each other's pain, to try to promote the one and assuage the other, to be kind and courteous, generous and self-sacrificing until such feelings and conduct grow to be the habit of their lives."

"As long as children are raised in misery, vice and degradation, the prisons will be full. The gulf between rich and poor will grow wider. One will depend on cunning the other on force. It is a great question whether those who live in luxury can afford to allow others to exist in want. The poverty of the many is a perpetual menace. If we expect a prosperous and peaceful country, the citizens must have homes. The more true homes the more patriots, the more virtue, the more security for all that gives worth to life. The more real education, the less crime, and the more true homes the fewer the prisons."

Lewis Carroll, or to use his right name, the Rev. C. L. Dodgson, whose "Alice in Wonderland" has been the delight of childhood for so many years, died on January 14, 1898. In the preface of one of his works he wrote: "No praise has given me one-hundredth part of the pleasure it has been to think of the sick children in the hospitals (where it has been a delight to me to send copies) forgetting, for a few bright hours, their pain and weariness—perhaps thinking lovingly of the unknown writer of the tale—perhaps even putting up a childish prayer for one who can but dimly hope to stand, some day, not quite out of sight of those pure young faces, before the great white throne."

His letter "Easter greeting to every child who loves Alice," displays a charming sympathy with child-life, and is well worthy of reproduction:

Dear Child,—I do not believe God means us to divide life into two halves—to wear a grave face on Sunday, and to think it out-of-place to even so much as mention Him on a week-day. Do you think He cares to see only kneeling figures, and to hear only tones of prayer—and that He does not also love to see the lambs leaping in the sunlight, and to hear the merry voices of the children, as they roll among the hay? Surely their innocent laughter is as sweet in his ears as the grandest anthem that ever rolled up from the "dim religious light" of some solemn cathedral? And His Easter sun will rise on you, dear child, feeling your "life in every limb," and eager to rush out into the fresh morning air—and many an Easter-day will come and go before it finds you feeble and grey-headed, creeping wearily out to bask in the sunlight, but it is good, even now, to think sometimes of that great morning, when the "Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in his wings."

The True Spirit of Service.

IN reading over the reports of public institutions, many of them so cold and formal in tone, one does not often come across a truer conception of a superintendent's responibility than the following, taken from an Ohio County Children's Home report :

"Our children have been well clothed and well fed, but does responsibility end in this alone? No, emphatically no! The greatest responsibility, or at least that which tries the heart, is when you and the child and God are the only ones who take part in the exercises. It is, perhaps, the first real lesson the child ever had in Divine thoughts. You, at least, may be so impressed. You will not feel at a loss for words; there is plenty to say. But the question which confronts you is, "What ought I not to say and how shall I say what I do say?" What you may say is not alone for the present occasion, nor for time, but for Eternity. Not to make the child obedient only, but while it is in this Home we endeavor to so mould its character that it may become an honest, upright and respectable citizen. We are not only to repeat some words of scripture, and tell of God and His commandments, but we must make our heart like a child's, reflect that a child has desires, aspirations, passions and temper. Therefore we must for the time become children, and be able to govern ourselves for the sake of the child, because of our age and experience."

MOTHERHOOD.

Great deeds are trumpeted ; loud bells are rung,
And men turn round to hear :
The high peaks echo to the peans sung,
And some great victor cheer. And yet great deeds are few.
The mightiest men find opportunities but now and then.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed, . . .
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells ;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

. . . . . .

God help all mothers so to live aright,
And in their homes all truth and love unfold,
Since life for them no loftier aims can hold
Than leading little children in the light.

A Dangerous Pastime.

An editorial note clipped from one of our newspapers, not long ago, is worth reproducing here for the benefit of parents :

"Well dressed girls of from twelve to fourteen years of age, who look as if they belonged to respectable families, may often be seen on the streets as late as ten o'clock at night, exhibiting the swaggering and hilarious manners of street-walkers. They attract the attention of fast young men by the boldness of their behavior. Indeed this is evidently what they plan to do. It is not difficult to guess what the girls will become. How parents can allow their young

daughters to walk the streets at night is a mystery. Do they forget that girls of the age named sometimes very easily fall a prey to the wiles of the fast young men? We advise our readers, who have daughters that go out nights, to quietly investigate that they may learn in what company they are and how they behave.

In a well-known ballad called "Little Breeches," Col. John Hay tells in the vernacular the story of a little fellow whirled away from the top of a wagon by a blizzard, and found at last huddled safely and warmly with the lambs in an open shed. The poet's moral is one that aptly applies to Children's Aid work :

"How did he git thar? Angels.
He could never have walked in that storm.
They just stooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child,
And bringing him to his own,
Is a heap sight better business
Than loafing around the throne."

Ignorance and Wrong-Doing.

The evils to be attacked with the most vigor and persistence are ignorance and wrong-doing. They underlie all the many sorrows and tragedies which afflict mankind. They are the roots from which every variety of calamity springs. The truest philanthropist and the most effective reformer is he who appreciates this, and makes it the basis of his efforts; and the happiest man or woman is the one who, in a wise self-culture and a broad sympathy with others, holds fast to the conviction that character is the essence of destiny.

"Institutions for destitute children have one splendid advantage over our Society in their power to demonstrate to the sight of the public the nature of their work. Children in pretty dresses, dainty caps and frocks and sailor suits, are exhibited at their annual festivals, with spirited juvenile bands of music, who look as happy and healthy as they are pretty. The public sees what these do, and feels what it sees. Our own work, however, is to leave children in their own homes, to remove their destitution and misery by reforming their parents, and to make their own homes like the ordinary homes of natural and humane British parents."—Rev. Benjamin Waugh.

Mr. Pascoe, editor of *London of To-day*, said lately : "We hold that no higher form of Charity can be practiced than that which takes thought for children. They are as yet but on the very threshold of life. We who have reached its middle stages, and know what life, even at its best, means, and who, looking backward upon our own experiences, also know that for most of us its happiest period has been our childhood, spent under the loving care of wise, good parents ; we who recognize this, need no appeal either to our sympathy or our charity to alleviate the condition of child-life among the struggling, deserving poor ; child-life all too frequently unhappy, because so often unassociated with that brightness and playsomeness in the home without which childhood is bereft of that happiness at the outset of life that would seem to belong to it of right, and which not even the most callous would willingly deprive it of."

The depopulation of the country districts is a subject that frequently engages the thoughtful consideration of public men. In a magazine article recently, a writer on this subject remarks : " Why is not the young villager satisfied to live the monotonous, uneventful life of his forefathers ? For this sure reason, because his conditions have changed ; education, cheap papers and books, train and telegraph have excited his imagination and told him of a more varied and exciting life than he has had any experience of, and he very naturally wishes to see something of it, and if a little of this varied life is not brought to him in the villages, he will seek it in the towns at any sacrifice to himself and others."

The conclusion arrived at is : " What the people require is not so much instruction or good advice, but amusement and change, and it is very largely for the want of this that the young people are rushing into the congested centres." An important patriotic work done by Children's Aid Societies is the placing of young children in these rural districts, thus conferring upon them a direct benefit, while at the same time relieving to some extent the congested civic charities.

"STRETCH IT A LITTLE."

Trudging along the slippery street,
Two childish figures, with aching feet
And hands benumbed by the biting cold,
Were rudely jostled by young and old,
Hurrying homeward at close of day,
Over the city's broad highway.

"Come under my coat," said little Nell,
As tears ran down Joe's cheeks, and fell
On her own thin fingers, stiff and cold.
"'Tain't very big, but I think 'twill hold
Both you and me, if I only try
To stretch it a little. So now don't cry !"

The garment was small, and tattered and thin,
But Joe was lovingly folded in,
Close to the heart of Nell, who knew
That stretching the coat for the needs of two
Would double the warmth, and halve the pain
Of the cutting wind and the icy rain.

"Stretch it a little!" O girls and boys !
In homes o'erflowing with comforts and joys,
See how far you can make them reach,
Your helpful deeds and your loving speech,
Your gifts of service and gifts of gold ;
Let them stretch to households manifold.

Industrial School Work in Massachusetts.

The fourth annual report of the trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools of Massachusetts is thus favorably referred to in the Charities Review : " The opening paragraphs of the report of the Lyman school for boys (a state reformatory) indicate a spirit that is too rare among trustees and managers of children's institutions. ' The substantial buildings scattered over the hillside at Westborough are the most obvious, but by no means the most important feature of the Lyman school ; for out of over 800 boys whom the school is endeavoring to influence and guide into good citizenship, little more than one-third will be found upon the insti-

tution grounds; the rest are living apparently much as other boys live in the world, yet subject to such control as is calculated to prevent the relapse which too often follows a period of restraint, and to supplement the lack of home conditions.'

"This sense of responsibility for the children who have left the school, but have not yet attained their majority, leads to a very conscientious and painstaking effort to give an accounting to the public of the boys who have been intrusted to the care of the trustees of the school. All through the report one hears much of the boys, of how long they stay at the school, what they do in it, how they are classified, where they go when they leave the school, what occupations they follow, why some boys again fall into evil ways, and what the school does with such cases. We are given the facts concerning the admission, school life, discharge, and subsequent career of Joe, John, Michael, Jimmy, and are spared any long account of the new laundry, the brick dormitory, and the barn. Of the boys released during the year eighty-eight were returned to their parents on probation, eighty-six were placed out, and thirty-seven were boarded out. The proportion returned to parents is much lower than from most reformatories, while the boarding-out feature, in connection with a reformatory, is a most welcome proof that placing-out and institutional methods are not mutually exclusive, but that each has its place in a well organized effort to rescue children from the effects of a bad heredity and a worse environment.

"Particularly interesting is the report of the superintendent of visitation, who had under his supervision during the year 753 boys who had been discharged from the school. Of these eighty-six reached the age of twenty-one years during the past year, of whom 60.4 per cent are doing well beyond question; 19.8 per cent are doing fairly well; *i. e.*, are honestly self-supporting; 11.6 are known to be doing badly; 5.2 per cent. are unknown, and three per cent are in the army. This, it should be remembered, is an account of the boy's conduct in most cases five years o more after his discharge from the school. If every reformatory (and we may add every orphan asylum and every placing-out agency) will hold itself to as rigid an accountability as this we shall make more progress in the next decade than we have made in the past half-century."

An Opportunity for Usefulness.

There is many a Christian heart longing to do something for the Master but no work seems to present itself. Had the love of Christ burned as brightly in their hearts before they were married as it does now they would have given themselves to foreign missions or engaged in hospital or charity work. But now they are debarred from anything of this kind and there seems to be nothing they can do except to be faithful to the appointments of the church and sing "Oh to be nothing." If any of our readers are in this condition we want to tell them where they can do work that has possibilities of larger fruitage than anything we know of—namely, to take a homeless child and train it. We do not mean by this that you take a blue eyed, flaxen haired little girl, two or three years old whom everyone will envy you the possession of, but an unattractive, rude, rough boy, a child whom nobody wants, one to whom society is barely willing to give standing room. These are the children whom the Lord is especially interested in.—*Children's Friend.*

Pennsylvania.

One of the most influential societies for the care of children is the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. A recent periodical speaks of its aim and purpose as follows:

"The establishment of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylanvia marked a new era in the history of child-care in this State. This Society commanded at once the attention of the

thoughtful public by the directness of its purpose and the simplicity of its plan. Under the conviction that charity is true charity only so far as it is curative, it saw in the congregate plan of caring for children of the pauper class in institutions and almshouses a succession of dependents demanding always more institutions and more almshouses. Believing that prompt measures should be taken to separate the children of neglect one from the other, to remove them from the association of the idle, and to give them an opportunity to begin, as soon as possible, a life under wholesome conditions; believing there were separate homes enough in the State for every homeless child, and at the same time being determined that no natural guardian should escape his responsibilty in helping to provide that home, a work of investigation and co operation was begun which has proved to be as wise as it is far-reaching. A society had come proposing not to build homes or asylums or orphanages, not to add long dining-rooms and big dormitories to the altogether too long list of such crowding places for children, not to collect into artificial communities children withdrawn from the public body, in which public body they must eventually take their place as citizens, but, to quote from an early record of the society, proposing "to distribute them, as fast as possible, into private homes, where, under natural and healthy conditions, they might speedily be absorbed into the life of the community; where they might lose their mark of pauperism and grow up to an honorable manhood and womanhood."

Improvement of Home Life.

"It is our work to improve the condition of the poor, to improve their homes, not break up and destroy them, Our charity must seek the poor man by his own hearth, and encourage him there, not drive him to seek help in public asylums and almshouses, where self-respect is often destroyed and lost. There can be but little hope for the future unless we clearly understand that the home is the foundation of social organization. The home feeling and spirit should be encouraged, not alone upon the affections, but along the lines of social reform and moral improvement, and our efforts in this direction should be prudent, critical and courageous. It is in the solution of the child problem that the regeneration of society is to be effected and the greatest and best results of our labors are possible of attainment. If the children can be properly born, their bodies cared for and developed, their minds and senses soundly educated, they will grow up worthy citizens and be able to take care of themselves morally and religiously. If we wish to educate the children of the poor it would not be amiss to begin with the parents, improve their condition, improve their homes, for it is at home after all, that the child gets the education which governs his character, for good or ill."

Machine-Made Children.

"In large establishments it is necessary that machinery should be used, and that there should be a multitude of appliances such as a girl will not find in the small houses where she graduates in service. Add to this the necessity of a system which with a large number of children become mechanical, and dwarfs individuality, and we see that whilst those who look only at the establishment, see in it a perfection of order, it may be destitute of that particular training which fits the girls for the line of life to which they are consigned when they leave it. The treatment of children in large masses is necessarily different to that of family life, and involves the absence of anyone to take the place of the mother, to call out the affections, to influence the character, and to develop the human side of the children."

"I luv' em, and they know it," said a bright, cheery little body at the Manchester Conference of Ragged School Teachers. "Whenever the little ones get a bit fidgety, I tell 'em about my young days when I was a miserable, neglected girl in a drunkard's home. My only bit of sunshine was to get to the ragged school. I there found my Saviour because I saw Him in my ragged school teacher. Now I love to tell the old, old story, and to give them a taste of that love which I so longed for myself." It was easy to see the earnest woman was on right lines. We win the children by love. At the close of the meeting the husband came up and said: "My wife didn't tell you all the story. She found me a miserable drunken man some years ago. She led me to the Saviour, and further added to my joy by consenting to be my wife. I owe everything to her loving influence, both for this world and the next."

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY.

For living a holy life.
For doing your level best.
For your faith in humanity.
For being kind to the poor.
For looking before leaping.
For hearing before judging.
For being candid and frank.
For thinking before speaking.
For harbouring clean thoughts.
For discounting the tale bearer.
For being loyal to the preacher.
For standing by your principles.
For stopping your ears to gossip.
For asking pardon when in error.
For being as courteous as a duke.
For the influence of high motives.
For bridling a slanderous tongue.
For being generous with an enemy.
For what you have given to missions.
For sympathizing with the oppressed.
For giving an unfortunate fellow a lift.
For promptness in keeping your promises.
For having patience with cranky neighbours.
For putting the best possible construction upon the doings of others.
For helping the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

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